

THE DEMOCRAT.



T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, June 4th, 1857.

Kansas.

It seems difficult to ascertain what course the republicans of Kansas will pursue in the coming election for Delegates. Some of the leaders of the party in the States advise them, as they have the power, to use it; others are of the opinion that the cause of republicanism would be furthered by them standing aloof entirely. As we have frequently stated, and we see nothing in the reports from that country to cause us to change our views, we are inclined to the opinion that they will permit Kansas to frame a constitution recognizing slavery, in order to have their predictions verified.

All intelligent men acknowledge that a large majority of the residents are opposed to slavery, and could easily elect a majority of Delegates who are opposed to that institution. They have stated time and again, that the democrats were determined to force slavery into that territory, and in order to make good their prediction, they will, in all probability, refuse to take any part in the election. The poor, pitiful pests they make for not participating in the election, is, that the men who were appointed to take the census were pro-slavery men—were partial, and would refuse the names of free State men, when, at the same time, it is well known that a great many refused to give their names, and frequently would give some fictitious name, in order to have an opportunity to charge those who were taking the census with corruption and fraud. We have ever been in favor of Kansas being free; yet, we do not think that a man must necessarily be a scoundrel if he should happen to be in favor of Kansas becoming a slave State. Some of the ablest statesmen America ever produced were slaveholders. Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay owned slaves, yet the American people delighted to honor them; hence we conclude that a man might possibly be honest in some good degree, and at the same time think the condition of the slave would not be ameliorated by turning him out to support himself.

Utah.

The territory of Utah is attracting public attention at this time, more than any other scope of country in North America. We learn from our eastern exchanges that the Administration is about taking decided steps to enforce the laws of the United States among that rebellious people. Two or three prominent men have signified a willingness to accept the Governorship, provided the President will send a sufficient number of troops to protect the officers and court records. General Harney has received instructions to proceed in the direction of Fort Leavenworth; 2,500 troops have also been ordered, and there seems to be no doubt but the President designs sending them to Salt Lake.

It is to be hoped that this Mormon question may be kept aloof from politics. All acknowledge that the laws of the United States should be enforced there as well as elsewhere; and the general impression is that it would be the height of folly to send officers there unless there were enough troops sent to awe them into submission, or compel them to yield obedience to the laws.

Wheat Crop.

From present indications, the wheat in this county, even should no accident happen it between this and harvest, will fail to be an average crop.

We call the attention of our friends who are heads of families, to a letter on our first page, headed: "A letter of a dying wife to her husband." Those having lost companions can fully respond to the sentiment so pathetically expressed in that letter, and those who have not can easily imagine their feelings, in case they were to find such a letter in the Old Family Bible, after their companion had "gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns." Where that constant heart is still in the gloomy grave, and the hand that penned those heart-thrilling words, lies moulder and withered, by the hand of death.

The prospect for fruit was never better in this County (except Peaches) than now.

Walker the filibuster has succeeded in making his escape from Nicaragua, and was at New Orleans at the last account. A southern paper states that he will return in a short time with a strong force. The California papers say that a company of 300 had left San Francisco, to join Walker's standard. The probability is that unless the U. S. interposes there will be stirring times in Nicaragua within the next few months.

In consequence of Commissioners' Court being in session, we have been prevented from giving our usual variety of editorial and news items, this week.

Great Defensive Preparations of the Chinese.

The Moniteur de la Flotte publishes some further details relative to the war in China. The Chinese, it is said, are at present making formidable military preparations, which are not to be despised. Since the attack on Canton, the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Peiho, a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Pekin. That river is now barred in twenty-two different places by dams built of stone, which completely intercept navigation. These works are regarded as curious. Moreover, the three branches of the Peiho canalized by the Emperor Kia Kang in 1817 are cut, and the course of one of them, the Huho, has been turned off into the lake of Hobotchi. When an army invade the Chinese Empire the principal means of defense is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. The system of defense, efficacious against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country, was first used against the insurgents in 1842. The city of Pekin is consequently perfectly safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will in any desperate circumstance be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy the foreigners.

A circumstance has lately demonstrated the truth of this fact. The British ships proceeding to Canton have been in the habit of taking fresh water at Whampoa from a small river which falls into the Tchuking. It was remarked that the sailors using this water lately have been attacked with cholera and after a careful investigation it was discovered that the water had been poisoned by the Chinese. They employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which after being prepared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is increased by their fanaticism, which is beyond description. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act upon their senses and to terrify them by a display of force, and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale, such as is about to be accomplished by the British Government. It appears, moreover, that some of the wealthiest Mandarins in the Empire propose to revive the great commercial company founded in 1759 by Tsong Too.

These great dignitaries, through personal interests, are highly favorable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding their warlike manifestations; and, as they are in direct communication with the members of the Nuy-Ko, or Cabinet Council at Pekin, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers.

The revival of the company founded in 1759 will render it impossible in future for the Chinese Government to violate at will its treaties with foreigners. The Moniteur de la Flotte concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, which is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese Empire.

Washington, May 30. The nett amount in the U. S. Treasury subject to draft is nearly \$23,000,000. In Boston, \$4,000,000; New York, \$11,000,000; New Orleans, \$3,000,000; Philadelphia, \$2,334,000; Branch Mint in California, \$2,500,000.

The Army Medical Board, recently convened at New York, have reported to the War Department that the following persons were found qualified for appointments in the Medical Staff:

Robert Bartholomew, Mo.; Joseph C. Bailey, Pa.; J. Cooper McKee, N. Y.; Kirtly Ryland, Mo.; and William A. Carswell, S. C.

N. Y., May 30. Louis Crelet, one of the French railroad swindlers, was sent on board the Arago today, under the writ of extradition from a warrant from See's Cass. He made a stout resistance, and was knocked down by Marshal Rynders. He was finally placed on board a tug, which proceeded to the Narrows, and placed him on board the steamer.

Albany, May 30. A break occurred in the Erie Canal yesterday, at Mabie's. The water was partially drawn off, and the break repaired. A rumor that the culvert at Cenport has again given way is probably without foundation.

Quebec, May 30. The steamer Saugeen, while on her first trip to River de Loupe, ran into the Medina of Waterford, sinking her almost instantly. There were no lives lost. The Saugeen received some damage and was run ashore.

Oswego, May 30. The schooner Caroline, from this port, for Montreal, went ashore on Duck Island Wednesday night in a fog. Seven hundred barrels of flour were thrown overboard.

Portland, May 30. The steamer Circassian sailed this afternoon for Liverpool via Halifax and St. Johns with 45 passengers.

Washington Items. Washington, May 19. A member of the Cabinet received a telegraphic message to-day from Major McCul-

lough declining the Governorship of Utah. He however expects to reach this city in the course of ten days.

It is not true that Judge Drummond has been offered the appointment, but this afternoon a telegraphic dispatch was sent to a western man, whose name is officially concealed for the present, tendering it to him.

Recent information has caused a change in the policy hitherto contemplated—the condition of Utah now being such as to require vigorous measures.

Troops in large numbers will be sent thither, probably under the command of Gen. Harney.

May 16. The Cabinet to-day considered the offer of the Appraisers to the principal Custom-houses, but the result has not yet transpired.

The Secretary of War to-day examined the bills of materials and construction of the Washington Aqueduct. The award will probably be announced on Tuesday.

N. Haldeman, editor of the Louisville Courier, has been appointed Surveyor at Louisville, vice Mr. English, removed.

Edward S. Hough has been appointed Collector at Alexandria, Va.

Senator Wilson is here, on his route to Kansas.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Horner, of the United States Navy, has resigned his office.

Dispatches received in this city, state that the health of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is in a very precarious condition, and his death is daily expected.

Not forgot the place—west of the Post office.

May 28, 1857.—28t.

J. BROWNLEE, President.

STATE OF INDIANA.

PRINTS

fresh from the manufacturers, which cannot fail to please the Ladies, and at prices as low as the same can be sold this side of "Kingdom come."

The fact of the business is, it's no use trying to

take longer for you to go and see, and when you are at leisure just "drop in" and examine for yourself, and you will say he has got a little the best assortment of

DRY GOODS !

ever brought to Plymouth. Please remember, bear in mind, and don't forget, that, although his goods are going off like hot cakes, there is plenty more of the same kind in New York, which you can order and have here in a very short time, to supply the deficiencies that must occur on account of the large quantities of goods that are daily carried away from his store.

Not forgot the place—west of the Post office.

May 21—27t.

J. BROWNLEE, President.

STATE OF INDIANA.

SELECT SCHOOL

For Pupils of Both Sexes.

D. W. COMSTOCK & LADY.

Propose teaching a select school in Foshing's Hall, in the town of Plymouth, for the instruction of pupils of both sexes, to commence on Monday, June 8, 1857, and continue twelve weeks.

TERMS:

Primary Department, \$2.50

Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, 3.50

Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Physiology and Philosophy, 4.00

No deduction in tuition for absence, only in cases of sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. C. having been long engaged in teaching, and having been successful, are prepared to give satisfaction.

June 29t.

STATE OF INDIANA.

NEW Boot and Shoe Store.

ON MICHIGAN STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BOOT.

The subscriber has lately located in Plymouth, to sell

Boots & Shoes

a little cheaper than any other house in Marshall county. Our stock includes every shape, size, quality and kind that can be thought of.

Connected with this establishment is our own

Boot & Shoe Manuf'ry

of French, Calf, Kip, Stogies, Brogans, and women's Shoes of all kinds on hand or made to measure; also, Sole Leather, Upper, Kip, etc., etc. on hand.

N. B.—Cash paid for Hides.

C. WHITMORE.

Plymouth, Ind., 1857—June 29t.

STATE OF INDIANA.

NOTICE

of the Board of Trustees of the town of Plymouth, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana:

That all persons are hereby required to pay up any hand-bills, show-bills, notices and advertisements upon the walls of any buildings, or on any fence or hitching post, within the corporate limits of said town, without the consent of the owner or occupier of the same; and any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every such offence, to be collected before any Justice of the Peace within the corporation.

J. B. N. KLINGER, President.

ATTEST:

A. C. CAPRON, Clerk.

May 9th, 1857.

STATE OF INDIANA.

NEW STORE

S. & M. BECKER,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties, that they have opened a new store on LaPorte street, one door east of Dr. Lemmon's Drug Store, where they will keep on hand a full stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, CROCKERY-WARE, &c.

As we intend selling as cheap as the cheapest, we claim a portion of the patronage of the community.

May 21—27t.

J. B. N. KLINGER, President.

ATTEST:

A. C. CAPRON, Clerk.

May 9th, 1857.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Look here for News

Oglesbee, Shirley & Roe,

Are now receiving an entire new stock of genera

Dry Goods!

Which have been selected with the greatest care

and quality of which is not surpassed in the State. We invite the attention of the citizens of Marshall county to our prices, which we flatter ourselves will give entire satisfaction to all who may come to them. Old friends and customers, come and see us. Sign of the People's Store.

OGLESBEE, SHIRLEY & ROE.

May 28—29t.

ORDINANCE.

By virtue of an Execution to me directed from

the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court;

I will expose for sale at public auction at the Court House door in Plymouth, Marshall County, Indiana, on the 2nd DAY OF MAY 1857,

between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. on said day, the following property;

To-wit: The land and buildings, or part thereof, situate in the North West fractional quarter, West of the Michigan Road of Section twelve, containing 30 acres and a fraction, more or less; situated in Marshall county Indiana, subject to a mortgage in favor of Samuel J. Patterson for a balance of the purchase money, with interest from the 4th day of January, 1853.

And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment and interest due and owing to the plaintiff, or to satisfy the same, the same will be sold at public auction at the time and place above mentioned, and the proceeds of the same will be applied to the payment of the judgment and interest, and the balance, if any, will be paid to the plaintiff.

And if the same be not sold at the time and place above mentioned, or if the same be not sold for a sum less than the amount of the judgment and interest, then the same will be sold at public auction at the time and place above mentioned, and the proceeds of the same will be applied to the payment of the judgment and interest, and the balance, if any, will be paid to the plaintiff.

And if the same be not sold at the time and place above mentioned, or if the same be not sold for a sum less than the amount of the judgment and interest, then the same will be sold at public auction at the time and place above mentioned, and the proceeds of the same will be applied to the payment of the judgment and interest, and the balance, if any, will be paid to the plaintiff.

And if the same be not sold at the time and place above mentioned, or if the same be not sold for a sum less than the amount of the judgment and interest, then the same will be sold at public auction at the time and place above mentioned, and the proceeds of the same will be applied to the payment of the judgment and interest, and the balance, if any, will be paid to the plaintiff.</p