

# Marshall Democrat

T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, April 17, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
ASHEL P. WILLARD, of White.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.

For Secretary of State,  
DANIEL McCUTCHEON, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State,  
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State,  
ACQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.

For Attorney General,  
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
WILLIAM C. LARKEE, of Putnam.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,  
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.

Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,  
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

## LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The Democrats advocate that the principles laid down in the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, are the only principles that will give peace and quietude to the country.

Persons either from the North or South, have equal privileges in all our new Territories, and should the larger portion of the *longfellow* settlers, in any of our Territories, prefer making them slave States, we don't see any way to prevent them, and at the same time, give the same privileges that has been granted to the older States.

We should much regret to see the blighting curse of slavery extending into new Territories, and particularly into our Northern ones.

This, however, we don't expect to see, from the fact, that all that go there from the North, are opposed to the institution, and a portion of those from the South go there in order to avoid it; taking both classes together, we have no fears of slavery ever getting any further foothold, North of the "Compromise line."

That there has been trouble in relation to the slavery question in Kansas, is true, and that both parties have gone to extremes, is also true, and that as soon as the Presidential election is over, the troubles in that Territory, on that question will be over, is equally true.

The Republicans will keep up a continual "noise and confusion," on that subject, until that time. This is the only question that they can make use of, to any advantage, to mislead those who have not had the opportunity of posting themselves on the subject. Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a free State, before Mr. Pierce's administration closes. Then, many well meaning men, who have been deluded by the cry of Nebraska's *iniquity*, *freedom forever*, will regret ever having been led astray by a party whose very existence depends upon agitation. Many honest men have been induced to leave the Democratic party for a time in consequence of the false representations made them by those in whom they confided, and have latched to a party with but one idea. Many have found themselves in the wrong party, associated with those for whom they had no affinities, and gladly returned to the Democratic fold again. Others have left in consequence of their claims to office not being duly appreciated by the party as they think they should be. This class, or a portion of them, are generally promoted by the fusionists, for the reason that they are supposed to have more influence with their former friends than those who never belonged to the democratic party. All such politicians are great a curse to any party.

We like to see parties pursue a straightforward course and vindicate those principles which they think will promote the best interests of the Nation, but we do not like to see a party resort to falsehood and misrepresentation to defeat those who chance to differ from them. We can scarcely take up a fusion paper, and read five minutes, without seeing the democratic party charged with approving the invasion of Kansas by the Missourians, and that they desire it to become a slave State, and that they are decidedly in favor of "free whiskey," and opposed to enacting any law in reference to the liquor traffic. An editor must place a very low estimate on the intelligence of his readers, if he thinks they will swallow such barefaced misrepresentations. We think as little of the course pursued by the fusionists, for the last eighteen months, as any man dare; yet, at the same time, we have no disposition to misrepresent their views, orations. Their days will soon be numbered.

Hamlin desired the memorial printed for his own information, so he could act understandingly on the question of the admission of Kansas under her present State Constitution. That striking parallel which could be found for the treatment the Senators intended to bestow on the memorial by laying on the table or rejecting it, was the conduct of Lord North when the petitions of the North American Colonies were laid before the British Parliament.

Butler replied that if those petitions were brought forward in violation of Parliamentary rules, Lord North did his duty in opposing them. If the motion to print this Kansas memorial prevailed, he should regard it as the greatest contempt ever offered to the South.

He read the concluding paragraph of the memorial to show that the memorialists contemplated no rebellion, but merely asked for the admission of Kansas as a State, into the Confederacy, on an equality

with other States which had preceded them. He believed the refusal to admit Kansas as a State would leave her a State out of the Union, and quoted Missouri to prove that position.

Douglas replied, saying this was not a parallel case. Congress had passed a law authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union. In the present instance the proceedings of the Topeka Convention were not only unauthorized by Congress, but were revolutionary and rebellious. He could not recognize Kansas as a State, either in or out of the Union, in consequence of anything they had done without the authority of the law.

Hale said, under the rule of the Senate, the memorial could not be printed, and as unanimous consent was required to suspend the rules he should demand they should be altered to.

The Chair decided that the motion must go to the committee on Printing.

Butler unwilling to take that course.

Cass explained, that in presenting the memorial, he had by no means endorsed its statements. He had always made it a principle to present every petition he had been asked to present.

It was not for him to investigate the justice or injustice of the allegation in the memorial, that being the duty of the committee on Territories, to which it was referred.

Bayard thought the men who were in direct antagonism to the laws of the land, had no right to be heard by petition.

Mason submitted a resolution resigning the reference of the memorial to the committee on Territories.

Trumbull and Bayard entered into a general discussion of Kansas affairs.

Mr. Pugh, after carefully examining the document, said he believed it was not the original paper. The signatures are all in the same hand-writing and there are many erasures and interlinements.

Mr. Crittenden said he should vote against the resolution, with a view to suppress all designs to disturb the honor of this country and peace of its citizens.

The discussion did no good. He wanted to know if the publication in the New York paper was identical with the document presented here with its erasures and interlinements.

Mr. Seward could not tell, not having compared the two. He thought such criticisms were unworthy the great question involved, and would more become a cross-examination of witnesses in court.

Crittenden was proud of being a lawyer and would rather be a lawyer than a professor of political philosophy.

Mr. Seward disclaimed any imputation on the legal profession. It was the criticism on the chirography, to which he adverted.

Mr. Benjamin believed the document an impudent forgery. The men whose names are appended to it are now fugitives from justice and why should further notice be taken of this insolent memoir. He warmly condemned Prof. Stillman as sacrilegiously desecrating the House of God by incendiary appeals to the people of Connecticut for money and arms to carry on the war against the Government. It is a desire for power more than a desire for freedom which instigated these lawless and revolutionary proceedings. The game is not worth the candle. Let the obscure paper sleep where it is.

Mr. Rusk spoke of the sacred soundreels who disgraced the pulpit in connection with Kansas affairs. He did not believe the memorial had ever been in Kansas, but that it was a forgery and a rehash of much of what had heretofore been said on that subject.

Mr. Stewart understood that Mr. Cass would make a statement in regard to the genuineness of this paper, and that the latter was not himself satisfied on the subject.

Mr. Butler believed that Mr. Cass presented the memorial from motives honorable to his heart, believing in the right of petition, but when voices cried out print it, print it, in violation of the rules, he had different opinions for the memorial was branded as a fraud and a forgery. He believed if Christ should come to the earth with all the purity of his principles, he would be banished from the Confederacy by those fanatics, as Christ drove from the Temple the money changers and sellers of doves, yet the money changers come here and claimed to have the purity of doves.

Cass said, within a few minutes he had an interview with the person who had handed him the memorial to present. It was only to remark that he was not satisfied the paper was one which ought to be read on the Senate.

Hale said if he were satisfied the paper was not genuine he would be the last to take any advantage. He thought that Mr. Benjamin had done infinite injustice to that honorable and good man, Prof. Stillman.

It was not his intention, as charged, to make war on the general government, but they were driven to the law of self defense. The federal promises had proved a lie.

Seward replied to several Senators who had essayed to involve him in the alleged fraud, regarding the memorial, he had seen the gentleman who handed the paper to Mr. Cass for presentation. Col. Lane who authorized him to say that before he left, Kansas, he saw a paper, he did not say it was the identical paper in chirography, but he saw a memorial of which this is the substance and text, signed by all the provisional members of the Kansas Legislature, and this is a true copy. I know the Senator from Texas, Mr. Rusk, to be a brave and honorable man, and a lover of freedom, but when it becomes necessary for me to resort to an exhibition of courage, it will be time for him to taunt me with a want of it.

Mr. Mason said no one stood up to vindicate Col. Lane as a fair and honorable man. If a man is known by the company he keeps, the company is known by the man who represents it.

Hamlin, in explanation, said he had not taken the paper into his hands but it having been presented by Mr. Cass, he had a right to regard it as genuine, but it not now appearing as such, he should vote against its reception. The vote by which the memorial was referred to the committee on Territories, was then reconsidered.

YEAS.—32. NAYS.—3.

The memorial being thus again brought before the Senate, Mr. Cass returned and ap-

pealed leave to withdraw, and return to Col. Lane.

The Senate then at quarter past five adjourned.

House.—The House discussed the resolution of the Committee on Elections declaring P. B. Follett not duly elected from the 3rd Congressional District of Illinois. The House adopted, five only opposing it the resolution declaring Samuel S. Marshall, the sitting member, from the 8th district of Illinois over Sweeny, passed.

Fouke and Turney were allowed their per diem and mileage to date.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were then considered.

## THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

In a letter addressed to Governor Stevens, dated Feb. 12th, Gen. Wool makes the following statement, which shows that the whites were the aggressors in the first instance:

"By the same mail which brought me your communication, I received, one now before me, from a person whom I think incapable of misrepresentation, which informs me that the friendly Cayuses are every day menaced with death by Governor Curry's volunteers. The writer says they have despoiled these Indians—who have so nobly followed the advice of Mr. Palmer, to remain faithful friends of the Americans—of their provisions. To-day, he says, these same volunteers, without discipline and without orders, are not satisfied with rapine and injustice, but wish to take away the small remnant of animals and provisions left.

Mr. Willard is getting his full share of slanderous abuse from the odds and ends opposed to Democracy, but he will live through it. The Fusion press pursue him with intense hatred, which manifests itself in such paragraphs as that at the head of this article. Their unfair report is an appeal to religious prejudices.—

The *Register* once occupied the position of a high-toned journal, but since the editor became a *Know Nothing*, it has been about as reckless as the most bigoted member of the order could desire.—*Peru Sentinel*.

## THAMES TUNNEL.

This is one of the curiosities of London which every stranger visits. Its interest arises not so much from any thing very odd or striking in its appearance as from the fact it exists. To cross a river the world is in the habit of employing boats or bridges; but here is a brick arched double road-way extending under the bed of the river, and thus avoiding obstruction to open day and night for passengers at a toll of one penny each. It is lighted with gas, and some of the arches are occupied as small shops and for exhibition of works of art. The approaches for vehicles are intended to be circular, by shafts 200 feet in diameter. Their cost is estimated at £130,000. We do not understand that any probability exists of their early construction.—*Portland Argus*.

## RUSSIAN OPINION OF PEACE PROSPECTS.

A letter received from a highly reliable source in Russia has the following on the peace prospects.

"They must know little of the Emperor and his people who suppose that Russia will give up any of her territory, or abate a single one of her important fortifications.

The Czar would as soon consent that the Allies should cut off one of his arms as thus to destroy his imperial prestige. A concession so opposed to the rooted prejudices of the Russians would even endanger his throne.

"It is true that the Allies have themselves forced Turkey to do that for which Russia was most anxious, and which they first pretended to resent as an attack upon the sovereignty of the Sultan, viz.—secured religious freedom to the Christians. Some think that Russia and the Greek Church have gained more than the Allies by the war, and therefore can very well afford to accept peace; but this is not the unanimous opinion. The stories of poverty and suffering in the provinces are pure fables. Never have the agricultural prospects of Russia been better; neither has land or labor given better results than now. And it is certain that except among commercial men, there is no clamor for peace.

Meanwhile the material of war, so far from diminishing, is being enormously increased in every direction, both in quantity and quality. *In one word, there will be no peace on the British conditions.* The only probability is, that France may force England into accepting those of Russia."

KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, having declined to act on this peripatetic Committee on account of his engagements as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which among other things, has the new Tariff Bill in charge, Mr. Sherman (Fusionist,) from the same State, has been appointed in his stead. Sherman's colleagues on the Committee are William A. Howard (Fusionist,) of Michigan, and Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri. Mr. O. was elected as a Whig, but is in favor of the Nebraska law, and will see that the interests of those who think with him that respect are fairly represented. During the present session of Congress he has commonly voted with the Democrats. There is no probability of the Committee's reporting at the present session. Of course Mr. Whipple holds his seat as Delegate from Kansas in the meantime. As for Gov. Read, very few pretend that he is elected; and if he were he has since been elected U.S. Senator from the same State of Kansas (don't laugh) by the famous Topeka Legislature, and would doubtless feel it his duty to accept the higher station. That Legislature, by the way, has turned out to be a very harmless bunch. After passing certain pretended laws they concluded their labors by adopting a supplementary one to the effect that "the laws enacted by the present Legislature shall not have effect until an act be passed by the present or some future Legislature declaring them in force." The King of France, with 80,000 men, &c. Governor (2) Robinson also sent in a supplementary Message, declaring his former Message was not intended to recognize any cause "in opposition to the general government, or to the Territorial government it shall remain with the sanction of Congress. Collision with either is to be avoided." This will consequently be no use for Sharp's riles on the part of the emigrants, and the Rev. clergy who have interested themselves in procuring such deadly weapons, may as well back down, after the example of their Kansas brethren, who on sober second thought, have concluded that it is not best to incur the penalties of actual treason.—*Journal of Commerce*.

MERCENARY ANGELS OF FREEDOM.—A very

large Whig paper—the N. Y. *Advertiser*—fears that the "free State" government of Kansas has to some extent, at least, fallen into the hands of corrupt and designing men, who care more about living on the public treasury than about the welfare of the "cause of freedom." This fear rests upon information contained in the Topeka correspondence of the N. Y. *Times* (negro-worshipping organ)—

It appears there has been an Executive Committee in the Territory—with J. H. Lane at its head—created during the progress of the "free State" movement, which has virtually been the "free State" provisional government. Of this committee the correspondence aforesaid says:

"A desperate effort is made to constitute the committee as still existing, with considerable powers,

and length of days unlimited. The effort, however,

cannot succeed; and, in spite of crafty and partisan chicanery, the executive committee must con-

tin to die—not exactly a natural death, as it should,

but a compulsory one.

"Some of the doings of this committee have been sufficiently singular. The constitutional convention authorized them to issue scrip to an amount not ex-

ceeding \$25,000, to defray extraordinary expenses previous to the organization. Not content with this, an effort to-day was made in the House to pass a resolution authorizing them to issue scrip to pay the expenses of the session—virtually to continue them in existence. Previously, this same committee issued \$2,000 to pay four of their number to carry the constitution to Washington, where not one of them has gone with it.

"Another remarkable act of the committee was

the recent expulsion from their number of Mr. G. W. Brown, *secretly*, and the substitution of a mere

paltry man in his stead.

This is all very well, since if this scrip shall ever be redeemed it must be with money furnished by northern negro-worshippers.

"Senator Lane (he is U. S. Senator elect along with Reeder) like 'Governor' Robinson, is the merest adventurer. They are a worthy party; worthy defenders of the 'freedom of Kansas.'

Let the negro-worshippers hurry up Kansas sub-

scriptions, so that the scrip issued in the "cause of freedom" may not fall more than nine-and-a-half per cent. below par.—*Det. Free Press*.

HUFFY.—The Louisiana Legislature have re-

commended Mr. Huffy, the K. N. Sheriff of New Orleans,

who was elected by means of his party breaking

the ballot boxes and destroying the legal votes cast

for Mr. Bell, Democrat. The office is worth \$100,000 a year, and Mr. Huffy has a right to be huffy.

Astronomers say that if a cannon ball

were fired from Earth to Saturn, it would

be 180 years getting there. In that event,

Professor John Phoenix thinks the people of

Saturn would have time to dodge the shot.

He who goes to bed in anger, has the

devil for his bedfellow. A wag desires us

to say that he knows a married man who,

though he goes to bed week and gentle as a