

Marshall Democrat

T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, March 13, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
For Lieut. Governor,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
For Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCURRY, 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. LARRABEE, 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, where 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 repeal 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 ruling 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 Fusionists, 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 be no outside interference tolerated. We predict that this question will not be settled for some time yet. It is the only hope the Fusionists 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," "Ramsuckers," &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 JACON K. HYPER, one of our oldest citizens. The circumstances of his death as 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 fainting; 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 has 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 then taken 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 our 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 mechanic; 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. Dunlevy, Haire, & 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. Dunlevy, Haire & Co. home 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 22nd 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., Ambrotypists. 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 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 requested to meet at the Courthouse in Plymouth, on Saturday the 23d 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 behooves Democrats who have the public and individual good at heart, to personally see to the selections of good, able and honest energetic men to fill all our public offices.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

AN ODE TO SNOW.

Wish the snow would go away,
We've had it long enough—
Oh! how I 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'd never been here,
You'd ever left us, free!

But when you're gone, good-bye,
Hurrah for Andrew Jackson!
DONALDSON—over the left, I
Mean, and FULLMORE anyone!

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

RUSSIA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE!
News of the Pacific.

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

Count Cavour 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. Johns from Shields, reports that on the 19th ult., he saw a steamship two miles distant, steering East. Her starboard bulwarks were gone, the foremast 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 Pacific.

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 Roebuck advocates the American demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, declaring the pretended apology in regard to the enlistment difficultly 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 clamor.

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 vote England if she attempts the disarming of the Eastern coast of the Black Sea *a sine qua non*. 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.

NEW YORK, March 1.

A member of the Cabinet writes: "At the Bulwer treaty will be abrogated and a new treaty be 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."

NEW YORK, 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 filled 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. Cumber, 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 Pacific.

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 new 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 regulate 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 objects. A name has perished; a party once glorious in its manhood, has fallen; but other parties live on. There can be no such thing as no parties in our country. In a republic like ours, where the people rule, they must of necessity and they always will exist. The Democratic party will live while there is a republic to maintain and a constitution to uphold; and it will always have its opponents. Let not Democrats, therefore, deceive themselves by supposing that the Democratic party has no opponents. Nor let it for a moment be supposed that the death of one party insures the death of all. It is political parties which conduce to the prosperity of the country. It is public sentiment embodied in an organization termed a party, which gives us good government through the popular will. There are evils in all parties and there always will be; but their total annihilation—supposing such a thing possible—would be a calamity to our country from which it never could recover. Parties are immortal in a republic—they will have an existence. While the Democratic party maintains its national position, it cannot die; and while it thus exists, there will always be found its opponents. Parties have as much an existence now as they had in the time of Jefferson and Jackson—their organization is as complete and their endeavors to obtain hold of the popular will are not a whit abated. The Republican and Know Nothing parties doubtless will be annihilated next November; but other parties, opponents of Democracy, will rise, Phoenix like, from their ashes, and "strut their brief hour upon the stage."

ALBANY ARGUS.

A NEW CAVE AND ITS SECRET.—During the latter part of January, some laborers on the Virginia Central railroad, near Covington, Allegheny county, Virginia, discovered a new cave, of considerable extent, with an opening at each end. On exploring it, they found the dead body of a man, in full hunting costume, which crumbled to pieces like dry dirt, when touched. One of the persons took hold of the foot, which immediately broke from the leg. On examining the body, next day, a pocket book was found, containing papers, among which were seven bonds for large amounts of money, one being for \$6,500, dated in the year 1823, and others dated in 1826. All of them were signed or given by old settlers of Allegheny and Bath counties. It is thought that the circumstances under which these bonds have been kept from the light, will bar the application of the statute limitations, in which some very respectable persons in that region will be placed in rather embarrassing circumstances, as they will be held responsible for the bonds to the full extent of the property inherited by them, as heirs of the signers of the papers. The Greenbrier Era, which is the authority for this account, does not say whether the name of the deceased is known, nor whether any marks of violence were found.

WANTED.—By the subscriber, a serious young man with fixed principles of integrity and sobriety, to make beds, sweep a room, black boots, and bring water. For a youth of religious principles, to whom a large salary is not of so much object as a knowledge of the business, an eligible situation is here offered.

The best of references given and required.

J. PHOENIX.

N. B.—No female in disguise need apply.

The latest and the Boldest.

The New York Tribune of Thursday contains statements respecting affairs in the Territory of Kansas, to which we wish briefly to call attention.

The first and the last legislature of Kansas appointed sheriffs, judges, &c., to serve for a period of six years. This allegation is without a particle of foundation in truth, as will be seen by examining the copy of the "Statutes of the Territory of Kansas," published, "by authority," at the Shawnee M. L. School, and printed by John T. Brady, public printer. The last general assembly of Kansas provided that all public officers within control of the Territory, except treasurer and comptroller, should be elected by the people at the general election for members of the general assembly for the year 1857. The treasurer and comptroller alone are elective by the general assembly, and they are to be chosen once every four years. We give a copy of so much of the act providing for election of sheriff as relates to the falsehood of the Tribune. Chapter 159, pp. 712, 713, sections 1 and 2.—Sheriff. An act providing for the office of Sheriff, and prescribing his duties.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

Sec. 1. There shall be elected, by joint vote of the legislative assembly, at the present session, for each county, a sheriff, who shall hold his office until the general election for members of the legislative assembly in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; and such sheriff, when elected, shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall take the oath of office prescribed by law, which shall be endorsed on his commission, and the same, so endorsed, shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county; and such Sheriff, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give bond, to be approved by the probate court, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, nor more than fifty thousand dollars, as may be prescribed by the said probate court, conditioned that he will faithfully collect and pay over all moneys intrusted to him for collection, and account for all moneys coming into his hands, and faithfully and impartially demean himself in office; said bond shall be filed and recorded in the recorder's office of the proper county.

Sec. 2. At the general election for members of the legislative assembly for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and every four years thereafter, the qualified voters of each county shall elect a sheriff, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor shall be duly elected, commissioned and qualified.

The provisions of law for the election of judges of probate are similar to those for election of sheriffs. It was necessary for the general assembly to elect those officers to serve for a brief period, in order that the machinery of territorial government might be put promptly in motion.

In the same article the Tribune says that the right suffrage in Kansas is "given to every man that pays, or in whose behalf is paid, a poll-tax of one dollar, although he may not have slept one night in the Territory," and publishes to sustain the allegation, a copy of law never enacted by the general assembly of Kansas, and of course of no authority there. We give the law as printed in the Tribune:

"An act instituting a poll-tax.

Be it enacted, &c. Section 1. That every white male above the age of 21 years, who shall pay to the proper officer in Kansas Territory the sum of \$1 as a poll-tax, and shall produce to the judges of any election within and for the Territory of Kansas a receipt showing the payment of said poll-tax, shall be deemed a legal voter, and shall be entitled to vote at any election in said Territory during the year for which the same shall have been paid. Provided, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Kansas."

That the above is a forgery will be made apparent by reading the following, which are the only laws of Kansas prescribing the qualifications of voters:

Chapter 66, p. 332, sections 11.—Elections.

An act to regulate elections.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

Sec. 11. Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory, and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, and shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and are liable to pay taxes, shall be deemed citizens: Provided, That no soldier, seaman or mariner, in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote by reason of being on service therein: And provided, further, that no person who shall have been convicted of any violation of an act of Congress entitled "An act respecting fugitives from

justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February 12, 1793; and of an act to amend and supplementary to said act, approved 18th September, 1850; whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by any of said acts, in any courts of the United States, or any State or Territory, of any offence deemed infamous, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in this Territory: AND PROVIDED, FURTHER, That if any persons offering to vote shall be challenged and required to take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the judges of the election, that he will sustain the provisions of the above recited acts of Congress, and of the act entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," approved May 30, 1854, and shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of such person shall be rejected.

The only enactment by the general assembly of that Territory which relates to the "instituting of a poll-tax" is the following:

Chap. 133, p. 639, sec. 1.—Revenue.

An act supplemental to an act to provide for the collection of the revenue.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

Sec. 1. That, in addition to the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the collection of the revenue," the sheriff of each and every county shall, on or before the first Monday of October, A. D. 1855, collect the sum of one dollar as a poll-tax from each person in the said Territory of Kansas who is or may be entitled to vote in said Territory, as provided in said act, to which this is supplementary.

The above statements by the Tribune are fair samples of the numberless wicked, stupid falsehoods daily published in that journal respecting public affairs in Kansas.

The Spirit Hand.

The believers in spiritual manifestations—at least those who patronize the antics of those spirits which perform in the dark—have of late greatly wondered and admired the new trick called the "spirit hand." The Koons tried the trick on here, and our neighbor Everett caught him at it. It seems the "spirit hand" was a part of the humbug practiced by the Davenport family in New York, and the editor of the Medical Gazette has caught the hand, and instead of being formed of thin air, it turns out to be made of bran. The following is the exposure as given by the Gazette.—*Cleveland Paper.*

"Among other miracles, that most dwelt upon was the exhibition of the spirit hand, which these Davenport boys had the faculty to show rising above the table, and which so many of the faithful had seen and would swear to.

"Accordingly, a time was appointed for the faithful and a few skeptics to witness the manifestations. They assembled, the boys occupying one side of the table exclusively to themselves, while the spectators were placed at the opposite side, at a suitable distance from the mediums. The hands of boys being tied to the chairs, and all being satisfied that there was no confederate under the table, the gas was now turned down, so as to leave only sufficient light to discern the spirit hand when it should appear, and all present were required to keep their places, and on no account to approach the 'mediums.' After waiting a few moments a 'hand' was seen to ascend slowly from beneath that side of the table where boys were, widely opened, with the palm towards the spectators, and was then slowly withdrawn under the table. All could see it by the dim light, and the sect were in ecstasies. A skeptic who was present, concealing his unbelief, begged that the spirits would repeat the manifestation, which being done, he quickly leaped to the end of the table, clutching the 'spirit hand' before it had time to descend, and the gas being turned up, disclosed a stuffed glove fastened on the foot of one of the boys so that his leg being slyly lifted, made the manifestation! The confusion made by this open exposure of flagrant fraud and bold imposture on the part of the 'spirits' and this Davenport family, has put a stop to these dollar exhibitions here.

"At a public meeting of the sect at the Stuyvesant Institute, all these facts were exposed, and admitted to be conclusive proofs of the knavery of these choice mediums, by Dr. Gray, Professor Mages, &c., but a solemn protest against doing more than advising Davenport and his family to leave the city was made. To brand these young impostors with their deeds, by signing a certificate of the admitted facts, it was contended would ruin them for life. We expose them to save them and others from being ruined, as the knaves or dupes of spiritualism. But we fear they are past cure."

I'LL LET YOU.

If a kiss be delightful so tempting my lips,
That a thousand soft wishes best you,
I vote by the nectar that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—I'LL LET YOU.

If you swear by my charms that you'll never be true
And that no other damsel shall get you,
By the stars that roll round yon summit of blue,
Perhaps, sir, perhaps sir—I'LL LET YOU.

If not urged by a passion as fleeting as wild,
That makes all the virtue forget you,
But affection unsullied, soft, fervent and mild,
You ask for a kiss, then—I'LL LET YOU.

FILLMORE STOCK RISING.—There is of late a decided improvement in Fillmore stock in Indiana. The Terre Haute Express, has, at last, after some doubtful days, come up to the help of the American party. The Terre Haute Express, Vincennes Gazette, Evansville Journal, New Albany Tribune, Vincennes News, Vevay Revueille, Washington Telegraph, Newburg Tribune and the Fort Wayne Times, have hoisted the Fillmore flag, and are pushing on the column. We shall notice the signs of the times as they are developed.—*State Sentinel.*

MARSHALL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Marshall County Agricultural Society, on the first day of March, 1856, pursuant to previous adjournment, the house was called to order by the President. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society to arrange the articles for exhibition, at the annual fair to be held in October next, made report of their proceedings, and after some discussion and several amendments by the Society, the report was adopted, of which the following is a list in detail, to-wit:

Class 1st, Farms &c.
Best cultivated farm,.....\$600
2d do do do.....300
do practice in making, saving and applying
ing domestic manures,.....300
do Hedge, not less than 30 rods,.....300
do Bee Hives, house and management, 300
do field of corn not less than 5 acres, 300
2d do do do do do Diploma
do quarter acre potatoes,.....200
do job of mason work, brick or stone, 100

Class 2d, Wheat and Gardens.
Best field of wheat not less than 5 acres, 300
2d do do do do do Diploma
do cultivated garden,.....200
JAMES A. COSE,
D. S. COVAY,
MAJOR TITTEL,
Committee.

The committee on Class 2d are to view the same between the 20th and 30th days of June next, and competitors for premiums, are to make application to the Secretary, at the Recorder's Office, previous to the 20th day of June.

Class 3d, Horses.

Best Stallion,.....600
2d do do do.....300
3d do do do do.....Diploma
do brood mare,.....200
do do do do do.....300
2d do do do do do.....100
do 3 year old colt,.....300
2d do do do do do.....Diploma
do 2 year old colt,.....200
2d do do do do do.....Diploma
do 1 year old colt,.....200
2d do do do do do.....Diploma
do span farm horse,.....200
2d do do do do do.....100
2d do do do do do.....Diploma
do span farm buggy horse,.....200
2d do do do do do.....Diploma
do buggy horse,.....100
2d do do do do do.....Diploma

Class 4th, Cattle.

Best bull,.....500
2d do do do.....300
do blooded cow,.....300
2d do do do.....100
do do heifer,.....100
do do 1 year old,.....100
do calf,.....100
do yoke work oxen,.....100
2d do do do do do.....100
2d do do do do do.....Diploma

Class 5th, Sheep.

Best fine woolled buck,.....300
2d do do do.....200
do lot ewes not less than 5,.....500

Class 6th, Hogs.

Best boar,.....200
2d do do do.....100
do sow,.....200
2d do do do.....100
do lot pigs 3 months old not less than 30

Class 7th, Miscellaneous.

Best 2 1/2 bush,.....100
do 10 lb bread,.....200
do loaf bread,.....100
do cake,.....50
do do preserves,.....50
do specimen maple molasses,.....100
do 5 lb maple sugar,.....100
do 5 lb honey,.....100
do smoked hams with mode of curing, 100

CLASS 8th, Manufactured Articles.

Best made set of chairs,.....100
do rocking chair,.....50
do bedstead,.....100
do plow for loose ground,.....100
do soil plow,.....100
do soil plow for corn,.....100
do cultivator,.....100
do harrow,.....100
do wagon,.....200
do buggy,.....200
do harness,.....50
do saddle and bridle,.....100
do 6 or more sides of leather,.....100
do ox yoke and bows,.....50
do chair,.....50
do chairs press,.....50
do basket,.....50
do light barrel,.....100
do pair fire boots,.....100
do do coarse boots,.....50
do do women fine shoes,.....100
do do coarse do,.....50
do do horse shoes,.....100
do 100 bricks,.....200