# STATE SENTINEL.

"Let us cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank when the night and the tempest close around him."

INDIANAPOLIS:

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855.


## Democratic Celebration at Shelbyville

We had the extreme pleasure of attending a MASS MEETING of the Democracy of SHELBY COUNTY on Friday last, held in honor of the election of HENRY A. WISE, in the State of Virginia. It has never been our good fortune to witness a demonstration in which better feeling or a greater degree of enthusiasm was seen everywhere to prevail. Although the rains of the few days previous had so swollen the streams as to prevent egress from many sections of the County, except by means of skiffs and canoes, yet the majority of old Shelby's hardy Democratic veterans, who poured in column after column, on foot and on horseback, by every road which centred to the county seat, indicated that the inclemency of the elements was a stimulus, rather than the contrary, to those honest hearts that *could* rejoice and *would* not be kept from rejoicing, on the occasion they had seen proper to designate for that purpose.

The firing of a *hundred guns*, which sent their reverberating echoes over hill and valley to a distance of ten miles, round about, awaking a thrill of interest in the minds of the assembled multitude, made an appropriate prelude to a manifestation which will reflect credit on a County which, judging from present appearances, need never be ashamed of her people or of her Democracy. At about half after 12 o'clock, a grand procession was formed, which was led by the RUSHVILLE BRASS BAND, and marched through several of the principle streets to the Court House—a building capable of holding, in the main room, at least fifteen hundred persons, which, to our astonishment, was filled *full*, to overflowing, without being able to contain much more than half the people convened.

The Hon. GEO. W. BROWN, who, at this time, represents Shelby County in the Senate, in a manner as praiseworthy to himself as creditable to his constituents, was, on motion of our inimitable friend, Hon. SAMUEL DONELSON, called to preside over the assembled multitude. The brief remarks of Mr. BROWN opened the meeting, when some Resolutions prepared by a Committee, were read by Mr. B. F. SLOCUM, the young and talented editor of the Shelbyville *Volunteer*, and adopted unanimously and with immense applause. The Hon. JOHN L. ROBINSON was then loudly called for, who addressed the meeting in his usual elegant and pithy style for about three-quarters of an hour. He was followed by Col. ALLEN MAY, in a most eloquent speech of an hour and a quarter's duration. Hon. O. B. TORBET then favored the meeting with one of his most happy and beautiful efforts. He was followed, in a few brief remarks, by the writer of this notice, and he by Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS and Mr. M. M. RAY—to the wit and sarcasm of the latter of whom we had the pleasure of listening for the first time. It would afford us much gratification to notice the points made by the speakers during the three or four hours, in which one of the most respectable audiences we have ever seen, was held in a state of the most rapturous and pleasing excitement. As the *Volunteer*, however, will give a detailed account of the proceedings of the meeting, we will wait for the next issue of that paper and transfer its account to our columns.

It was certainly gratifying to the friends of the late member of Congress from this district, to observe the intense feeling with which the bosoms of the assembled masses of the veteran Democrats of his own—Shelby county—seemed to be pervaded by the very mention of his name. A resolution complimenting that gentleman was received with the most enthusiastic applause. When he came upon the stage to address the meeting, the cheering was deafening and showed itself to be a spontaneous outpouring of the heart, which could not be other than very gratifying to the recipient. The esteem in which Mr. HENDRICKS is held by those among whom he was raised and by whom he is thoroughly known, is by no means improperly or injudiciously bestowed. A cause for his deserved popularity among the people may be found in the integrity of the individual and the bold and independent manner in which he has stood by his party, and, in the day of danger, fearlessly and manfully vindicated her eternal truths. As a Stump Orator he has few superiors, North, East, South or West. Being yet a young man, and, as a consequence, constantly improving, the fates will do him great injustice if they do not hold him in store for a brilliant future.

☞Some time since we stated, on what we consider pretty good authority, that the Old Line, whisky, Locofoco, anti-American party of Indianapolis, had carried their late city election by illegal voting and other fraudulent appliances. This the editors of the *Sentinel* denied, in terms by no means remarkable for courtesy and good breeding.—*N. A. Tribune.*

As we anticipated the substance of the communication which appeared in the *Journal* signed *Veritas* in relation to our municipal election, has been transferred to an editorial of the New Albany *Tribune*. We have already branded that communication as a calumny, and explained the facts by the letter of a party thoroughly conversant with them.

The *Tribune* was so much chagrined by the result of our election as to loose temper, and charged the Democratic party with securing the victory by VILLAINOUS FRAUDS. These two words were put in capitals, if we recollect aright, by the *Tribune*, which went on to say that the Democracy never triumphed except by such means. We, as in duty bound to our party and to the cause of truth, pronounced the allegations of the *Tribune* false. Nothing has occurred to change our opinion.

Its assertions were intemperate and unjust; assertions which "wisdom ought to have checked as ebullitions of passion, and talent ought to have disdained as weapons of controversy."

It is true that in twenty-seven hundred votes, half a dozen illegal ones have been detected by all the power of espoinage and secret combination. But we venture the assertion that a city election never was held in which some illegal votes were not cast.

## The Vote of the Tenth Legion of the Virginia Democracy.

The glorious counties of Rockingham, Shenandoah and Page constitute the Tenth Legion of the Virginia Democracy, so celebrated in political annals. This year they came in with their heaviest majorities for WISE. In order to show how *one-sided* was the vote in those patriotic localities, we subjoin below the election returns for Governor:

| | Wise, (Dem.) | Flournoy, (K. N.) |
|---|---|---|
| Rockingham | 2695 | 612 |
| Shenandoah | 2631 | 195 |
| Page | 1033 | 72 |
| | 5759 | 879 |
| | 879 | |
| Majority | 4880 | |

We do not think those counties can be beat in the United States.

## Progress of Abolition.

We observe in a recent number of the New York *Tribune*, that a new Abolition Society has been formed in New York City, in order to enforce the *Constitutional duty of the Federal Government to abolish slavery in America.* Of this Society LEWIS TAPPAN is President, and W. E. WHITING, Treasurer.

ISAAC TAYLOR will have to re-write his Natural history of Fanaticism, and devote a large chapter to Abolition. One remarkable feature about this mania of the nineteenth century is, the singular intellectual obliquities to which it leads; and this is the more striking because there is method in the madness.

The truth of our observation is clearly illustrated in the Constitution and purposes of this new society.

Men, assuming to be respectable and intelligent, seriously publish an elaborate disquisition for the enlightenment of their fellows in which they maintain that such propositions as these are fixed *legal* truths:

1. Slavery is not only wicked and sinful but is *illegal*, by the established principles of jurisprudence; and it is the duty of courts of justice in the Southern States to liberate every slave who applies for freedom. This is declared to be *the law of the land.*

2. If it were possible to legalize slavery it has not been legalized in this country; because, say these reasoners, it grew up in the colonies without positive enactment.

3. The absolute illegality of slavery at the time the Constitution was adopted is as certain as any *legal* fact can be.

4. Slavery is forbidden by the Constitution, and that instrumant also forbids the States to maintain it. The first part of the assertion, in the opinion of this new society, is established by the clause, "No person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law;" and the second part by the clause, "No State shall grant any title of nobility."

5. The Constitution provides for liberation, and the Federal Government has power to abolish slavery. It provides for liberation because it secures the writ of *habeas corpus;* and the Federal Government has power to abolish slavery because one of its objects, as expressed in the preamble, was "to secure the blessings of liberty."

6. The Federal Government is constitutionally bound to "guaranty to every State a republican form of government."

7. Several modes are suggested for liberating slaves. The judiciary are "under the most solemn constitutional obligation to do it."

Congress by a declaratory enactment, may pronounce all the slaves *citizens*, and as such, entitled to the protection of the Federal Government. Congress, in the same manner, if need be, may declare the fact of the case as it exists—that slavery is illegal and in violation of the Constitution. Or, it may, by appropriate enactments, provide for the naturalization of the slaves, and their consequent protection.

The President, in the exercise of his appointing power, may appoint to office any slave whom he deems qualified to discharge its duties; and he is bound by his oath of office to treat slavery as illegal and unconstitutional in all his official acts. This covers a wide field.

Congress is bound to do the same, and in its organization of the militia, its supervision of the post offices, and the transportation of mails, to know nothing of slavery or distinction of color.

The matter, of which we have given above a short synopsis, occupies three closely printed columns of the New York *Tribune*, and appears without one word of dissent from the editors of the paper.

These things are not the ravings of a maniac, published in order to show how much perverted intelligence may remain in a crazed brain; but they are the deliberate convictions of men who, in the ordinary affairs of life, seem to retain the possession of their senses. They are published in a paper conducted with ability and most extensively circulated; and while they are not openly approved by the editors, the readers are permitted to imbibe the poison without the slightest warning, and probably to the secret satisfaction of GREELY, DANA & Co.

We will add here a couple of extracts from a speech made by Col. BENTON in 1841, and ask our readers to apply the remarks originally uttered in reference to the Abolition Societies of England to those of our own country. If to tolerate such societies was just ground of complaint against the British government, what can be said of their encouragement in our midst by our own people.

Col. Benton said:

The other cause of dissension between the United States and Great Britain, which I propose to bring to the notice of the Senate, is the existence and the machinations of organized societies in London occupied with the question of Slavery in our Southern States, and TENDING TO PRODUCE AN INSURRECTION AMONG US. The existence of this society is known to the world. It glories in its existence, and has the audacity to address its diabolical publications not only to our own slaves, but to their masters, and even to the functionaries of our Government! They are numerous, powerful and zealous, and are aided by affiliated societies in Canada, and in our own country, and by agents and emmissaries which penetrate the Slave States, and insinuate themselves among the blacks, whom they excite to discontent, and stimulate to insurrection. *The toleration of such a society in the metropolis of the British Empire is just cause of complaint against the British Government.* It is a violation of the laws of nations, and of the laws of friendship. The effect upon the temper of our slave population is already visible to every eye. They are becoming restless, disobedient, prone to crime, and disposed to escape from service. Fire, both in towns and country houses, is now the familiar work of their hands. Robberies are incessant. The murder of a white man is a common and indifferent occurrence. Innumerable are the children which perish in various ways from the resentment of servants and nurses against the parents of the innocents. Flight to the British dominions in Canada is organized into a system, and pursued to excess. The Montreal *Courier* computes the number already arrived in those Provinces at twenty thousand souls. This is the present state of the evil, and the evil augments itself daily. The result must be a great catastrophy. London is the seat of the society whose affiliated societies in Canada and some of the Northern States labor at the work which is to end in producing upon our soil a second edition of the dreadful tragedy of San Domingo.

This shows, Mr. President, that our continent, though not included in the plan of operations which produced the insurrections of San Domingo, was yet reached and affected by it. How much greater then must the effect be, when our continent is the direct object of the machinations and their facilities for action are so great? I have said that our slaves are already affected by those machinations, and every part of the Slave States bears lamentable evidence of the fact. The execution of the four blacks which lately took place at St. Louis, shows the extent and the danger of the influence produced by Abolitionism on the minds of the blacks. Their confessions, (though false in some points,) and the extent, variety and system of their crimes, all conclusively show that the horizon of the boundary of crime has become alarmingly and dreadfully increased to the vision of these people; and that the fatal doctrines of Abolitionism are at the bottom of this dreadful enlargement of their criminal views. Formerly the depredations of the blacks, whether free or bond, were on a comparatively small scale, and seldom accompanied by bloodshed. Now their depredations extend to the robbing of stores and dwellings, the plunder of banks, the conflagration of houses and cities, and the ready murder of white men, as if they were no more than cats and dogs. The expanded views and new feelings, inspired by Abolitionists, is at the bottom of all this dreadful enlargement of the horizon of negro crimes. Not only St. Louis, but other parts, and especially the lower Mississippi, furnish evidence of this; and all trace it to Abolitionism, and some to the British Abolitionists themselves.

☞Some of our exchanges think the word Abolitionist is used vaguely, and thrown about as a term of reproach, without any definite meaning attached to it. It may be so; but a distinct idea belongs to the word. An Abolitionist is any one who seeks to abolish slavery by external pressure exerted outside the States where that institution exists. It is immaterial whether such pressure is in the shape of arbitrary laws, or fierce and declamatory abuse and lying literature.

If there was no other reason for finding fault with abolition, the exceeding impertinence of the thing would be sufficient.—*Mind your own business* is a maxim not respected by the Abolitionists. They wander to and fro in the earth, and go about making as much noise as the roaring lion, and seeking whom they may reform.

The good men belonging to this order, such as the deceased Dr. CHANNING, are of that class whom NAPOLEON called "ideologists." They take a simple view of the subject as it stands, stripped of all its relations in the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction—and, of course, condemn it. We have a sort of respect for this class.

But the Freesoilers are not so commendable. They wish to treat the Southern people as General PELISSIER treated the Arabs, hem them in by refusing to admit new slave States; and then kill them out by starvation and *smoke.*

☞The Washington *Sentinel*, in a recent number, comments with great severity on what seems to us a very harmless and rather non-committal article of the *Union*, on slavery and the position of the Democratic party.—The *Union* says, in substance, that Northern and Southern men can never agree on the moral and political character of slavery, and cannot be expected to harmonize on that subject. It is not necessary that they should; it is enough if they harmonize on the Constitution. The following extract from the article of the *Union* is, we think, very good Democracy:

The Democratic party bases its claim to nationality upon the fact that, whilst it recognizes the validity and obligatory character of the compromises of the Constitution, it denies to the Federal Government any right to interfere with the question of slavery beyond the instances so specified in the constitutional compromises. The action of the Democrats in the adoption of the measures of 1850 was based upon the principle that Congress could not rightfully intervene as to slavery, except in the matters expressly enumerated in the Constitution. The act for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska was upon the same principle of constitutional non-intervention; and it is upon this principle alone that any party can be national, or that the Federal Union can be perpetuated.

## "Never Forget thy Mother."

The editor of the Lawrence *Courier*, referring to the death of Hon. JOHN DAVIS, remarks, that he owed much to the personal suggestion and advice of the ex-Governor, kindly and earnestly bestowed in earlier days, adds: "The last counsel we received from him was characteristic of the man; it was on the deck of a vessel that lay with loosened sails and shortened cable, that we, still in boyhood just commencing years of toil and hardship, received a parting grasp of his pure hand with these words: *'God bless you! Remember what I've said; and wherever you go,* NEVER FORGET THY MOTHER!' What better charge could be given to a lad launching forth on 'life's deceitful tide,' when the chart and compass of his young head and heart must be his only protection from shipwreck. Many years have passed away, and that good man has finished the voyage of time; he has disappeared adown the dark stream of death, and, we doubt not, has reached that celestial heaven, where the storms of earth are never known, and has exchanged the anchor symbol which he ever carried at the prow during life, for blissful realization."

ARRISON ALLOWED A NEW TRIAL.—The motion for a new trial in the case of WILLIAM ARRISON, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was decided in the District Court. Judge BARTLEY delivered the opinion. The writ of error was prosecuted by defendant to reverse the judgment of the Criminal Court. The grounds relied on in the record were that the indictment was insufficient; that the Grand Jury was not properly qualified; that the prisoner was refused the option of electing to be tried by the District Court; that the panel of the petit jury was not legally filled. These assignments of error were all overruled; but a motion for a new trial was granted on the ground that the Judge of the Criminal Court erred in instructing the Jury that if they found the prisoner guilty as charged in the indictment, "they should specify that he was guilty of murder in the first degree," without leaving to them the discretion to find him guilty of any other grade of homicide. On this ground the verdict was set aside, and the case remanded to the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county for further proceedings.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—A correspondent of the *American Flag*, published at Brownsville, thus speaks of the efforts of Texas to instruct her youth, and also the operation of the Common School Law at Brownsville:

And now, having glanced at the importance of this potent, republican engine of progress in the country, let us see what our own State has done in reference to it: let us see whether Texas has made herself an exception to the interest everywhere felt, and has been behind her sister States in her provision to sustain it. What has Texas done to for education? Well, first, as a Republic she made a bestowment of thirty-six miles of land to each county; in the next instance, she appropriated one-tenth of her revenue, by a provision of her State constitution, and at the last session of her Legislature she appropriated two millions of dollars more to the purpose of public instruction. The income of the fund is to be distributed to the counties, according to the amount of population. Provision was also made for districting the State and organizing the schools, and nothing remained necessary but for the people to choose trustees, meet and instruct them how to organize the school, provide a house and draw public money to support the school.

The people of Brownsville saw, some months ago, that several hundred dollars awaited their order on the treasury. Accordingly they chose and instructed their officers, and provided a house, as the law prescribes, and a little more than two months ago the school was commenced. The present engagement will end in two weeks more. We commenced with eight scholars—the number has increased to forty-nine. Several hundred dollars yet remain in your treasury at Austin. This is the epstome of the history of this enterprise. How the people will direct what they have thus commenced it is not for me to predict; but in regard to the future of the enterprise here, I am thoroughly a hoper. I believe that the effort, being made, will result in a permanent school, supported mainly, perhaps entirely by the State fund.

☞Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT of Indiana, DAWSON of Pennsylvania, and RICHARDSON of Illinois, were lately on a visit to Detroit.

## Commodore McCauley's Instructions.

Commodore MCCAULEY, it appears from his instructions, was not entrusted with any communication to the Captain General; but was ordered to visit Havana and confer with the American Consul. The terms of intimacy on which he appeared with the Spanish executioner, and which were so much censured by a portion of the press, would, therefore, seem to be inexcusable.

We fear that the politeness of the Captain General was but a part of the game of courtly duplicity which has been played off on our government.

It seems that the revolutionary spirit in the Island of Cuba itself has been strong for some time, and that this was known to the Spanish Government. In order to divert any effort from the United States, conciliatory advances were made by the Spanish Minister at Washington, and intimations were held out that while Spain would resist any insurrection to the last, especially when aided from this country, she might be willing to surrender her sovereignty for her own pecuniary and national advantage. In consequence, Mr. PIERCE declared against filibusters, and set about negotiating; but to no purpose.

The pear may not be ripe, but it must finally drop off into the devouring mouth of this great confederacy. It is ripening fast, for there is a point beyond which tyranny becomes intolerable. Oppression carried to the verge where desperation begins in Cuba, and the active sympathy of the United States must bring about a crisis. What we most fear is delay, procrastination.

PALMERSTON and LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot now interfere; they have too much to do at home, or rather in Russia. They will soothe and cajole us by pretending that they will not stand between us and Cuba; but no faith can be placed in their assurances. England has been covetous of Cuba since the days of the Cabots, and Spain now owes her several hundred millions of dollars. This makes Spain her tool, and she can dictate to that power as she pleases. It is said that a secret treaty has existed between them for some years for the liberation of all slaves imported into that island since 1821. It has never been publicly promulgated and may not now be considered binding, but who can doubt for a moment that England will wield her prodigious influence over Spain to subserve her own interests and to injure us. Here are the instructions:

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
*Washington*, April 10, 1855.

SIR: The department has determined to assign you to special duty, and place you temporarily in command of the home squadron.

Reposing confidence in your prudence, experience, and patriotism, I have selected you for the discharge of certain duties, always delicate and responsible, the proper execution of which may involve questions of national honor and peace.

Recent events in Cuba, and on the high seas in the vicinity of that island, are of a character calculated not merely to attract attention and excite the solicitude of this government, but to call for constant vigilance on your part, in order that the rights of our countrymen and the interests of our commerce may be neither wantonly assailed nor carelessly disregarded. It is hardly necessary that I should undertake to recite with particularity all the circumstances which are worthy of your consideration, but I deem it proper to call your attention to the conduct of the commander of the Spanish frigate Ferrolana in firing at the United States mail steamer "El Dorado," and subjecting that vessel to delay, visitation, and search, about eight miles from Cape San Antonio—an occurrence which, if approved by the Spanish authorities, is likely to disturb the friendly relations between the two governments, and a course of proceeding which, if persisted in, cannot but provoke collision.

I need not remind you, Commodore, that the right of visitation or search of our vessels on the high seas is one the existence of which the United States have steadily refused to recognise, and the exercise of which they will with equal firmness ever refuse to tolerate.

The President instructs me to say to you that if any officer in command of a ship of war be present when an outrage of the character heretofore mentioned is perpetrated on a vessel rightfully bearing our flag, he will promptly interpose, relieve the arrested American ship, prevent the exercise of assumed right of visitation or search, and repel the interference by force. The President is not unmindful of the present disturbed condition of Cuba. But, whatever weight may be attached to these considerations, the excited apprehensions of the authorities of the island, arising, it is believed, out of the condition of its internal affairs, and not from any movement in this country in violation of our neutrality laws, can work no suspicion of national law, nor reconcile a submission to the violation of any right resulting from the law of nations or treaty stipulations. The United States seek no collision with Spain. The officers of our navy are desired and expected scrupulously to observe the law of nations and uniformly to extend all courtesy and respect to the flags of other powers. But these rules do not require consent for a moment to the deliberate violation of principles held sacred by the United States, and without the observance of which peace however desirable, cannot be maintained.

The conduct of the authorities of Cuba in overhauling and searching our vessels cannot rest on the ground of territorial jurisdiction, and this government denies the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. Your instructions are confined to cases arising on the high seas, because, as at present advised, the offensive acts which have been committed are of that character.—Other offensive acts, however, undoubtedly might occur within the proper territorial jurisdiction of Cuba, to which this government could not or would not submit for a moment. Should such a case arise, you will immediately report the facts to this department, and await further instructions, unless your prompt interposition should become necessary for the preservation of the lives and property of the citizens of the United States.

Accompanying this despatch you will receive a copy of the recent letter of Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Cueto, the Spanish Minister at Washington, to which your attention is specially invited, as setting forth with distinctness and force the views entertained by the President on this subject.

The vessels constituting the home squadron, under your command, for the present, are the San Jacinto, Captain Stribling; the Jamestown, Captain Crabbe; the Falmouth, Commander Shaw; the Princeton, Commander Eagle, and the Fulton, Lieutenant Commanding Mitchell; to which other vessels will be added at the earliest practicable moment.

The Jamestown, Captain Crabbe, having been originally assigned as the flag-ship of the African squadron, is designed, only temporarily, to form a part of the home squadron, and is probably now on her way to Key West, at which point, after touching at Havana, she will await your instructions. I enclose you a copy of my instructions to Captain Crabbe.

The department desires you to proceed immediately to Philadelphia, where the steam frigate San Jacinto is now lying, and designed as the flag-ship of the home squadron, and after hoisting your broad pendant on board of that vessel, you will direct your course first to Havana, at which place you will seek an interview with our acting consul, procure from him all the information bearing upon the duties of the home squadron, and then regulate your cruising, and the movements of the ships under your command, with a view to the protection of the rights and interests of your country.

I deem it unneccessary, Commodore, to multiply suggestions to one of your long experience and excellent judgment, or to enlarge upon the importance of doing everything in your power to preserve discipline and to promote a cheerful and contented spirit among the officers and men under your command.

You will avail yourself of every opportunity to keep the department advised of your movements and the condition of affairs within the limits of your station.

Wishing you an agreeable and successful cruise, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.

Com. CHAS. S. MCCAULEY,
Appointed to command Home Squadron, Washington, D. C.

## Fear of the Pope.

*Resolved*, That we will act in fellowship with all such emigrants and all others as shall believe in American Principles, and by a period of study and residence among us, have possessed themselves of an American education—becomes thoroughly indoctrinated with American views—understanding the true spirit and genius of our Constitution and Institutions, and by renouncing all allegiance to any Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Pope of Rome and the "Infallible Church"—by their life and works shall show themselves worthy of the title of American citizens.—*Resolution of the Ohio Council of K. N's at Cleveland.*

So it seems that to be entitled to the fellowship of the Know Nothings of Ohio, a man must renounce his religion; and a man who believes in an infallible Church is not worthy the title of American citizen. But there is no persecution or proscription in this. This order emblazons legal intolerance on its banners, voluntarily assumes the badge of servitude to the exploded institutions of a dark age, and calls such conduct devotion to American principles.

Those men who believe that the Pope of Rome will ever exert directly or indirectly any temporal power in this country are, in our humble opinion, beyond the reach of reason. They should have been born about the time of MARTIN LUTHER. Then, their arguments would have had some show of plausibility; now, they are but the baseless fabric of a distempered vision. Popery, said HOBBES, is the ghost of the old Roman Empire sitting enthroned on the tomb thereof.—This remark, if confined to the pretensions of the Popes to temporal power and not applied to the doctrines of the Catholic church, is true; and we should as soon expect to see the restoration of the old Roman Empire as to see the Popes exercising any secular authority over the kingdoms of the earth.

It may suit the purposes of a portion of the clergy to ignore the present history of Europe, but the world will move in spite of sectarians.

The Pope is a sovereign only by sufferance in his own dominions; in the remainder of Europe the property which once belonged to the church is in the hands of the Governments, and is doled out in penurious pittances to a starving priesthood. In France and Austria the temporalities of the church have long been under the control of the State; and the recent secularization of church property in Sardinia and Spain, to say nothing of the depredations of the Catholic republics in the new world, have reduced the secular authority of the Hierarchy to a cipher. ARCHIMEDES said "Give me where to stand and I will move the world." No organization can move the world in its political affairs which has not a standing place in the shape of material resources from whence to apply the moral lever.

In contrast with the declamation of the intolerant, let us hear the language of ARCHBISHOP PURCELL in his pastoral, which expresses the sentiments of our Catholic fellow citizens:

"To the grievous and utterly false charge of disloyalty to this free government, your best answer will be, to continue doing—what you have all along sought earnestly and sincerely to do—discharge faithfully all your duties as citizens of the republic, rendering to Cæsar the things that belong to Cæsar, without, at the same time, forgetting to render to God the things that belong to God. The Catholic religion exists and flourishes under all forms of civil government; it is the visible kingdom of Christ on earth, which is not of this world; it is incompatible with no well ordered form of human government, because it interferes with none. Its sphere of action is essentially different from, and infinitely higher than that of any merely human organization. Its ends, its means of action, its doctrines, its sacraments and its government, all belong and look to the spiritual order. It teaches man the way to heaven, and seeks to wean his affections from this earth. It wages war with the passions, and it incalculates self-denied, obedience to constituted authority, humility, and charity. All that the Catholic Church asks of the world, is a free passage through it to her proper home in the heavens. She unceasingly tells all her children to be subject to the higher powers, for their is no power but from God, and those that are, are ordained of God; and that therefore he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God, and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation. Her voice is the same under whatever form of government her children, scattered over the face of the earth, may be found to dwell—to be obedient to the constituted authorities, and to the laws of the land which nurtures and protects them. To the lover of freedom she proposes as a model, a higher and nobler liberty—the liberty of the glory of the children of God.

"We appeal to you beloved brethren, whether these have not been the lessons which we have uniformly taught you, both in our public and official communications, and in our most private conversations, and whether we have not always instructed you that the power of the sovereign Pontiffs, which is spiritual in its objects and in its sphere of action, *cannot by possibility clash with your civil allegiance, or with the different classes of duties which you owe as good citizens to the government under which you happily live.* You will all bear us witness, without one dissenting voice, that such has been our invariable teaching on this subject, and that this has been also your constant belief. And such being obviously the fact,—proclaimed, both officially and unofficially, more than a hundred times,—you may well disregard the injurious imputations on your loyalty as citizens, originating with men who seek to do you an injury, for their own selfish purposes. God will judge us all, and his day of reckoning is not distant for any one among us. We should rather pity and pray for the conversion of those well-meaning, but misguided men, who, in endeavoring to injure our character as citizens, are really themselves inflicting the greatest injury upon the country, by marring the social harmony of its citizens, and impairing that brotherly love which should bind us all together."

GRAND LODGE OF FREE MASONS.—At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, held at the Apollo Rooms in the City of New York, on the 7th day of June, A. L. 5855, the following brethren were duly elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and subsequently installed and proclaimed as such, viz: The M. W. JOSEPH D. EVANS was reelected Grand Master; the Rt. W. JOHN L. LEWIS, Jr., was reelected D. G. Master; the Rt. W. FINLAY M. KING was reelected Senior G. Warden; the Rt. W. JAMES HYDE was reelected Junior G. Warden; the Rt. W. CHARLES L. CHURCH was reelected Grand Treasurer; the Rt. W. JAMES M. AUSTIN was reelected Grand Secretary.

CHOLERA.—The Lagrange, (Mo.) *Bulletin*, of the 2d inst., says that this deadful disease has assumed the form of an epidemic in all the river towns from St. Louis to Keokuk. There have been four deaths in Lagrange, in the past few days; eight deaths in Tully, and ten or fifteen in Alexandria.

The Hannibal *Messenger* of the same date says that city is still free from the disease.

☞During the past year, 100 children have been admitted into the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum; of which seven were foundlings, seventeen have been bound out, thirty-five taken by friends, twenty-three have been adopted, and twelve have died.

☞JAMES B. BUCK, a carpenter at Centerville, Indiana, has been arrested for kicking and beating an apprentice so unmercifully that he was found dead in chains the next morning, where the brutal employer had left him.

## Communicated.

WILLIS talks poetically of the uncut leaves of the mind, and gives us occasional readings from the bottom of the pages. It is with some such feeling that I send you clippings from old letters which I have not the heart to altogether destroy. They are without connection, and of little or no merit in themselves, but if you think them worthy of a place in your daily mosaic work, I can make a private collection for my own satisfaction. You see that I am selfish in this, so selfish that were it not for my contempt of personalities, I should be tempted to send you whole letters for publication. I belong to the common class of individuals who have no right to attention, and it has always seemed to me in bad taste for the great to live upon the house-tops. Even GEORGE SANDS, you know, objected to having her daily life reported. Her biographer very coolly rejoined that he knew that there was a little corner in every woman's heart that she did not wish exposed, but celebrities lived in transparent houses, and must expect to pay the penalty of greatness.

What a blessed lapse of time it was that swallowed up the "memoirs" of HOMER and SHAKSPEARE. The gods have no youth, and we cannot bear to know that those we have exalted as such, had the common wants and infirmities of human nature with like sufferings and short comings of ourselves. I have allowed my pen to run widely estray from its purpose. The first letter I take up, was written on the day CLAY's funeral honors were observed in Baltimore,—written by a friend who has also finished the weary march of life.

"The guardian spirit of CLAY seems to mourn in every toll of the bell, in every peal of the muffled drum, and tremble of the sable pennon. Even the day seems half shadowed in grief, half brightened with the lingering of his glory. The scene reminds me of the poet where he tells how the mourners go about the street, as though the shadow of Death rested upon them. Oh! is it not a fearful truth, when we realize it, that the heart which beat so late is still—the voice that was even now ringing in our ears is hushed, and the hand whose grasp was so eloquent with feeling is nerveless and cold?

Nor breezy woods, nor birds, nor rustling corn,
Nor sloping hills with meadows green betwe—
Nature's sweet balm can cure, but bids us mo—n,
Her sunny joys but make our shadows seem
As deeper gloom—as night from out the lightning's gleam.

I am but ill at these numbers, for words seem to mock at what I wish to say. They are but bones—dead and dry—of the feelings which bid them live. * * * *

There is no such thing as inspiration now-a-days—whether there ever was is a question for others to determine. For my part, I think nothing good or great can be accomplished without hard labor."

I have seen Mrs. SMITH again. She is a glorious woman. I have met magnificent women—some, one could not look steadily at, they were so beautiful; but she realizes my conception of a perfect woman, not exactly after the WORDSWORTH style, more after the manner of SCHILLER. "Honored be woman." One can always imagine her moving about with that regal air as if she were living on the manna of her own high thoughts. And such a voice! I never expect to hear anything again so exquisite. I kept thinking of SHELLEY's lines to a sky-lark:

"Sound of vernal showers
On the twinkling grass
Rain-awakened flowers,
All that ever was
Joyous, and clear, and fresh, thy music doth surpass."

There is very little reformation, at least so far as we know, for the last six thousand years. Men's passions burn out and the shell exhibits a cold dead appearance, which we are pleased to call reformation—but the change of the individual of his nature is rare indeed. Man will be to-morrow what he is to-day, and was many day's before—

Go from me, yet I feel that I shall stand
Henceforward in thy shadow. Never move
Alone upon the threshold of my door
Of individual life, shall I command
The uses of my soul, nor lift my hand
Serenely in the sunshine as before.—
Thy touch upon the palm. *The widest land*
*Doom takes to part us, leaves thy heart in mine*
*With pulses which beat double. What I do*
*And what I dream includes thee, as the wine*
*Must taste of its own grapes. And when I sue*
*God for myself He hears that name of thine*
*And sees within my eyes the tears of two.*

## Correspondence of the Sentinel.

WINCHESTER, Ind., June 7th, 1855.

Winchester, the county seat of Randolph county, is pleasantly situated on or near White River, in the midst of a rich and well cultivated section of country. The town is quite an old one, and previous to the opening of the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, made but slow progress in improvement. Since the completion of that great thoroughfare, however, the town has been steadily increasing in population and enterprise, and now contains a population of about 1,200 souls. There are ten or twelve stores of various kinds, two mills, and nearly all the mechanical trades, two churches, (Methodist and Presbyterian), two hotels and one printing office, and several neat and handsome residences in the place, and business of all kinds appears to be quite brisk for the season, and the size of the town.

The agricultural and other resources of the country about Winchester, are being rapidly developed under the impetus given to trade, and the advance consequent upon the opening of a market for the produce of the farmer of the completion of the Bellefontaine and Cleveland Railroad. Lands have largely increasad in value, and a disposition is manifested by farmers, for the improvement of their stock, and the scientific cultivation of the soil.

The grain crops in this section look very promising. The corn is quite low, but it is of a healthy, vigorous growth, and, drought not interfering, will make more than an average yield. The wheat looks very fine. We hear no complaints of the fly or army worm. The frosts in the early part of last month, killed all the peaches in this locality, and most of the apples and other fruits. Plumbs, we are told, are the only fruit which will "make a list." The heavy frosts of Saturday night last, did not extend beyond twenty or thirty miles east or north-east of Indianapolis; but as far as it did "travel," it has left its mark. The corn, potatoes, beans, tomatoes, and even the grass, for some thirty miles out on the Bellefontaine Railroad, have been cut down to the ground. Beyond this distance, however, no frost fell on Saturday or Sunday nights.

The Know Nothings here have formerly claimed this town and the county as one of the strong holds of that ubiquitous hero of the dark lantern oligarchy, "Sam." But the night-hawk is falling into disrepute even among the faithful. The recent drubbing which that individual received at the hands of the Democracy of the Old Dominion, has greatly shaken the faith of many of his followers in his persistance, and their adhesion is consequently beginning to wax cold toward their *American* leader, the more so from the fact of its having leaked out that the "Sam" aforesaid is but the bastard offspring of *British* fanaticism, and *French* jacobinism. They can't stand the *furrin essence* of the animal. We have to-day been told by at least twenty men who have heretofore voted the Know Nothing ticket in this county, that they have cast their last ballot for the pseudo American party. Some of the *leaders* in this county have been showing their political scoundrelism by riding Sam's horse for the sole purpose of getting into fat offices. These men are all old broken down political hacks—and the "People" are now well satisfied that they have been duped by them, and will desert them. Another election in this county will witness the triumph of the Democracy by a large majority.

C. W. C.

## INDIANA NEWS ITEMS.

☞We clip the following items from the Connersville, Fayette county, *Telegraph.*

☞The property occupied by Joel Wilcox was sold at Sheriff's sale last Saturday. Jesse Holton was the purchaser—price $1250.

☞The typhoid fever prevails to a considerable extent in the section of country between Null's Mills, and West Union. We heard of several deaths this week.

☞The School House where the small pox first made its appearance was *accidentally* set on fire, as it is supposed, two weeks ago last night and burned to the ground.

☞We learn from various portions of the county that the cut worm is doing great damage to the crops; particularly corn, potatoes, &c.—*Bloomington Times.*

☞The County Commissioners have adjourned without appointing agents for the sale of liquor. What does this mean?—*Marion (Grant county) Republican.*

☞The New Albany *Ledger* says that the board of commissioners for Floyd county did not appoint agents under the new liquor law, at their late term.

☞Rev. C. Nutt has resigned the presidency of the White Water College, at Centreville, Indiana, to take effect at the close of the present term, June 27th.

☞It is said that the distillers at Cambridge, Wayne county, intend to test the new liquor law by neither taking out licenses nor discontinuing their business.

☞The fears entertained by some, that crops were ruined by the frost of Saturday and Sunday nights, we are assured are groundless. Nothing seems to be hurt in this region except perhaps, garden vegetables to a slight extent.—*Warren Republican.*

☞The *Fountain Ledger* (Attica) says that the distillery of Standart & Carner is permanently closed, having been in successful operation since 1846. Their premises and apparatus are estimated at $23,000, but the prohibitory law makes them a dead loss, and the firm breaks in consequence.

☞The Commissioners in this county will not appoint agents to sell liquor during this term, and not until the September term, if then, unless an emergency should exist demanding an earlier appointment, which we do not anticipate. We hope none will be appointed at all.

ARRESTED.—Two young men, Hern and Boyd, were arrested at Columbus yesterday, charged with burgalry in North Madison on Tuesday night, by which Mr. J. H. Branham lost some $420. They were brought to this city and lodged in jail, and will have a preliminary hearing before a magistrate to-day.—*Madison Banner.*

THE CROPS—FROSTS.—On Saturday and Sunday nights last, we had severe frosts, which very much injured the gardens, nipped the Corn, and fears are entertained that the Wheat is seriously injured. It is probable that some fields of Wheat on low ground are injured, but we do not believe the frost was severe enough to injure the general crops to any considerable extent.—*Connersville Journal.*

☞The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Indiana assembled in this city on Wednesday last, and are now in session here. About fifty delegates are in attendance from the various parishes, one-third or more being clergymen. An ordination and other interesting exerc