Marshall Cow' Democrat

W. J. BURNS, : : : : Editor.

PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY,

October - - - - 27, 1859.

Constitutional Convention.

The retnrns throughout the State, show a very decided vote against calling a Constitutional Convention to revise or alter the Consitution. In most of the counties, however, there was not a full vote upon that subject, yet it is very distinctly understood that the people of Indiana are opposed to tampering with that instrument without a further trial, unless it be by legislative action. To remedy the defects complained of, ample opportunity will be afforded every voter to carefully scan and vote upon all proposed amendments, and adopt or reject them at their pleasure.

Deferred.—We have deferred several Editorial articles intended for this issue to make room for the very interesting communication "to the Citizens of Marshall County." We received it rather late, for the length of it, as we had already commenced a description and most of the essential particulars of the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, which will also be found very interresting. We make no apology, however, for the communication itself is worth columns of Editorials on political or miscellaneous subjects. Let every one read and ponder it well. It follows below:

For the Democrat.

To the Citizens of Marshall County.

It is important to you—vitally so—that you organize and maintain a healthy, vigorous, systematic Agricultural Society; and if it cannot be done without salaried agents, your interest requires that agents should be hired and paid.

Your county contains about 15,500 inhabitants, of whom there are 2,600 entitled to vote. Your county has more acres of good land, in proportion to the whole number of acres, than any other county in the State. You have abundance of timber and plenty of lumber-mills to enable you to improve at little expense, and give you a market for your timber. You have a Railroad outlet in every direction; giving you the benefit of all markets, and you enjoy as healthy a location, taking one year with another, as any other people can boast of. All you want now, is to encourage and foster the means in your possession, and you will become what you all desire to be—easy in circumstances, and gratified as to your ambition. Nothing on earth will so quickly accomplish this as a well organized and actively supported Agricultural Society. It, of all societies, is the only one that encourages *all classes*, and fosters *every energy*. It is the only organization that enables the hard hand of labor to clasp the velvet fingers of Art and Science as friends and on equal terms.

If your county is known abroad as a progressive one; if your people are known as an energetic, proud and intelligent people—one that is striving to excel in improvements of all kinds—one that produces fine crops of grain, vegetables, fruits and hay, one that has model farms, and that takes and reads the papers—one that has churches and schools and their consequences—to-wit: honest and intelligent communities; the result will be that capital and talent will come here to see you, to live with you, to buy out those who wish to sell, and to offer improvements to those who do not. New shops, factories and machinery will spring into life and operation in your midst, raw material and manufactured will be fitted for market, and cities will send here for it. Your farm products will be engaged at your doors; your horses and cattle will be sought for at paying prices, and you will become an independent and happy people compared with your present condition.

To bring about all this, requires but little exertion and less expense, provided there is *harmony* of action, *unity* of effort, and *system* in all you do.—You can *never* succeed without these three things, and every effort made will be abortive. To illustrate:

There are over 1500 people *all* interested in such a Society, even to those possessing more accomplishments. Now suppose the whole 15,000 leave from *eight to fifteen* persons to get together, from time to time, to make all the arrangements, and do all the business, without any fixed plan, or any sufficient ability? The result is just the same always—confusion, irregularity, deficiency of arrangement and endless faultfinding and dissatisfaction on the part of those who did nothing to aid, and final abortion as to the whole thing.

Probably there is a defective classification of articles—an irregularity of premiums, want of discrimination in the selection of committies; more committee men refuse act than accept, and when too late to repair the evil, report is made. A man who knows nothing about horses is put on a horse committee, a woman, who never made a pound of butter, is made a judge of it, while the butter maker (*par excellence*) is set to judge stocking yarn or needle work. A man who sells goods is set to judge a Durham Bull, and one who scarcely knows sand barrens from black loam soil, or manure from a barn yard, from decomposed bones, is set to judging a course of experimental application of Manures. A man who always has his shirt buttoned wrong, and his neck tie half inside his collar—who never shuts a door or a gate after him, is put forth to report on the best farm or garden, when such a duty requires a man with largely developed order; and thus it goes on. It is needless to enumerate further, with the example we have before us. It remains to add only that the Secretary does a vast amount of work for very poor pay. The specimens offered for premiums are not worth one anywhere and are few at that. No exhibitor presents with his entry, a scratch of a pen as to breed of animals, method of cultivation of crops or vegetables, production of butter, manufacture of yarn or cloth, or any other thing proper or necessary to be stated.—Committees on horses make no inquires, horses are not moved about, two, three and four year olds, remain undistinguished in the ring—an animal possessing grace, beauty, vigor and speed is classed with one of Elephantine size, and is cast aside because he is not so large as another that is a regular "*Lammax*" and belongs to another chiss of horses with which the farmer is not competing.

A man who imports or raises a fine stock animal that will profit the whole county, gets a newspaper and two or three dollars while a gist for caparing about on a wellbroke horse for a few minutes, gets ten or twelve dollars. But enough.

It is the inevitable result of want of unity, harmony and system in the organization. Men seem to think that to loan a day to attend an agricultural meeting is not to be afforded, and somebody else must do it. While in fact ten days spent will return them more money than the time spent is worth, in less than five years, with five hundred per cent. because a good society brings wealth and enterprise among you, and makes you favorably known abroad; while the want of one, or a *poor* one will damn the county effectually, and those hunting new locations, go past us with their money and their talents, and leave us as they would an unclean thing.

Now for a suggestion or two, by way of practical experiment I say *suggestion*, because every man should exert himself to get up an afficient Society and it can only be by suggestions, made and acted on, and if mine are not good, of course it is easay for some person to show why, and make better ones. Therefore:

1st. Suppose we have a *convention*; and the 1st. Monday in December, has been suggested. At that Convention let there be a goodly presence of men from all class of industry.

2d. Let us take *time*, and remain in session as many days as is necessary to complete a thorough organization, or else take preliminary steps and then adjourn to meet at an early day, and have a committee to work meantime.

3d. Let us *employ* competent persons to prepare lists for exhibition and classify them. Let us give the *largest premiums* to those who bring articles of the most *general utility* and permanency; and let us *pay* the persons employed.

4th. Let us have a financial agent, who shall be paid for services, and on whose ability we can depend in raising funds and manageing the finances of the company. It *cannot* be done by persons chosen at random, and changing year arfter year, and hence so many failures,

5th. Let us have some way of rewarding merrit other than eternally appealing to a man's cupidity with the sordid Dollar. Let us see if there can be no way of distributing something that will benefit a man and a neighborhood *in ang event*, besides rendering reciprocal benefit to many other classes.

Instead of a premium of $15, in money for some production, can't we give a man something of great use to him and that he would not otherwise get—a patent harrow, a subsoil plow a nice straw cutter; or if he has a family of daughters or sons, something for their especial benefit? One man could use a drill while another could not. Let the successful competitor choose what he will have, then let the society get it for him. He could have what he pleased—a good Buffalo Robe, Harness, set of chairs, table or whatever he saw fit.

The society would give an order for it, or buy it and present it at any named place. "Why," says one "not give him the money and let him get what he pleases." So you could, but many would keep the money and eat or wear it in some shape. The premiums is a gratuity. It is something one may get and may not—Spending on skill and industry. The man is no poorer who does not get it, and the one, ought to be no richer in money who does. If I present a poor reading man with a fine work on practical Agriculture, in place of $2, for best specimen of cranberries, it is better for him than the $2, I benefit the bookseller, the shipper or Post Office, and I give him something he might not have bought, and his neighbors can read it after him, and benefit a whole neighborhood, and the knowledge in fifty years result may benefit a whole nation. If I give a man $20, premium for best lot of blooded sheep, he puts the money into his pocket and spends it. If I give him a new harness, I benefit the saddler, the tanner, the needle, awl and other tool makers, encourage home industry, and the farmers and all his neighborhood feel proud, and admire the present—the society is oftener thought of, ambition to succeed is created, and producers of all kinds will strive to keep up and help the society because it benefits *every body* directly as well as in indirectly. If I ship here and give a farmer ten bussh'ls of extra Wheat for seed, instead of giving him ten dollars in money for some premium, I benefit the *whole country*. Besides all this, there will grow upon interchange of products between different Societies, by way of competition in districts, and endldss benefit will flow from it.

6th. Let the best of discretion be used in selecting committees or judges. Put no man or woman on a committee, except one they are competent to fill, and when there let them discharge their duties fully. Every body will not be satisfied—they never were, If audiences are to decide, committees are useless. If committees are used, pay no attention to fault-finders, if the judges are competent, and have done their duty. If not, appoint others, and let the whole duty be done.

7th. Have order, system, rule in everything that is done, and *let every rule be adhered to* and then no one can complain, and every one will be served alike.

8th. Let every man and woman who feels an interest in the county take an interest in some way. Let all called meetings be well attended. Let every township be represented. Select officers from the most active and efficient men without regard to favor or affection, and if they cannot be got without pay, pay them.

9th. Always keep up the funds, and if there is a deficiency at any time, assess enough on members to make it up, and do it promptly. You will soon have a surplus and have money to lend.

10th And last. Let no person compete for a premium unless they become a member. Charge no member for entries. Admit no foreign competitor for prizes against your own citizens.—Award Diplomas to all enteries made by foreigns, and for foreign articles, made or raised out of the County—when worth it; but pay no premiums on such articles. The society is for the benefit of *home* industry; but when foreign exhibitions are made, they are worthy of notice, as offering contrast, and exciting a desire to excel among our own people. Let no article be entered unless there is a statement accompanying it. If an animal—its age, blood and manner of nursing, prominent qualities of excellence, add on what particular ground a premium is claimed. If farm products—the method of raising or makig; kind of soil, or material, time of planting, harvesting, or preparing, I&c. &c. and what particular exclence is claimed for it.—Let no pickd specimen be presented, of fruits, vegetables, grains &c., but an average specimen of the crops be brought; and either be proved to the committee, or else accompanied by an affidavit. Let every report be in writing. Pay no premiums on the ground. Let successful competitors call att he Secretarie's office for their premiums at any time they please after the fair is over. If paid in money, let an order be given on the Treasurer. If paid in the way I have suggested, of course arrangements will be made for procuring and presenting it. Let the same thing draw a premium as many years as it will. If it is so good, that year after year produces no better it is worthy to be substantially rewarded every year until a better is produced, encourage in every possible manner improvement in every branch—farming especially—and of all others strive for order and usefulness in everything about a farm.

But I must stop. I have already written much more than I intended to—but I hope it may prove to be seed sown in good ground.

A Looker on at the late Fair.

(as for instance Sayer Reuns)

Further from the Insurgents.

The town has been taken possession of by companies from Charleston and Shepardstown, Va., and Frederick, Md.

The rioters are entrenched in the Armory, and hold Mr. Washington and Mr. Lefeymokle prisoners.

The insurgents are commanded by Captain Brown, of Kansas notoriety. They numbered originally seventeen white men and five negroes several of whom were shot.

Two men of the Martinsburg company were shot dead whilst charging on the enemy.

Allen Vans, one of the insurgents, is lying in a dying condition, having been shot through the breast. He is from Connecticut, but has been in Kansas. He says the whole scheme was got up by Brown, who represented that the negroes would rise by thousands, and Maryland and Virginia would be made free States.

Col. Shriver, of Frederick, just had an interview with Brown in the Armory. He asked to be allowed to march out his men, and avowed his intention of defending himself to the last. His men are very strongly posted in the engine house, and cannon can not be raised against them for fear of injuring the premises they still hold.

Some sixteen persons are known to have been killed.

F. Beckman, a railrord agent, was shot dead from the Armory.

Three rioters are laying dead near the bridge, having been shot by the Shepardstown troops in their charge on the bridge.

Captain Cook is second in command of the insurgents; he is said to be posted in a school house four miles distant with a large body of runaway slaves.

The Armory was taken possession of about nine o'clock on Sunday night. So quietly was it done that the citizens knew nothing of it till the train was stopped.

Col Lee, who has arrived here, thinks there are abundant troops on hand to capture the rioters, and seems certain that the original party consisted of not more than twenty white men and five free negroes.

Captain Brown had been about here and rented a farm about four miles off, which was the rendezvious of the rioters. Captain Cook also lived about here, and at one time taught a school. All the other white men were unknown. They are supposed, however, to be men who were connected with Brown in Kansas. It is reported, but not confirmed, that the rioters had carried off a considerable amount of government funds. No attempt was made to pillege the town, or insult females.—Capt. Brown claims easy terms, on account of his moderation.

Harper's Ferry, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 3 A. M.

The conflict on the bridge was fought mainly by railroad tonnage men from Martinsburg, led by Captain Alberts, Evan Dorsey, conductor, was killed, conductors Brown and Hallet, wounded.—No damage was done to the railroad or bridge by the rioters. It is supposed that the rioters will be tried under Martial law as soon as captured, and hung on the spot.

6 A. M.—The following report was received from the Editor of the Baltimore *American*: Preparations are now making for an attack on the armory. Soldiers are posted all around the ground, and for the last hour everything has been quiet.—The rioters have still the following persons in their custoday as prisoners: Armsted Ball, chief draughtsman of the armory, Berry Mills, master of the armory, J. P. Dangerfield, paymaster, and Clerk, Lewis Washington, a farmer and prominent citizen, Jabin Alstedt, a farmer, and his son, seventeen years old. The three last were seized on their farms several miles from the Ferry.

Geo Turner, a graduate of West Point, was shot yesterday whilst coming into town. He died during the night.

Three of the rioters were lying dead in the streets There are also three in the river, and several are said to be lying within the armory enclosure.

The following is a list of the killed among the citizens and soldiers.

Fountain Beekman, Haywood, a negro porter at the railroad station; J. Barnly, of Harper's Ferry; Evan Dorsey and George Richardson, of Martinsburg.

Another rioter, Lewis Leary, who has just died, confessed to the particulars of the plot, which he says were concocted by Brown at a fair held in Ohio, two months ago. The rioters have just sent out a flag of truce, saying that if they are not protected by the soldiers here at present, they will hang all they capture.

Harper's Ferry, Oct 18—8 A. M.

The Armory has just been stormed and taken, after a determined resistance.

Colonel Shult approached with a flag of truce, and demanded the surrender of the Armory. After expostulating for some time, the rioters refused.

The marines then advanced and made a charge, endeavoring to open the door with sledge-hammers, but it resisted all their efforts. A large ladder was then used as a battaring ram, and the door gave way. The rioters fired briskly, and shot three of the marines, then forced their way through the break, and in a few minutes the resistance was at an end. The rioters were brought out amidst the most intense excitement, many of the armed malitia present trying to get an opportunity to shoot them.

Captain Brown and his son were both shot. The latter is dead and the former dying. He lies in the armory enclosure; and talks freely and says he is the Ossawatomie Brown whose facts in Kansas have such wide notice. He says his whole object was to free the slaves, and justified his actions. He says he had possession of the town and could have murdered all the people, and have been murdered in return.

J. G. Anderson was also shot down in the arsenel. He was from Connecticut.

The dead body of a man shot yesterday, was found in the armory

Brown declares there were none engaged in the plot but those who accompanied him.

The prisoners are retained within the armory enclosure.

Baltimore Tuesday Oct. 18.

Intense excitement, and nothing is talked of but the Insurrection. Gen. Stewart, through Governor Wise, has communicated orders to General J. W. Watkins, of this city, to prepare, equip and mount immediately a body of men for service in the mountains near Harper's Ferry, where many of the insurgents have taken refuge. Troops will leave this afternoon. Gov. Wise passed the Relay House this morning *en route* for the seat of war.

Three artilery companies from Fort Monroe arrived this morning and are quartered at Fort McHenry awaiting orders.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with their ladies, arrived at Martinsburg yesterday on their way home from the recent excursion to Chicago. The train, however, was detained by the difficulties at Harper's Ferry, but as the track is now uninterrupted they are probably on their way to this city, and may reach Philadelphia to-night.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18—10 A. M.

Soon after the storming of the armory, four dead bodies of the insurgents, who were shot yesterday, were found within the enclosure.

Captain Brown and his son are dangerously wounded, and only two of the insurrectionists are wounded, viz: Edwin Green (white) from Iowa, and Childs Green (colored) also from Iowa. The party originally consisted of twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen are killed, two mortally wounded, two unhurt, and three escaped with the slaves.

On Monday morning, soon after the assault on the armory, some firing took place from the hills on the Maryland shore, supposed to be a parting salute from Cook, who left on Monday morning. The fire was returned with a general volley, but both parties were too distant to do damage. A company of volunteers have gone in pursuit of the fugitives. There are probably 1,000 armed men now congregated here; re-inforcements have been pouring in all night from all quarters of the surrounding country.

Harper's Ferry, Oct. 18, 1.30 P.M.

The Secretary of war has telegraphed to Col. Lee, that Mr. Ould, District Attorney for the District of Columbia, will proceed forthwith to Harper's Ferry, to take charge of the proceedings against the prisoners—and bring them to trial. The train is now getting ready to convey horses and men from here to pursue the rioters into any State or locality where they may have fled.

Baltimore. Oct. 18.

The following fragment of a letter was found in Captain Brown's pocket; it occupies a page of fine note paper, straw tinted, and is written in pencil, evidently by a person of education. It is without date. The freight alluded to was doubtless the sort usually carried on the Underground Railroads:

"Capt. Brown, *Dear Sir*,—I have been disappointed at not seeing you here ere this to take charge of your freight they have been here now for two weeks, and as I have superintended the provender for them, it has imposed on me no small task, besides if not soon taken on, some of them will go back to Missouri. I wish to know definitely what you propose doing. They cannot be kept here much longer without risk to themselves, and if any of them conclude to go back to the State it will be a bad termination to your enterprise." [No signature.]

Baltimore, Oct. 18.

The interresting narrative of the recent events at Harper's Ferry is gleaned from the report of the editor of the American, who accompanied the troops from this city, and returned this evening. The principle originator of this short but bloody insurrection was undoubtedly Captain John Brown, who participated largely in the scenes of violence in the border warfare of Kansas. Brown made his appearance in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, the whole party assuming the name of Smith. He inquired about land in the vicinity, and made investigations about the probability of finding ore, and for some time boarded at Sandy Point, a mile east of the Ferry.

After an absence of some months, he re appeared in the vicinity, and the elder Brown rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from the Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and thus confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores They were seen frequently in and about Harper's Ferry; but no such thought seemed to have existed that Bill Smith was Captain Brown, or that he intended embarking in any movement so desparate or extraordinary; yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visits to the Ferry, and his lease of the farm, were all parts of his preparation for the insurrection which he supposed would be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and western Virginia.

Brown's chief aid was John E Cook, a comparitively young man, who has resided in and near the Ferry for some years. He was first employed in tending a lock on the canal, afterward taught school on the Maryland side of the river, and after a long residence in Kansas, where it is supposed he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry and married.

Though he was regarded as a man of some intelligence, he was known to be anti-slavery, but not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions. These two men, with Brown's two sons were the only white men connected with the insurrection, that had been previously about the Ferry. All were brought by Brown from a distance, & nearly all had been with him in Kansas. The first active movement in the insurrection was made about half past ten o'clock Sunday night, when Williamson, the watchman on the Harper's Ferry bridge, whilst walking across toward the Maryland side, was seized by a number of men, who said that he was their paisoner and must come with them. He recognized Brown and Cook, among the men, and knowing them, he treated the matter as a joke, but they conducted him to the armory which he found already in their possession; he was retained till after daylight and discharged.

The watchman who was to relieve Williamson at midnight, found the bridge lights all out, and was immediately seized, supposing it an attempt at robbery. He broke away, and his pursuers stumbbling over, he escaped.

The next apperance of insurrection was at the house of Coloned Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave owner, living about four miles from the Ferry.

A party headed by Cook proceeded there, rousing Colonel W. and told him he was their prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, and took a carriage and horse and a lage wagon with two horses. When Col. Washington saw Cook he immediately recognized him as a man who had called upon him some months previous, to whom he had exhbited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword, presented by Frederick the Great to George Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by General Lafayette to Washington. Before leaving, Cook wanted Col. W. to engage with him in a trial of skill at shoothig, and exhibited a considerable certainty as a marksman. When he made his visit on Sunday night he alluded to his previous visit and the courtesy with which he had been treated, and re-regretted the necessity which made his duty to arrest Colonel W. He took advantage of the knowledge he obtained by his former visit to carry off all the valuable collection of arms, which Colonel W. did not re-obtain till after the finel defeat of the insurrection. From Colonel Washington's the party proceeded with him as a prisoner in his own carriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. A. another large farmre on the same road.—Mr. A. and his son, a lad 16 years of age, were taken prisioners, and all the negroes within reach being forced to join the movement, they returned to the Armory. At the ferry all their movements seem to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in the town, nor did the detention of Captain Phillips' train at the upper end of town attention.

It was not till the town was throughly waked up, and found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard situated at all the avenues, that the people found they were prisoners. A panic appears to have immediately ensued, and the number of the insurgents at once increased from fifty, which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves who were forced to join, to from five hundred to six hundred. In the meantime, a number of men, knowing nothing of what had occurred, entered the armory, and were successively taken prisioners, until they had at one time not less than six hundred men confined in the armory, among these thus entrapped were Amisted Ball, Chief Watchman of the Armory; Benj. Mills, Master of the Armory, and J. L. P. Dougherfield, Paymaster's Clerk.

Thus these gentlemen were imprisioned at the Engine house, which afterward became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not re-leased until after the final assault.

The workmen were imprisoned in a large building father down the yard, and were rescued by a brilliant Zouave charge by R. R. Company's men, who came down from Martinsburgh. This was the condition of affairs at daylight, about which time Captain Cook, with two white men, and accompanied by thirty slaves, taking with them Col. Washington's large wagon, went over the bridge, and stuck up the mountains on the road toward Pensylvania.

An eye witness, who has returned from Harper's Ferry, describes the scene there as follows: the Charleston Guards, who crossed the Potomac rives, above Harper's Ferry, and reached the building where the insurgents were posted by the canal, on the Maryland side. Smart firing occurred, and the rioters were driven from the bridge. One man was killed here and another arrested; the latter ran out and tried to escape by swimming the river. A dozen shots were fired after him, and he partially fell: but run again and threw his gun away, drew his pistols, both of which snapped; then drew his knife and cut all the heavy accoutrements off, and plunged into the river. One of the soldiers was about ten feet behind—the man turned round, threw up his hands, and cried 'Don't shoot.'—The soldier fired, and the man fell into the water. His coat skirts were cut from his person, and in the pocket was found a captain's commission to Capt. F. H. Leeman from the provisional Government of the U. S. The commission was dated Oct. 15th, 1859, and signed by A. W. Brown, Commissioner in Chief of the Army of the Provisional Government of the U. S.

A party of five of the insurgents, armed with minne rifles and pistols, in the army when expelled by the Charleston Guards, all ran for the river, and one who was unable to swim was drowned. The other four swam out to the rocks in the middle of the Shenandoah, and fired upon the citizens, and troops assembled upon both banks.

This drew upon them the muskets of between 200 and 300 men, and not less than 400 shots were fired at them from Harper's Ferry—about 2,000 yards distant. One was shot dead; the second, a negro, attempted to jump over the dam; but fell and was not seen afterward; the third was badly wounded, and the remaining two were taken unharmed.

The white insugent wounded and captured died in a few moments in the arms of our informedant. He was shot through the breast, arms and stomach. He declared there were only nineteen whites engaged in this instruction.

Several men were shot down, while many managed to limp away wounded, during the firing. The women and children ran shrieking in every direction, but when they recognized the soldiers as their protectors, they took courage and did service in the way of preparing refreshments and attending the wounded. Your informant, who was on the hill when the firing was going on, says the terrible views of a battle passed in reality beneath his eyes. Soldiers could be seen pursuing, singly and in couples, and the crack of the musket and rifle was generally followed by one or more of the insurgents biting the dust.—The dead lay in the streets where they fell. The wounded were cared for.

Capt. Crown's wounds consist of a sword cut in the forehead, and a bayonet wound in the kidneys.

Another of the rioters killed was named Stewart Taylor.

J. C. Anderson, a ring-leader, who stabbed conductor Phelps yesterday, was killed during the first attack by the Virginians. Anderson was a fine looking man, with a flowing white beard.

Some of the Maryland volunteers are in pursuit of Captain Cook's party.

A body of forty men, mounted, left this afternoon fo Hrarper's Ferry, to pursue the rioters. It is reported that many of them have escaped and are secreted in the mountains

A negro named Green, who was concerned in the fugitive slave riot at Harrisburgh, some years ago, was among the insurgents.

Washington, Tuesday, October 18.

Six compnies of the Virginia military, numbering 300 rank and file, armed, were this evening *en route* for Harper's Ferry, but their orders have been countermanded, and they return here tonight. They made a fine appearance and were provided with all appliances for a campaign.

(Continued next week.)

Boston, Oct. 24.

A proposition has been started by the abolitionists of Worcester to contribute money for Brown's defence in the coming trial in Virginia.

☞ Mrs. Partington says, that if she should be cast away. She would prefer meeting with the catastrophe in the Bay of Biscuits, for then she would have something to live on.

New Advertisements.

Agricultural Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of the members of the Marshall County Agricultural Society at the Court House in Plymouth, on Saturday the 5th of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of making a settlement with the Treasurer, and transacting such other business as may come before them. A general attendance is requested.

By order of the Society.

G. O. POMEROY, Prest.

M. CUMMINGS, Sect.

Oct. 27.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.

John H. Goddard, has for sale at his farm 3 miles south west of Plymouth, in any quantities—by the barrel, gallon, or otherwise, Sorghum Molasses. It is also kept for sale at retail at Chas. Palmer's Store.

Oct 27-11tf.

L. GROVER.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Has located at Knox, Ind., for the purpose of practicing his profession, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the room formerly occupied by Jas. O'Brien Esq

Dr. J. T. CHALMERS,

From Baltimore

Will practice Medicine, Surgery and Obstetricks. Permanently located in Tyner City, Marshall Co., Indiana. Office one door south of Mr. J. C. Cushman & Bissel's Store.

Oct. 27-11tf-

Call at Vinnedge & Brown's, for a good article of BOOTS & SHOES, cheap

CRASH, only 6¼ cts. per yd at Vinneage & Brown's.

The best 5 CT. SUGAR in town, at Vinnedge & Brown's.

Bring your PRODUCE to Vinnedge & Brown's to get the best prices.

WANTED!!

Shingles Square Timber, Hoop Polls, Beeswax, Rags, Chickens, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Brooms, Wheat, Corn, Oats, County or Corporation Orders, at par. Lard and *Money*, either gold or silver or paper, we are not particular which, so we get it—in payment, for debts, or in exchange for Boots, Shoes, dry goods, Crockery, Groceries of all kinds, or ready made clothing. We pay the highest market price for all kinds of produce, and are selling goods lower than any other house in town. All we ask, is a call from the farmers, and others wishing goods in our line, to convince them ers of the above facts

No. 1 Corbin's Block, corner Michigan and Laporte streets.

VINNEDGE & BROWN.

Oct 27-11tf.

Executor's Sale of REAL ESTATE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on the 29th day of December next, at the town of Bremen, in Marshall County, and State of Indiana, in front of the Post Office, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., the East half of the Southeast quarter, and the East half of the Northeast quarter of section thirty-one, (31), and the West half of section thirty two, (32), in Township thirty-five, (35), North of Range four (4) East, in Marshall County, and German Township. The above lands are valuable, being covered with poplar, and other good varieties of timber. It will be sold in 80 acre lots.

TERMS:—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the residue to be secured by a mortgage upon the premises, and one fourth of the purchase money in one year from sale, one-fourth in two years, and one-fourth in three years from sale, with interest, payable annually, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

POWELL HOLAND,
KNOWLTON HOLAND,
ISAAC CLEMENT.
Executors af the Estate of Elisha Holland deceased

I will sell at the above named time and place the West half of the Northwest fractional quarter of section thirty-one, (31), Township thirty-five, (35), North of Range four, (4) East, containing 88 acres, and upon the same terms as the executors sale.

Also, on the 22d of December, 1859, at the Court House in Plymouth, at 2 P. M., the following land, lying in Union Township, and County of Marshall to-wit: The East half of the Southeast quarter of section eight, (8); the West half of the Southeast quarter, and the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of section nine, (9), and the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter of section ten, (10) of Township thirty-two (32) North, and Range one (1) East. The terms are the same as those of the executors sale.

KNOWLTON HOLLAND.

Oct. 27-11t8.

Administrator's Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that persuant to an order and decree of the Caroll Court of Common Pleas, at the September term thereof, A. D. 1859, at the Court House door in Plymouth, on Saturday, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1859, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, I will sell at public out cry, the follwing described real estate, situated in the county of Marshall, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

The Lot or South half (½) of the Southeast fractional quarter (¼) of section number twenty-four (24), East of the Michigan Road, in the Indian Lands, containing seventy one and 87 100 acres, more or less—being the real estate of Cornelius, Williams late of Caroll County, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash in hand, one-third in nine months and the residue in eighteen months from day of sale, the purchaser giving his notes for deferred payments with mortgage security on the premises.

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Adm.

Evans & Gould, Attys.

Oct. 27 1859—11t4.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virture of a Commission to me directed from the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit court, I will offer for sale as the law directs, at the court House door in the town of Plymouth Marshall County Indiana on Saturday the 12th day of Nov'r. 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate situate in Marshall County Indiana, to-wit: The south half of the west half of the north east quarter of section thirty-three [33] town thirty-five (35) north of range one east, containing eighty acres, more or less. Levied upon as the property of John W. Williams in favor of Sylvester Martin.

Said real estate to be sold without regard to valuation or appraisment laws.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and accuring costs, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple in and for said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said demands.

O M BARNARD, Sheriff.

oct 27—11t3$2 50

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES of Land for sale, of all prices—Wild and Improved, to suit the purchaser. Enquire of

aug 25-3tf H. CORBIN.

Boarding and Lodging

For a few gentlemen may be had at the residence of James Russel, on Laporte street, at the usual rates, if application is made soon.

Oct. 20, 1859—10-tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale to me directed from the Clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, I will offer for sale as the law directs at the court house door, in Plymouth Marshall Co Ind on Saturday, November 12th, 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m and 4 o'clock p m, of said day, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate in Marshall County Indiana, to-wit:

The north west quarter of section thirteen, and the east half of the north east quarter in section fourteen, town thirty-four, north of range two east. Taken as the property of Edwin A. Wales to satisfy said execution.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple in and for said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said demands.

oct 27-t3$2 50 O. M. BARNARD, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk of the Marshall Common Pleas Court, I will offer for sale as the law directs, at the court house door in the town of Plymouth, county of Marshall, and State of Indiana, on Saturday the 12th day of November, 1859, between the hours of 10 o'clock a m and 4 o'clock p m of said day, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years, of the following described real estate in said county of Marshall, and State of Indiana, to-wit:

The north half of lot number four in McFarlan's addition to the town of Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind. Levied upon as the property of John Deheovan to satisfy said judgment.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said judgment, interest, costs and accruing costs, I will at the same time and place offer for sale the fee simple in and for said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said demands.

oct 27-t3$2 50 O M BARNARD, Sheriff

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Osborne & Phillips, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, as the books must be settled up. Receipts from either of us will be good.

OSBORNE & PHILLIPS.

oct. 20—10-tf.

ALL STYLES
Of Ladies' Plaids
Cheap at VINNEDGE & BROWN'S.

Business Cards.

JOB PRINTING.

At the Marshall County Democrat Job Office, as neat and cheap work can be done as at any Printing establishment in Northern Indiana.—Having a good Card Press, such work can be done on very short notice and on reasonable terms. Call and see our samples of work.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

E. S. ORGAN, Pres. | H. EARLY, Cashier

EASTERN EXCHANGE, Drafts on Cincinnati and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

☞ Deposits Received and Money Loaned.
☞ Exchange on Europe bought and sold.
☞ Attention given to Collections, and General Banking Business Transacted.

June 23, 1858. 31

J. W. BENNETT, M. D.,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Marshall county.

Office at his residence, third door north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. aug 11-1y1.

H. B. DICKSON.....J. C LEONARD

H. B. DICKSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

of every description, also,

Stoves, Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Ware

6v0l4 PLYMOUTH, IND

C. H. REEVE.....A. C. CAPRON

REEVE & CAPRON,

ATTORNEYS & NOTARIES

Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind.,

Practice in Marshall and adjoining counties.

REFER TO

Babcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., N. Y.
Cooley, Farwell & Co., Gould & Bro. Chicago.
London & Co., Philad., Graff, Bennett & Co., Pitts.
Hon. A. L. Osborne, Circ't. Judge, Laporte, Ind.

H. CORBIN.....M. A. O. PACKARD.

CORBIN & PACKARD

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

AND

Western Collection Agents,

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Refer to

Arcularias, Bonnett, & co., N Y City;
John Livingston, "
Town, Smith & Sheldon, Detroit, Mich.;
Secor, Berdan & co, Toledo, Ohio;
M H Norton & co, Chicago, Ill;
Hon C A Stacy, Tecumseh, Mich;
Hon Thos S Stanfield, South Bend, Ind

Hnov5-51tf

J. G. OSBORNE.....D. T. PHILLIPS

OSBORNE & PHILLIPS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

OFFICE—West side of Michigan street, three doors north of Pierce's, PLYMOUTH, IND.

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company,

OF

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL, $500,000; surplus 298,642 23; assets January 1, 1859, 798,632 24. Incorporated 1810. H Huntington, President; T C Allyn, Secretary; D Alexander, General agent for the West, Columbus, Ohio. Policies issued by

HORACE CORBIN, Agent,

be3-10ly* Plymouth, Ind.

C. H. REEVE, Insurance Agent.

For Ætna of Hartford, Cash Assetts, $1700,000
For Phœnix do do 420,000
For Peoria, Marine and fire Insurance Company, of Peoria Ill., Cash Assetts.....$300,000

Policies issued at the lowest possible rates. Office on LaPorte street Plymouth Ind. [24m3

J. H. CASE,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

HAS moved his office one door north of Pierce Clothing store, near the Democrat printing office, on Michigan street, where he will give prompt attention to all claims entrusted to him for collection, Taking Justice of the peace or in higher courts. Taking &c., promptly attended to

Plymouth, Ind, Sept. 9, 1858-42tf.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN

WATCHES

Constantly on hand at A. MYERS'S.

jun2-27m3