



T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.
Thursday Morning, Sept. 17, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Treasurer and Collector,
D. VINNEDGE.
Recorder,
DANIEL McDONALD,
Coroner,
JACOB BARNES,
Commissioner 2nd Dist.
ROBERT S. PIPER.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM M. PATTERSON, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the legal voters of Marshall county, on the 13th of October next.

Rail Road Accident!!

On yesterday forenoon, we were called on to witness the most horrible spectacle we ever beheld.

As the morning train was going from here to Laporte and had gone between three and four miles, the trucks before the drive wheel of the locomotive, gave way which threw it from the track, and the coupling breaking, the locomotive went off on one side and the baggage cars on the other—John Dardard, the fireman, jumped from the locomotive and was killed instantly. Our fellow townsman, George Edwards, while attempting to jump from the baggage car, fell—was run over by the car and most horribly mangled; both legs being crushed so that the pieces of bone are sticking out through the flesh, almost the entire way from his knees to his ankles, and the flesh on one leg is completely torn to pieces so that it was hanging in separate bunches, until after it was dressed.

Some think that he may have his left leg saved, others think that both will have to be amputated. As for ourselves, we have no confirmed opinion of course, but it seems almost impossible for a human being to ever recover from such a mutilated condition.

The courage and fortitude with which he endures his excruciating pain is very remarkable—not even groaning or moaning. The two above spoken of, are all that were seriously injured. The engineer was slightly hurt, but is still going about.

The foregoing is near a correct account as we can gather from what we can see and hear.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, Mr. Edwards' wounds have proved fatal. He died yesterday (Wednesday) at about 3 o'clock P. M.

October Election.

The election will be held on the 13th of October. Two of the Supreme Judges—Stuart and Gookins—have sent their resignations to the Governor. It would seem that it would be the duty of the Democratic State Central Committee to call a convention, but we have not seen anything of the kind in the State Sentinel. It is certainly about time the matter was understood.

We have some No. 1 men in the North, to fill Judge Stuart's place, which could be elected without any difficulty. Mr. Bradley, of Laporte, (without speaking disparagingly of others,) is acknowledged by all who know him, to possess, in a pre-eminent degree, the necessary qualifications for a Judge of the Supreme Court. We are not advised as to his position in reference to becoming a candidate. Should his name be before the people for that office, the Republicans would, no doubt, regard it as a privilege to support him, knowing him to be well qualified for the position; and believing also that partyism should be laid aside in the election of the Judiciary. The Democrats propose to carry out the same doctrine in the election of Circuit Judge in this District. They have the utmost confidence in the honesty and capability of Mr. A. L. Osborne, and he will no doubt get the strength of the Democratic party in this county.

Kansas Election.

The Free State men in Kansas have passed resolutions that they will vote at the election which is to take place there in October.

After Gov. Walker repeatedly stating that the purity of the ballot box should be preserved, and the Free State men being in a known majority, and many of the Republican editors being wearied with their continual opposition to law and order, have concluded, as their resolutions seem to indicate, that there was no political capital to be made by standing in a hostile attitude any longer, and that they would go to the polls and vote. If they do this, the trouble in Kansas will be at a close.

Gov. Walker went there strong in the faith that he could bring order out of confusion, and from present indications, he is likely to succeed.

The new Constitution has been adopted in Iowa, by from 1000 to 2000 majority. The nigger clause was rejected by a large majority. It was submitted separately.

Trade is dull, about town.

We call attention to the reply of James Buchanan to the Connecticut Ministers, on the first page. It is seldom that we have the privilege of reading a document so replete with facts and sound argument. This position is clearly stated, so that none need be mistaken in reference to his future course in regard to Kansas affairs. We are inclined to the opinion that we would not be hazarding much, by saying that it will be a long time before another set of ministers will address the President in the same style.

We are under obligations to the Hon. G. N. Fitch, for "Maps and views to accompany Message and Documents of 1856-7."

Both political parties in Miami Co., have nominated a full ticket. The Democrats nominated (by resolution) those who they elected last fall.

Mr. Editor:—As I was perusing the columns of your issue of Aug. 26th, I noticed a few remarks in regard to a Fire Engine; and as this is a subject that I have long desired to see presented to the citizens of Plymouth, I will venture to make a few suggestions.

We all know that on the 23rd of last March, when the cry of fire was heard, if there had been a Fire Engine in working order, that it would have been promptly on the ground; and as the wind was blowing strongly from the east or south-east, the first step would have been to have pulled out on or torn down by means of hooks &c.; say the frame building owned by Brooke and Evans, or one of the smaller frames farther south; and then played a stream of water on and among the broken timbers and the vacant spot, and the fire would have been subdued, and the buildings north and perhaps a large number across the street would have been saved.

I would suggest that a meeting be called at the court house, and appoint a person to call on every business man on Michigan and Laporte streets and solicit them, to subscribe liberally for the purchase of an Engine; and then an adjourned meeting let us petition to the town Trustees (if we lack enough to purchase an Engine, Hoe &c.) to levy a tax upon all the personal property in the corporate limits of the town and then it will fall on all, just and fair, and the town will own the Engine, and all will be protected.

Most of us are aware that in the city of Cincinnati they have discarded all their old Engines by the use of Steam Engines, and I have been told that one of their Fire Engines can be bought very low—less than one half their first cost. At this adjourned meeting a person can be sent as agent to Cincinnati to purchase one of them. I have no doubt that a good Engine with sufficient hose and power can be bought that would protect from fire, from the river to the Edwards House.

We have as fine a lot of young able-bodied and hardy men in Plymouth as in any city or town in Northern Indiana, who would willingly become members of a Fire Company, and now is the time to act in this matter. Winter is coming on when fires in stoves will be in every building, and most of the business men cannot get insurance on their property. We can feel safer—sleep better and feel that we have some protection.

Let us all subscribe without grudging, and let us all meet at the court house—meet with a will and determination to have a Fire Engine, and let it be called the Plymouth—a Plymouth Rock to the whole town.

C. WHITMORE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

New York, Sept. 14.

The steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on to second instant, arrived this morning.

The City of Baltimore arrived out on the 2nd inst.

The steamship Kherzones and Queen of the South had left for India.

The news unimportant.

A proposition was on foot for the engagement of all the vessels of the line to which they belong, for the conveyance of troops to India.

Measles is to be created a peer.

Nothing definite has transpired in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph.

Copious details in regard to the India mutiny are published, but add no new facts of importance.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, are not, it is said, to have an interview at Darmstadt.

The threatened rupture between Naples and Sardinia has blown over.

Diplomatic relations had been resumed at Constantinople.

It is rumored that Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, had received permission to return to private life—Sidney Herbert and Sir James Graham are spoken of as his successors.

A prospectus of the Red Sea Telegraph Co. had been issued. They propose to purchase the Atlantic cable.

The London Times says that 15,000 men of the militia are to be called out and 15 second battalions of the line formed, instead of the regiments sent to India, and that an additional force of artillery is to be sent to India.

The treaty between England and Hon-

duras had been ratified in London. Its main feature, in addition to the usual stipulations of commercial treaties, is a special article giving effect to the allegation incurred by the government at Honduras under its contract with the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railroad Company.

INDIA.

Some of the French Journals had published despatches from Marselles affirming that a mutiny had exhibited itself in the Bombay Presidency; but has been suppressed, and a plan adopted there to form regiments composed entirely of Sikhs.

The English papers state that it originated solely in the fears which prevailed at Bombay and Madras.

The Paris Pays denies that there was any ground for uneasiness in regard to the French establishment in India. It asserts that all is tranquil.

Letters from India state that the mutineers were already in want of ammunition.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 8th of July, gives the following as the course resolved upon by Lord Elgin.

The Calcutta, Channon, Pearl, Infelixible, Hornet, and two gun boats will proceed to the mouth of the river Peiho, on which Peking is situated. Lord Elgin will then despatch a letter to the Emperor, requiring him either to recognize or repudiate the act of his officers at Canton. If, as is probable, no notice be taken of the letter, or a disposition be shown to entangle the ambassador in questions of ceremony, Lord Elgin will declare war and Canton will be occupied, and such further proceedings taken as may be necessary to bring the court of Peking to reason.

The trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily interfered with.

SPAIN.

It is evident all danger of collision with Mexico is over, though the final settlement may be long deferred.

Queen Maria Christina has received permission to return to Madrid.

A leading Prussian journal says that the King of Holland is disposed to cede the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to Prussia.

Arrival of the Europa.

HULL, Sept. 10.

The Cunard steamship Europa arrived this morning with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 29th ult., three days later than those received by the Arago and Kangaroo at New York.

The Baltic, from Liverpool to the 26th, and Persia with dates to the 19th arrived the 29th.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday, the Queen's speech having been read by a commissioner.

It was the general impression that the Atlantic cable would be sold for a telegraph line to India.

There has been nothing additional of importance received from India since the sailing of the Arago.

The Queen's speech congratulates Parliament on the peaceful aspect of affairs in Europe. Expresses the belief that the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, through the earnest efforts of the contracting parties, will eventually be satisfactorily settled.

She alludes with extreme concern to the India war, and expresses a determination to omit no efforts to quell the rebellion, and she has full confidence that the power at her disposal will enable her to effect that purpose.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston in a reply to a question, said, the government intended to render aid to British India.

John Doherty, an extensive Liverpool dealer in American produce, had recently failed.

Doherty, who failed, was arrested for swindling.

The regular mails from India had arrived.

The main feature of the Government dispatch respecting Indian affairs, had been fully considered.

The mutineers still held Delhi. On the 4th of July they had made three additional sorties, but were defeated in each with heavy loss.

Sir Hugh Wheeler had been killed at Cawnpore, the garrison of which had been reduced to famine, and surrendered to Haid Sahib, who, in violation of a solemn promise, massacred the whole garrison.

Sahib was subsequently defeated, with great loss, by Gen. Harcelot, who re-occupied Cawnpore.

CHINA.—Dates are to July 10th. Lord Elgin arrived at Hong Kong on the 2d and was about to proceed Northward in the steam frigate Shannon, accompanied by a six gun boat.

SPAIN.—The Mexican Convoy arrived at Cadiz to embark for home, the new Cuban government. He embarks in September. It is said he will take out an ultimatum from Spain to Mexico.

Lahab massacred at Cawnpore 240 women and children. Among the officers killed are Lieut. Geo. Parker, Col. Williams, and Brigadier Tuck. An obstinate battle was fought on the 5th of July before Agra, between the Garrison and Mennish mutineers numbering 10,000 troops. The British retreated with heavy loss; several officers killed.

Two regiment mutinied in Punjab on July 9th, massacring Capt. Bishop, Doctor Graham and Rev. Mr. Hunter, his wife and child. The mutineers were subsequently defeated. Other disturbances are also reported elsewhere. Bombay, Madras, and Punjab were tranquil. General Ralliere was to succeed in command before Delhi, where only 2,000 effective troops could be mustered.

Tenth District.

We gather from our exchanges that the canvass is passing off pleasantly; each party seems to be well satisfied with its candidate, and each entertains a lively hope that their candidate will be successful. It would seem that 700 majority would be hard for Judge Worden to overcome; yet, some of his friends confidently believe that he will do it. Be that as it may, Mr. Case's majority, if any, will be less than seven hundred; remember that.

Hon. GEORGE G. DEXTER, died at his residence in Bedford, on the 4th inst.

Hon. JAMES LOCKHART, member of Congress from the 1st district, died at his residence in Evansville, on the 7th inst.

Marshall Co. Agricultural Fair.

[The list of Premiums to be awarded at the next Fair of the Marshall County Agricultural Society, was received too late for this issue; consequently we can only insert the rules and regulations, and defer the publication of the Premium list another week.—Ed. DEMOCRAT.]

The third annual Fair of the Marshall County Agricultural Society, will be held at Plymouth, Ind., on Friday and Saturday, October 16th and 17th, 1857.—Open to all, free of charge, under the following RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Any person residing in Marshall county, can become a member by paying one dollar to the Society.

2. Competitors for premiums must be members of the Society.

3. All articles must be entered on the books of the Secretary before they are placed on the ground, and must possess more than ordinary merit to entitle them to a premium.

4. A card will be furnished to exhibitors, numbered to correspond with the entry on the book of the Secretary, which card must be placed on the article exhibited.

5. All articles entered for premiums must have been owned by the member presenting it, at least ten days before the Fair; and all products of the farm, dairy, orchard, or mechanical production must have been produced by the exhibitor.

6. No article can compete for more than one premium.

7. All articles entered for premiums must be entered and on the ground on the first day of the Fair, except live stock, which may be entered at any time under the same rule, prior to 10 o'clock 2d day, and must remain there until the Fair closes, except by leave of the Society.

8. Awarding committees will meet on the fair ground at 10 o'clock at A. M. on the first day of the Fair, and receive a list of the articles belonging to their class; and make final report to the Secretary by 12 o'clock the 2d day.

9. Competitors on Cultivated Farms must furnish a statement in writing, showing the mode of cultivation, kind of previous crops, the present year's crop, and quantity produced per acre.

10. Competitors on Farms, &c., as enumerated in class A, must make their entries on or before the 30th day of September, so that the awarding committee may have time to examine and make final report on or before the first day of the Fair.

11. The standard weights and measures of the State must be used in computing crops and Farms.

12. Competitors on Butter must state in writing, the number of milkings, treatment of the milk, mode of churning and making the Butter; and when put down with composition, unless it is a secret recipe, the ingredients and proportions shall be given, the kind of pasture and (if any) what other feed was used.

13. Competitors on Cheese must state in writing, the time it was made, the number of cows milked, and number of milkings, whether any cream was used, the quantity of rennet used, the mode of pressing and treatment of the cheese while seasoning.

14. None but committees and members of the Society will be admitted to the fair ground on the first day.

15. The fair will be open to all on the second day, free of charge.

16. No vehicle will be admitted on the ground during the Fair, except those entered for a premium or those necessary to convey articles for exhibition; nor will any horse or other animal be admitted which is not entered for a premium.

17. An address will be delivered at one o'clock on the second day, after which the premiums will be proclaimed and paid from the stand.

18. The several committees will, as soon as their decision is made, designate the successful article by attaching thereto—the best, a red; 2d best, a blue, and 3rd best a white ribbon.

19. To save time, and prevent confusion on the first day of the Fair, members are requested to call on the Secretary at his residence, at any time after the 20th of September, and make their entries. Their articles will be received on the fair ground on

presentation of their card, and without detention.

20. Each Committee, with the Secretary shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur by the absence of any committee-men.

By order of the Society.

D. S. CONGER, Pres.

S. E. CORDELEY, Sec'y.

Later from California.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.

The Philadelphia has arrived with dates from Havana to the 4th, and San Francisco to the 29th.

A Settlers Convention had nominated Stanley for Governor on a mixed ticket.

From Washington Territory, we learn that Stevens, democrat, has been elected to Congress by a large majority.

Circuit Judgeship.

Goodness of the press.

As my name was placed before the public some time since, by my fellow citizens with my consent, as a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge, and it now appearing that there will be no convention, it is justly looked for that I state definitely to the voters of the Circuit my purposes.

I need only state that in accordance with the wishes of a large number of the people of both political parties (as also my own wish) I am a candidate, and if elected will fill the office to the best of my abilities. I am not brought out by myself or by any special class in the community, nor yet (though requested by the many) have I yielded reluctantly—I will not, I cannot say that I do not desire the office, as no man should take so responsible a trust undesirably to himself, or repugnant to his own wishes. It is the business of the people with whom I have it—at their disposal I am placed where I would not be, if not deeply qualified.

The press of the entire circuit will please copy.

Wm. ANDREWS.

Civil War in Yucatan.

By the steam, Sarah Bartlett, Capt. Sanders, arrived yesterday. We have advices from Sisal to the 22d ult. A revolution had broken out, and nearly the entire State was in arms. The occasion was the recent gubernatorial election, in which the extreme radical party were defeated—by fraud they say. The opposing radical successful candidate, Barreto, was a citizen of Mexico also, and for that reason, particularly, was obnoxious to the people of Campeche, where the revolution first broke out under the lead of one Garcia, a restless and ambitious chief.

At least accounts the revolutionists had been everywhere successful. They not only had possession of the town of Campeche, where the government forces had joined them, but several strong posts in the interior. They had also armed two school-boys for an expedition to Sisal, which has, doubtless, ere this, fallen into their hands. In the interior, the Indians, who have recently given the government so much trouble, generally co-operated with them.

On the other hand, the Government was acting with decision and energy. The National Guards had been called out and all the available regular troops in the State put in motion. When the Sarah Bartlett left, Gov. Barredo was marching on Campeche with a force of 1,500 men.

The Merida papers abound in proclamations to the people, and military orders emanating not only from the State Government, but the Federal authorities in one of these it is charged that the revolution is of more than local importance, and that its ultimate object is the separation of the State from the Mexican Union. The authority of the commanding General, Calles, was at all events disowned. He had sided, however, in the election quarrel with the so called legitimate party.

New Orleans Pic, Sept. 1st.

THE EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.—A number of hundred and pantalooned old maids, headed by Eliza Burrit, have been holding a convention at Cleveland and engaging most zealously and earnestly in the discussion of other people's affairs. As in all such bodies, however, serious disagreement and divisions have arisen at the threshold of the grand scheme. The chief difference grows out of the scruples of the Simon-pure Abolitionists against any recognition of the right of property in slaves which they think would be conceded by any proposition to compensate.

Mr. Burrit is for "saving this point," as the lawyers say; that is for waving any opinion upon it, but stout old Gerrit Smith, who seems to be continually oscillating between extreme abolitionism and supreme disgust for the negroes in general, is of the opinion that the slaveholders have a moral right to be compensated for their slaves. He seems too, to have carried the convention with him, and accordingly it passed the very liberal proposition to buy out all the slaves in the Southern States for \$170 per capita, payable in land. Whether our Southern friends will take this offer we are not prepared to say; but if they should, we shall insist as a condition of the bargain, that the emancipated negroes be kept at home. If they are to be allowed to pass the Ohio river and pour into this State, Chase and his party will pretty soon enable them to vote down the whites, and possibly have the constitution changed so as to read that every black male citizen shall enjoy the right of suffrage, as is the case in Liberia.—Cin. Eng.

Republican County Convention.

According to previous notice, given in the REPUBLICAN, delegates from all the townships, but one, in the county met at the Court House in Plymouth, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. I. Mattingly was called to preside, and John Coleman to act as Secretary. Delegates handed in their names to the Secretary on the call of the township. On motion, it was

Resolved, that each township be entitled to one vote for every twenty-five Republican votes cast at the late Presidential election, and one vote in addition for any fraction of 13 or more.

This ratio gave Centre 10 votes; West 4; Union 3; Green 4; North 4; Polk 3; German 5; Tippecanoe 5.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we nominate a candidate for Treasurer and Collector, as some doubts

ELECTION NOTICE.

State of Indiana, Marshall County, ss:

To the Sheriff of Marshall County, Greeting:

I, Newton R. Packard, Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, do hereby certify, that an election to be held at the usual places of holding elections, except Green Township, which election has been changed from the usual place to what is called the Williams school house, near M. L. Smith's, in each and every township in said county, on the second Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1857, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit: One Circuit Judge for Ninth Judicial Circuit, one Treasurer of said county, one Recorder, one County Commissioner for District No. 2, and one Justice of the Peace for Polk township in said county.

Witness my hand and Seal, this 12th day of September, 1857.

NEWTON R. PACKARD, Clerk.

Marshall Circuit Court.

PROCLAMATION.

The qualified voters of Marshall county, Indiana, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the usual places of holding elections in the several townships of said county, except Green township, which election has been changed from the usual place to what is called the Williams school house, near M. L. Smith's, for the purpose of electing the above named officers in and for said county and State, as enumerated in the Clerk's certificate above, on the second Tuesday of October, 1857.

Given under my hand at Plymouth, this 12th day of September, 1857.

J. F. VAN VALKENBURGH,

Shoof Marshall county.

Good News for the People!

PLYMOUTH REDEEMED FROM THAT OLD TYRANT HIGH PRICES!!

LET ALL REJOICE!

FOR THE

LIVE YANKEES

Are in town with a

NEW STORE "CHOCK FULL" OF

IN NEW

Fall Goods!

Come one and all and look at our extensive assortment of DRY GOODS. We have every variety of

DRESS GOODS

Containing SILKS, THIBETS, ALPACAS, PLAYS, NEW STYLE DE BAGES, DE LAINES, PRINTS, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of CLOTH, DRESSING, CASSIMERES, WHITE GOODS, Bleached and Brown Muslins; Linens, Cambrics, Lawns, Velvets, Gloves, Hosiery and Trimmings of every description. In fact we have everything that the Dry Goods line, and will introduce many articles never before sold in Plymouth. In the way of

Grocery, Queensware & Glassware.

We are bound to take the lead, and we will be beat. We have some new and cheap prices, 25 per cent lower than they can be had elsewhere in town. The

Grocery Department!

IS COMPLETE.

We meet the prices of a few leading articles:

Wheat, No. 1	1.00	100 lbs.
Do. No. 2	.95	100 lbs.
Do. No. 3	.90	100 lbs.
Do. No. 4	.85	100 lbs.
Do. No. 5	.80	100 lbs.
Do. No. 6	.75	100 lbs.
Do. No. 7	.70	100 lbs.
Do. No. 8	.65	100 lbs.
Do. No. 9	.60	100 lbs.
Do. No. 10	.55	100 lbs.
Do. No. 11	.50	100 lbs.
Do. No. 12	.45	100 lbs.
Do. No. 13	.40	100 lbs.
Do. No. 14	.35	100 lbs.
Do. No. 15	.30	100 lbs.
Do. No. 16	.25	100 lbs.