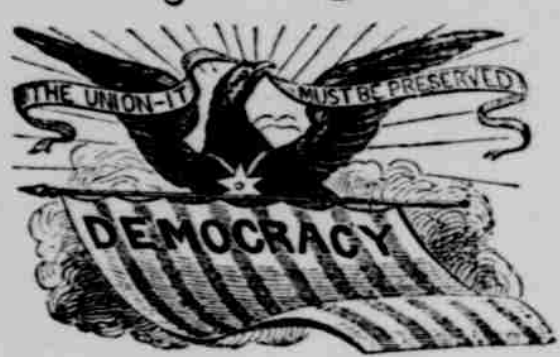


# Marshall Democrat



T. McDONALD, Editor.  
PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 2d, 1856.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**JAMES BUCHANAN,**

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**

OF KENTUCKY.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

**ASHBEL P. WILLARD,**

OF WHITE.

For Lieut. Governor,

**ABRAHAM A. HAMMOND,**

OF VIGO.

For Secretary of State,

**DANIEL McCLEURE,**

OF MORGAN.

For Auditor of State,

**JOHN W. DODD,**

OF GRANT.

For Treasurer of State,

**AQUILA HUGHES,**

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.

For Congress—North District,

**WILLIAM Z. STUART,**

OF CASS.

For Prosecutor,

**A. L. JONES,**

OF PORTER COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

**GRAHAM N. FITCH,**

OF CASS.

**SAUEL H. BUSKINS,**

OF MONROE.

**W. F. PARKER,**

OF WARRICK.

**W. K. WOLF,**

OF HARRISON.

**W. S. SHORT,**

OF LAWRENCE.

**D. JONES,**

OF FRANKLIN.

**EDMOND JOHNSON,**

OF HERTY CO.

**MARTIN M. RAY,**

OF SHELBY.

**JAS. M. HANNA,**

OF VIGO.

**S. C. McCLENDEN,**

OF CLINTON CO.

**ORVILLE EVERTS,**

OF LAPORTE.

**F. P. RANDALL,**

OF ALLEN.

**S. S. MICKLE,**

OF ADAMS CO.

For Senator, HUGH MILLER, Fulton Co.

Judge C. P. J. G. OSBORNE, Marshall.

Prosecutor, J. HENDERSON, St. Joseph.

Representative, E. BROWN, Stark.

Treasurer—DAVID VINNEDGE.

Sheriff—J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH.

Com'r Dist. No. 2—ROBERT PIPER.

Com'r " " 3—WM. HUGHES.

Surveyor—J. B. N. KLINGER.

Coroner—JACOB KNOBLOCK.

STARK COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Clerk & Auditor, WM. P. CHAPMAN.

Sheriff, EDWARD TIBBITS.

Com'r Dist. No. 2, JOHN GOOD.

County Surveyor, PETER LAIN.

Coroner, ADAM LAMBERT.

the remark was made by a democrat; the greater portion of them left the stand, when Judge STUART commenced speaking and cut shillelahs and promenaded in front of their banner. The word ran through the crowd that the Irish were going to take the banner at all hazards; some of our citizens went to the Irish and asked them if they had said anything about taking it down.—They said they had not even thought of such a thing. The fusions acted very indecorously while the Judge was speaking; after the meeting closed, the Plymouth folks left for home, the Irish assembled at a grocery.

The Aetna Green delegation and some others, came along soon after, hurrahing for Fremont, and Free men; the Irish hurrahed for Buchanan; one of the drivers then commenced striking the Irish with his whip, when the melee commenced in earnest. Several on both sides were pretty badly hurt; some say that two Irishmen were killed; we talked with the overseer of the Rail Road hands a few days after the difficulty, and he says that none of them were killed, to his knowledge. From the most reliable information we can get, the foregoing statement is substantially correct. The fusions must be "hard up" when they get up a row and charge it upon the democrats. They will not make anything in the operation in this county. There are a great many know nothings in Bourbon and vicinity, and if they can succeed in driving the Irish away, or intimidate them so they will not go to the polls, and get the impression made throughout this Congressional district that Judge STUART's remarks on the Louisville Riot was the cause of the difficulty, their object will be accomplished.

## Meeting at Plymouth.

Thursday last was a proud day for the Union-loving men of Marshall county.—The people seemed particularly anxious to hear the great defender of the "Constitution and the Union," G. N. FITCH. Arrangements were made in order to give him a proper reception. At 10 o'clock A. M., the Doctor was met at the depot, by an escort of some twenty or thirty horsemen, and a band of martial music. The Doctor was taken in an open buggy, with two or three of our citizens. The procession then took up the line of march,—the music in front, any the horsemen in the rear, the riders each carried a small flag with the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge, or the "Union forever." When the procession reached Michigan street, three tremendous cheers were given by the crowd which had assembled, for Doctor FITCH.—As the procession moved up Michigan street, two four-horse teams, each hauling a wagon, one containing 31 girls and the other 31 boys, (from 5 to 12 years old) formed into line. Each one of the boys and girls had a badge with the name of a State on it, and each carried a flag, on which was inscribed "The Union forever." As the procession moved through the principal streets of our village, the teams from the country marched into line, until the procession made a very imposing appearance. They finally marched to the Stand, and giving three cheers adjourned for dinner.

At 1 o'clock, the boys and girls representing the States, formed into line; each company had a banner on which these significant words were inscribed: "Fathers, Preserve the Union."

The procession then marched to the Stand where the proceedings were commenced by the singing of a campaign song by the Glee Club. The Doctor then commenced speaking, and after did we hear a more sound, logical political discourse, than he delivered on that occasion. Our readers are all familiar with him as a speaker, which will supercede the necessity of giving a lengthy detail in this place. He treated at some length on Fremont's Cattle speculations in California, and brought some of his swindling operations to light which annoyed the fusions very much.

The Doctor directed the attention of the audience to the banners, "Fathers, Preserve the Union," and never did we hear a more eloquent and patriotic appeal, than he made; he portrayed in vivid colors, the hardships and privations which our forefathers had undergone, that we might enjoy the blessings of a free government,—quoted the warning voice of many of the revered of the Nation, and closed by urging the necessity of complying with the request on the banners. A breathless silence pervaded the assembly while the Doctor was treating on this part of his subject. The involuntary tear could be seen coursing its way down the furrowed cheeks of some of the care worn veterans who were present. At the close of the speech, from 100 to 200 escorted the Doctor to the cars; the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the Glee Club, and three cheers given for the Doctor; after which he bowed gracefully, as the Iron horse bore him away.

We have had quite a number of political meetings here, this season, both democratic and republican, but we will say, without any fear of successful contradiction, that the meeting here last Thursday was the wisest affair of the season. The procession made the most splendid appearance of any that has ever been in Plymouth.—Everything went on pleasantly, and good order was observed during the entire proceedings. The fusionists are trying to get out the impression that it was a small affair, and a very small crowd. We don't know the number present, but we should think there was full 500. During the speech there was quite an appearance of rain and they repaired to the Court Room, and as near as we could calculate, about one-half of the company had to remain out doors.

## Pole Raising.

There will be a pole raised at James Hazleton's in the south west part of this township, on Saturday next, at two o'clock P. M. Speakers will be present.

Also James Vinnedge's in North township, on Saturday Oct. 11th, at two o'clock P. M. A speaker from South Bend will be there; let those living in the vicinity of these appointments who love our "Constitution and Union," turn out en masse.

The Republicans are making a great do about the "Clique,"—as they call the Democratic party of Marshall county,—making the nominations for county officers. The difference between the two Cliques—Democratic and Republican—is, that the "Democratic Clique" nominated their friends, while the "Republican Clique" nominated themselves.

We understand, from a number of our citizens, that John L. Westervelt the Know Nothing candidate for Commissioner in the 2d District, stated in a speech he made at the Court House, on the evening of the 23d September, that the Democratic party was made up of "BLACKGUARDS, DRUNKARDS, HORSETHIEVES, BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS, GAMBLERS," and the ignorant, that cannot read nor write; and lastly, that they were a "Blackguard Party," and many other kindred remarks.

Comment unnecessary. Rumor says that there was a bad smash on the M. S. & N. E. R. R., on last Saturday evening, a short distance from the New Albany crossing. A passenger train and freight train came in collision. The locomotives and several cars were destroyed; six men and several horses were killed.—The Engineer of the freight train was running on the other one time. About the time of the collision he jumped off the locomotive and had not been heard of at the last account.

THE STRANGEST THING ON RECORD.—A Printer, whose name we did not learn, on Wednesday last received a sentence from the Circuit Court of Whitley County of two years imprisonment, in the Penitentiary, for stealing a gold watch. As soon as he had stolen the watch he took passage on the cars for Ft. Wayne. After arriving there, he succeeded in trading the watch for a suit of clothes, some money and a cheap silver watch. He then purchased a ticket for Toledo, and at once proceeded to the railroad. The Sheriff coming up soon after found him busily engaged trying to persuade a son of the Emerald Isle, to vote for Fremont!

Two Grand Fizzles! The fusions had had luck last Friday, they undertook to raise a pole at M. L. Smith's, in Green township; when it was partly up, it broke! had men that.

On Saturday they were to have a rally in Polk township, but the people did not come. Bad show for fusion speakers in that township. Where is Mr. "Looker on" who wrote from Bourbon; we should like to have him try his hand, on these Fizzles.

The "George Law" brings news from California that the Vigilance Committee is disbanded—Judge Terry who was confined in prison released, and that the legal officers are executing the law as formerly.

The attention of the traveling public, is directed to the time table of the Cincinnati, Peru & Chicago railroad, which will be found in another column.

The Banner of last week comes down on us as follows:

"The Marshall County Democrat of last week in an article headed 'Falsehood and Misrepresentation,' throws about wonderfully in expectation of hitting somebody or something an awful blow. He imagined he was aiming an annihilating blow at a certain clergyman of this place, when lo! it turns out that there was no clergyman in the case. How chap-fallen he must have felt when that fact was first made manifest to him."

The editor of the Banner had taken upon himself to say, in reference to Judge STUART, "we will respect the judicial emine though it be on the shoulders of a donkey," to these very ungentlemanly remarks we made such a reply as we thought at the time they deserved. We will here say for the edification of the editor of the Banner, that we had understood before we wrote the article referred to, that "a certain clergyman" did not write the article in which Judge STUART was called a "donkey," nor had anything to do with the editorial department of the Banner that week. We are not so mightily "chap-fallen" as he might suppose; he has "yelped" up the wrong tree this time.

Ministers "surplice," "Lions skin" &c., were only designed to elucidate the fusion doctrine on that subject. They were general, and no minister who has not turned politician, would conclude for a moment that we alluded to him.

G. F. Bailey & Co.'s Circus & Menagerie is to be here on the 8th inst. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

REMEMBER! That A. P. Willard and O. P. Morton, Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor, will address the people of Marshall county, at Plymouth, next Tuesday, October 7th. A general attendance of all parties, is requested.

The democracy of Center township are invited to attend the meeting of the Bachanan Club on Monday evening next, October 6th. Among other things, an Assessment for Center township is to be nominated. Good music and speeches are expected.

Patterson & Evans are paying cash for fat cattle, &c. See card.

We call the attention of school examiners to the following Circular. The "Journal" is a work that is much needed at the present time, and should be patronized liberally by the public, and by teachers in particular.

Circular to School Examiners. GENTLEMEN.—At the last meeting of the State Teachers' Association of Indiana, it was resolved to ask your aid in an effort to extend the circulation of the Indiana School Journal, upon the following plan:

When a teacher presents himself for examination, if he does not take the Journal, that you propose to him that if he will do so, and pay you the subscription price, (\$1.) you will remit your fee for examination. Whenever four or more teachers shall have paid for the Journal, you will be entitled to one for your own use free. And if you have already taken and paid for it, you are authorized to retain one dollar out of the amount thus collected, in lieu of the money sent for your own copy. All names and accompanying funds to be forwarded to Geo. B. Stone, Esq., Resident Editor, Indianapolis.

The plan thus proposed making all the School Examiners in the State agents for the Journal.

It is quite unnecessary here, gentlemen, to urge the value of a well conducted journal to the educational interests of our State—interests to which you are officially, and we trust in feeling, too, allied. It is of prime importance that all of our teachers become readers of the Journal; and we know of no means by which they can so certainly be made thus, as through the plan proposed. And though the measure involves a slight pecuniary sacrifice, yet we are emboldened to prefer the request, both from the fact that the public wealth demand it, and also because the mere pecuniary emolument could have formed no part of the motives prompting you to accept the office.

It may be proper to add here, that the Journal is a source of pecuniary benefit to no one except the printers. The editors receive nothing for their services; and desire nothing; their highest aim being to make the Journal entirely worthy of the imperishable interests which it advocates.

Trusting, gentlemen, that you will meet our wishes in this respect, and thus confer a great favor upon the cause that you and we are endeavoring to promote.

I subscribe myself, Yours respectfully, E. P. COLE, Cor. Sec.

EVANSVILLE, Sept. 10.

Papers throughout the State will confer an especial favor by copying the above.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 24. The steamship Canada arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She passed a large steamer on Saturday, supposed to be the Persia. The Baltic arrived out on the morning of the 11th.

News unimportant. The London Post recommends the Hudson's Bay territory as a favorable seat for a convict establishment.

FRANCE.—Rumors are current of an exchange of colonies being negotiated between France and England; France to give up her factories on the main land of India in exchange for Mauritius. It is also reported that France wishes to purchase from Denmark a strip of Iceland, for fishing stations; also, that Algeria demands a large reinforcement of troops.

A fleet of gun-boats goes to Senegal. SPAIN.—The country is generally tranquil. There is some uncertainty as to the fate of the O'Donnell Ministry. The probability of Narvez succeeding him are openly discussed.

Mescalante, Minister to Washington, has resigned.

ITALY.—Vienna papers state that the Western powers have addressed a second note to Naples, in the same spirit, but in milder language than the former.

SWITZERLAND.—Prussia is said to have notified her intention to give up her claim on Neuchatel in exchange for an indemnity, the amount to be fixed by European powers. France supports her views.

Neuchatel is quiet.

GERMANY.—Frederick, Regent of Baden, has assumed the sovereignty on his own account preparatory to his marriage with a Princess of Prussia.

The Neuchatel affair causes some diplomatic activity at Berlin.

DENMARK.—Berlin letters say France adheres to the opinion of England in the question of the Sound dues, and had pronounced in favor of purchasing.

SWEDEN.—It is reported that the relations between Russia and Sweden are becoming more and more unfriendly.

RUSSIA.—News unimportant, chiefly concerning the coronation, and amnesties granted on that occasion.

INDIA.—Telegraphic advices from Calcutta are to August the 9th. Ouda was tranquil.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to July 25th. The insurgents had captured Tanyang, July 6th, bringing them close to Soehow, the outlet of commerce from Shanghai.

An imperial fleet of 40 sail had been blockaded near Nankin.

It is reported that the American house of Westmore & Co. had failed, but the report is doubted in London.

Australian advices are to July 14th.—Business was favorable, and the mines productive.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—LONDON, Saturday.—Dispatches from Trieste state that the Russians are fortifying the entrance to the Bay of Nicolaeff, and the banks below.

A Madrid dispatch of the 10th states that the Queen has not yet decided in the matter relative to the legation at Washington. Prussia had lodged a protest with the federal government of Switzerland against interference with the affairs of Neuchatel.

FRANCE.—The Emperor celebrated the anniversary of the fall of Sevastopol by a dinner to the troops stationed at Biarritz.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—The weather continued favorable for the harvest, and the crops were turning out satisfactorily. In breadstuffs generally, the heavy price which prevailed in the market in the early part of the week had given way, and an improvement was observable towards the close. The decline during the week on quotations advised by the Asia was equal to 2d per bushel on wheat, 1s. 6d. @ 2s. on corn, while in regard to flour the market is called dull and slightly easier.—Reports of the potato disease continued, but the damage was said to be less extensive than previously supposed. The following are the quotations of Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. Red wheat, 6s 9d. @ 9s. for old; 9s. @ 9s. 6d. for new; white do., 10s. @ 10s. 4d. Flour—western canal, 20s. @ 23s.; Ohio, 31s. @ 32s.; sour, 22s. @ 23s.; Canadian, 31s. @ 36s. Corn—white, 33s.; yellow and mixed, 31s. 6d. @ 32s.

INAGURAL ADDRESS, OF John W. Geary, Governor of Kansas Territory. DELIVERED AT LEICOMPTON, SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1856.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as Governor of the territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me; but was voluntarily tendered by the present chief magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and as God may give me strength and ability I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things, I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The constitution of the United States and the organic law of this territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of our organic act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial. If this act has been distorted to unworthy purposes, it is not the fault of its provisions. The great leading feature of that act is the right conferred upon the actual and bona fide inhabitants of this Territory "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress under it." The people accustomed to self-government in the States from which they came, and having removed to this territory with the bona fide intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of erecting their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed "popular sovereignty."

By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people of the several States and Territories, being qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own municipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system of republican government. It is the great right of self-government, for the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the Revolution, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed, and duly ascertained, the will of the majority must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and progress unparalleled in the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colonies a giant confederated republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this territory. Various reasons have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed.

The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this territory in that body. The Topka Constitution recognized by the Senate, has been repudiated by the Senate. Various measures, each in the opinion of the respective advocates, suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been alternately proposed and rejected. Men outside of the territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known to themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered.

Men of the North—men of the South—of the East and of the West—in Kansas—you, and you alone, have the remedy in your hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together?

Let us banish all outside influence from our deliberations, and assemble around our country board with the constitution of our country and the organic law of this territory as the great charts for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence amongst ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition; what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness; than the citizens of distant or even neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-government; this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any changes of the laws of the territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.

The Territory of the United States is the common property of the several States, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property, while in a territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this territory, under the organic act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next legislature to revise any and all laws; and in the meantime, as you value the peace of the territory and the maintenance of future laws, I must earnestly ask you to refrain from all violation of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to law. All the provisions of the constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed; all the acts of Congress having reference to this territory must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here, I will do justice to all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this territory, I desire to know no party, no section, nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people. With reliance on divine providence, to the best of my ability I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the territory, not merely collectively but individually, and I shall expect from them in return, that cordial aid and support, without which the government of no State or territory can be administered with beneficial effect.

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let us all honestly devote ourselves to the true interests of Kansas; develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources; build up manufacturing enterprises; make public roads and highways; prepare amply for the education of our children; and make our territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual, and elevate States in their sovereign capacity.

Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored; population and wealth will flow upon us; "the desert will blossom as the rose," and the State of Kansas will soon be admitted into the Union, the peer and pride of her elder sisters.

JOHN W. GEARY.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a large number of volunteer militia have been called into the service of the territory of Kansas, by authority of the late acting Governor, for the maintenance of order many of whom have been taken from their occupation or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic enjoyments; and

WHEREAS, the employment of militia is not authorized by my instructions from the General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced; and

WHEREAS, an authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal sufficient to insure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; now

Therefore, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, declaring that the services of such volunteer militia are no longer required; and hereby order that they be immediately discharged. The Secretary and the adjutant general of the territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous.

And I command all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the Government, instantly to disband and quit the territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the territory of Kansas. Done at Leicompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY,

Governor of Kansas.

By the Governor,

DANIEL WOODSON, Sec'y.

"There was a Man whose name was Brown."

The Chicago papers, within the last ten days