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 21, 1855.

Fillibustering.

The administration of Mr. PIERCE has been censured for fillibustering propensities. There never was a greater mistake. It has shown an excess of tenderness and forbearance towards the feelings and pretensions of Spain which we are tempted to call reprehensible.

A man who is cruel to his family is treated with scorn by his neighbors; so, a tyranny so oppressive as that of Spain, is not entitled to claim any respectful consideration from decent governments. Of all the numerous possessions which were once the brightest jewels in the Spanish crown, Cuba is almost the only one left. The same causes which have occasioned the loss of her other colonies will finally bring about the emancipation of this suffering island.

Haughty and senseless conduct has distinguished Spain's treatment of all her dependencies. She once owned the Netherlands, and nearly eighty years passed from the beginning of the revolution there, to the time when a recognition of independence was extorted from Castilian pride and obstinacy.

But long before such recognition, England and the other States of Europe had treated the Netherlands as independent. Such should be our policy with reference to Cuba. We ought not to wait until victory crowns the efforts of the patriots, but on the first visible struggle we should send them fraternal greeting.

England and France may yet make up a second Holy Alliance to direct the affairs of the Western Continent.

That we should resist any attempt on the part of these powers to take possession of Cuba, is justified by the policy of Great Britain. Mr. CANNING in 1823, before the independence of the Spanish colonies had been recognized by his government, stated in substance that *time and events* had decided the separation of Spanish America from the mother country, that circumstances might retard the consummation; but that in the meantime England would resist the interference of foreign powers in the struggle whether such interference was by force *or menace*. In the case of Cuba menace has already been used towards us.

That Americans should sympathize with Cuba is a most reasonable thing. Where there is sympathy there is a desire to relieve, and where there is a will there is a way.

The idea of non-intervention in politics is and always will be impracticable. It is natural and therefore necessary for us to interfere in that in which we are interested.

In antiquity there was isolation; manners and political institutions succeeded each other; but the ideas of one nation did not influence another. The state of modern society is different: a revolution in one country affects all others. Liberty is diffusive; Democracy is as powerful and as expansive as steam.

☞ It is a very great mistake, in our opinion, to suppose that Southern men regard the Fugitive Slave Law as a security to their property; or that they insist on its observance to save themselves from pecuniary loss. This is a delusion. They consider that law as a sort of outside fortification to protect Southern civilization. If its repeal would satisfy the North and *arrest all further encroachments* they would consent to it tomorrow.

A repeal of that law, or even a dissolution of the Union, would not make slave-property less secure. Fugitive slaves, as every one knows, are hurried off to Canada; they seldom remain in the free states; they would not be permitted to remain by the very men who clamor most about the compromises of the constitution.

The abolitionist has no love for the negro; though he has in many cases a low and malignant hatred of the master. If negroes should go to Massachusetts in such numbers as to be observable, or to form a class of the community WILSON and GARDINER would drive them off. The census shows that the free black population of Massachusetts has decreased since 1800; a pretty sure proof that the philanthropy of that State is a *cheap* philanthropy. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, a scholar so imbued with the refining spirit of polite letters that even fanaticism looks less repulsive in him than in others, proposed that the North should bear a part of the burden by aiding to *buy* the slaves. But his proposition was very coolly received, and has completely died out.

The devotion of the South to the Union is patriotic and disinterested; there is no taint of a sordid motive about it. It is the devotion of high minded men to a government which has sometimes done them injustice, but around which cluster the memories of the past and the hopes of the future. It is the devotion of the Cavaliers to CHARLES I. The recent act of the Legislature of Massachusetts nullifying the Fugitive Slave Law is not obnoxious to the South because they apprehend any pecuniary loss therefrom, and many Southern politicians do not deny the abstract right of a sovereign State to determine in the last resort on the constitutionality of a law of Congress. But they feel justly indignant that Massachusetts should have exercised a very questionable power in order to abrogate the plainest provisions of the constitution. Such conduct not only displays a want of good faith in the unworthy successors of JOHN HANCOCK, but indicates a spirit of animosity and encroachment which will be met by retaliatory measures. The Southern Press is discussing various plans by which the *lex talionis* may be applied to Massachusetts. Such are the direful effects of discord.

☞ SIR ISAAC NEWTON compared himself to a little boy on the sea-shore, finding a few valuable pebbles and gems while the whole ocean of truth lay unexplored before him.—This was the modesty of true science; but how very different from the vanity of the French naturalist BUFFON who spoke of himself as "a genius worthy the majesty of nature."

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—According to the statement in the Salem Advocate, the iron is already laid to Maysville, about one hundred and two miles from Illinoistown, and from Vincennes west, the track is finished some twenty-two miles. There is a gap of only some twenty-two miles, the whole of which is graded and the iron ready. That paper says the road will be completed by the Fourth of July.

☞ The New York *Express* in a controversy with the Cincinnati *Commercial* pases over the Histories of England, by HUME, MACAULY, LINGARD, &c., and relies on GOLDSMITH as its authority. This is about as reasonable as it would be to overlook MARSHALL and SPARKS and quote from old WEEMS.

☞ Hon. JOHN KERR, late Whig member of Congress from North Carolina, and Senator JAMES C. JONES have recently written letters against the American party.

Suicide.

We can seldom glance down the columns of a paper without seeing a notice of some distressing case of self-destruction.

There is certainly an increase in the frequency of this calamity, perhaps, we should say this madness. What are the causes of this increase? Is there more misery in the world driving men and women to desperation than there was twenty and thirty years ago? Or is the present generation less controlled by the restraints of religion than their fathers? Or have we ourselves turned old fogies and begun to look on the dark side of things?

We can conceive of instances when suicide might be sublime heroism; but ordinarily it is despondency intensified into despair; nothing more.

Such a case, for example, as that of REBECCA in Ivanhoe rises above all the common rules of human conduct. As she stands on the verge of the tower and tells Sir BRIAN that if he advances one step she will throw herself from the battlements and "rather trust her soul with God than her body with the Templar," it is a spectacle of moral sublimity which all are compelled to admire, even when they cannot approve.

But the suicide of WILLIAM NORTH, the talented young author, presents no such features. He sought refuge in death from the every-day struggle of life. If he had left the pestiferous atmosphere of New York city and spent a few weeks in the country, even as a beggar, among the renovating influences of nature, he might now be alive and a useful man.

☞ The conduct of the seceding members of the Philadelphia Convention is worthy of note. Professing to belong to an order whose sole object is to "Americanize America," they exalt the question of slavery into paramount importance, and sink the subjects of naturalization and Popery into a very subordinate position. Indeed, their utterance on these matters is so indistinct, that it will scarcely reach the public ear. They are opposed to the importation of foreign paupers and convicts (and who is not?) and they recommend "a modification of the naturalization laws." But what they say is so softly, sweetly said, that no one could recognize in their mellifluous accents the roar of the terrible SAMUEL.

The truth is, these men entered the secret order to control it in favor of Abolition.—Failing in their purpose, they are now preparing for a retrograde movement, and it will not be long before they will be *courting the foreign vote* and striving to enlist the prejudices of foreigners against our Southern brethren in consequence of the existence of slavery.

HURRAH FOR THE DEMOCRACY!—BAD KNOW NOTHING DEFEAT IN ILLINOIS.—At the late election upon the Maine Law question, the people of Central Illinois made choice of judicial officers. The Springfield *Register*, speaking of the result, says that Know Nothingism "is routed, crushed out, without a 'grease-spot' being left of it. It is needless now to give details. Suffice it to say, LOGAN and CORNEAU are defeated by thousands; but one county has been heard from giving them a majority, and mark it, 'hear old Sangamon,' as the *Journal*, after each election in times past, has been pleased to name her, has piled up a majority against the Thugs far exceeding any figures ever heretofore placed against the Democracy.

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"As we said before, we will not trouble our readers with figures until we get the official vote; but they can count by thousands, and several of them, when making up the estimate against the midnight plotters."

KENTUCKY POLITICS.—CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—The following are the names of the candidates for Congress in Kentucky:

DEMOCRATS AND ANTI-KNOW NOTHINGS.

First District	H. C. BURNETT.
Second District	S. O. PEYTON.
Fourth District	A. G. TALBOTT.
Fifth District	J. M. JEWETT.
Sixth District	J. M. ELLIOT.
Eigoth District	JAMES O. HARRISON.
Ninth District	R. H STANTON.
Tenth District	H C. HARRIS.

KNOW NOTHINGS.

First District	W. A. MACHEN.
Second District	J. P. CAPBELL.
Third District	WARREN L. UNDERWOOD.
Fourth District	FORWAIN T. FOX.
Fifth District	C. G. WINTERSMITH.
Sixth Distlct	GEORGE C. DUNLAP.
Seventh Distlct	HUMPHREY MARSHALL.
Eighth Distlct	Dr. A. K. MARSHALL.
Ninth District	L. M. COX.
Tenth District	S. W. SWOPE.

All the intelligence from Kentucky is very favorable to the Democrats, and the prospect is that "Sam" will make tracks from that State in August next.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.—The Washington *Union* publishes a letter from Tennessee in regard to the prospects of the Democracy at the ensuing August election, which expresses the most sanguine hopes of success. Governor JOHNSON, an able and eloquent speaker, is imitating the tactics of HENRY A. WISE, in his warfare upon the infamous anti-American secret order, and his speeches are having a tremendous influence upon the Know Nothings. The *Union* correspondent concludes thus:

"Senator Jones' letter is having a powerful effect. It will tell throughout the State.—Set down Tennessee as certain for Johnson."

☞ We have not published in detail the reports of the New York *Tribune*, on the Philadelphia Convention, because they were so strongly and offensively tainted with the heresies of that paper, that they were more like abolition lectures than a candid and dispassionate account of things seen and heard. Why might not the *Tribune* have given an accurate narrative instead of three reflections of the reporter to every fact? Let the editors make reflections and reporters stick to realities.

☞ Mr. MOREHEAD, the K. N. candidate for Governor of Kentucky opened his campaign in Louisville on Friday night. The *Democrat* describes his speech as rather a lame one; he was very non-committal, too much for his audience, who manifested little enthusiasm. He did not abuse foreigners and Catholics *hard* enough. He was waiting to hear from the "thinking committee" at Philadelphia before he expressed himself in decided terms on anything.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—The boiler of the steamer Empire, lying at Whitehall, on Lake Champlain exploded on the 7th inst., tearing the forward part of the boat to pieces, and scattering the fragments in every direction. Two men who were on board were thrown a considerable distance, one of them landing upon a pile of coal in a neighboring canal boat. Neither was seriously injured.

GOOD LUCK.—The Lynn (Massachusetts) *Bay State* says that JOHN BAILEY, a colored man, who formerly lived with ISAIH BREED, Esq., and left a little over two years ago for Australia, returned to Lynn last Wednesday, bringing quite a "pile" of dust with him.—He has deposited in the Lynn Mechanics' Bank about $5,000, and has more of the same sort.

NOT FOUND.—MALCOLM WYTHE, of Portsmouth, Virginia, is still endeavoring to learn the where-about of his brother, JOHN WYTHE, a native of Paisely, Scotland. When last heard from he resided in the neighborhood of Milwaukie, and was engaged in farming.—He is understood to have been in New York city in 1848, procuring books for the purpose of studying phrenology.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS!

Postponement of the Conferences!

COUNT BUOL'S CIRCULAR!!

THE ALLIED SUCCESS!

Various War Items!

It was announced by last steamer that the Conferences at Vienna would be resumed, one meeting to take place on Saturday, May 26th, without the presence of the Russian plenipotentaries, and another on Monday, 28th, at which all the embassadors would be present. The necessary instructions did not, however, arrive from London and Paris, and no conference took place on Saturday.

A Vienna dispatch of the 26th May mentions that no direct answer had been received to the proposals sent by the Austrian Government to London and Paris on the 20th. From Paris it is stated that the new Austrian propositions are peremptorily negatived by the Cabinets of England and France; but this latter statement is probably premature. Austria will adhere to her neutrality (the dispatch says,) unless the Principalities "under her protectorate" be invaded.

COUNT BUOL'S CIRCULAR ON THE SUBJECT.

Count Buol has addressed the following circular to the Austrian Representatives of the German Courts relative to the Conferences:

"VIENNA, May 14.—SIR: The decision of the British Government to present to Parliament the protocols of the Vienna Conferences makes public the negotiations for peace at a moment when they cannot be regarded as terminated.

"At the end of the protocol of the sitting of the Conference Austria declared that she did not regard every means exhausted to bring the negotiations upon the Third Point to a solution, and that she regarded it as her special mission to endeavor to discover the means for effecting a *rapprochement*.

"The Plenipotentiaries of France and England on their part, it is true, declared that their instructions were exhausted, but did not declare the negotiations terminated; and when later, by protocol No. 13, the rejection of a proposal emanating from Russia was stated, Austria resolved to recommend confidentially to the serious consideration of the Courts of Paris and London new propositions, in which she thought to find a loyal and complete fulfillment of the Third Point of guarantee, and which his Majesty the Emperor, our august master, deems of a nature (*fur greignet halt*) to be presented to the St Petersburgh Cabinet as an ultimatum. The last protocols of the Conference left the negotiations still pending, and the Austrian Cabinet, for its part, would have hesitated to abandon that reserve which the case commanded, and which, in the interest of an object so important for all, it had imposed upon itself. The notification made in the British Parliament of the publication of the protocols made it incumbent upon us to have them published likewise, so as to bring them to the knowledge of the Governments of Germany; and you are requested to present the accompanying documents, with a copy of this letter, to the Government to which you are accredited. As we make this communication before the result of the still-pending negotiations can be stated, we can only do so with that reserve which the attainment of the object commands. As yet we do not express any opinion upon the situation of affairs. Shortly, however, we may be in a condition to explain our views fully to the Diet—views upon which the reply of the Cabinets of Paris and London to the proposals alluded to above cannot fail to exercise some influence.

"(Signed) BUOL."

THE ALLIED SUCCESS.

From the London Times, May 29.

The victorious occupation of the town of Kertch by the allied forces, the command we have thus obtained of the Crimmerian Bosphorus and the Sea of Azoff, and the establishment of our power upon another point of the highest strategical importance in the Russian territories, are events which augur most auspiciously for the success of the campaign in which we are now about to engage, and place in our hands another material pledge for the triumphant termination of the war. The satisfaction which this achievement will excite in all parts of the world where sympathy is felt for the cause of the Allies is increased by the fortunate circumstances that this success has been obtained without a single casuality. In spite of the warning given to the Russians by the recall of the first expedition nearly three weeks ago, the result shows that they had not means to place the Straits of Yanikale in an efficient state of defense; they evacuted and destroyed the forts which guarded the Sea of Azoff on the arrival of the combined fleet; and the birthday of the Queen of England was worthily celebrated by planting the standards of England and France upon the hill, which tradition has described as the tomb of Mithridates.

This results is the more glorious and the more extraordinary, as the Russians must long have foreseen that such an operation would sooner or later be attempted, and there is no point in the vast dominions of Russia the loss of which is more formidable to that empire. Indeed, if the Allies proceeded no further than to occupy and hold the Straits of Yenikale and the adjacent peninsila of Kertch which is easily defensable by any Power having the command of the sea, they would remain in possession of the key to one of the principal approaches to the Russian territories. In 1851 no less than 1,000 trading vessels passed the Straits Taganrog, Marianopol, Berdianski, and Kertch, all commercial towns, which it has been the policy of the Russian Government to protect and foster with the utmost care for the last 70 years, exist only by the freedom of trade between the Sea of Azoff and the Euxine.

The whole exports of the valley of the Don and its tributaries, and the communication between the Don and the Volga, which places the trade of that mighty stream in connection with the markets of Europe, all depend on this neck of the Sea of Azoff; so that it is no exaggeration to assert that our occupation of Kertch will be felt in the interior of Russia even to Kazan and Nishni Novogorod. On the Asiatic shores of the Straits the Russians have also destroyed their fortifications, so that both sides may be occupied and the allied forces will threaten or blockade Anapa, which is the key to the whole Circassian coast. Kertch itself is a flourishing town of about twelve thousand inhabitants, built entirely of substantial stone houses. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Tartars, and for the first time since the commencement of these operations our troops will find themselves in contact with what may be termed, by comparison, a civilized community. The climate, though cold in winter, is healthy and genial in this season. The surrounding country, which is termed by the Russians the District of Kertch-Enikolsk, is luxuriantly fertile wherever it is cultivated; it is separated from Kaffa by about sixty miles of undulating plain, lying between the Sea of Azoff and the Black Sea, and the isthmus dividing the Bay of Kaffa from that of Arabat is not more than twelve miles in breadth.

A more favorable position either for military or commercial operations cannot be found, and in the flourishing days of the Crimea, both in antiquity under the Genoese, and even under the Khan of Khazaria, the chief seat of power and of wealth was always on this eastern extremity of this peninsula.—These facts being well known, it it difficult to explain why this expedition was not made at a much earlier period of the war, for the forces which languished during last July at Varna might have long since seized the forts of Yenikale. It is true that the soundings which have enabled Admiral Lyons and Admiral Bruat to plan this successful attack had not then been taken, and the manner in which they were obtained is curious. A British naval officer, whose name has unfortunately not yet reached us, captured a vessel having on board a private carriage belonging to the Russian Governor of Kertch. With this "material pledge" in his possession, he sent in a polite message to the Governor, stating that the English cruiser was unwilling to deprive him of his private property, and would have great pleasure in restoring the carriage to its former owner. The offer was accepted, and the ship's boats entered the Bay of Kertch with the vehicle on board, sounding as they went. By this means it was ascertained that there was a passage for the small steamers to within a short distance of the coast, and the Governor's carriage made a track for the British fleet.

Among the other immediate advantages resulting from the occupation of the Straits may be reckoned the interruption of the supplies which the Russian army in the Crimea has hitherto drawn from the Sea of Azoff.—Very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats were found at Kertch and upward of 60 vessels engaged in this service, of which about half were burned by the enemy and half were taken. The maintenance of a large army in the interior of the Crimea will become a task of insuperable difficulty, if the whole of its supplies and food have to be brought by land across the steppes north of the Salghir. The Crimea itself does not produce corn enough to feed its own sparce population, and it was by communication with the inexhaustible granaries of the Sea of Azoff that the Russian magazines were supplied. This circumstance may serve to account in part for the fact that the Russians have apparently not attempted to throw very large reenforcements into the Crimea. The strength of their army must be regulated not only by the numbers they may be able to convey there but by the means of supporting them. When people talked loosely about Russia's power to throw two hundred thousand men into the Crimea, we contented ourselves with replying that it is easer to find the men than the food necessary to their subsistence. We now venture to assert that it is easier for the Allied Powers, having command of the sea and the coast, to maintain 200,000 men in the Crimea than for Russia to maintain 100,000 men in the interior. There are very strong reasons for believing that the strength of that Russian army which at one time threatened Balaklava and held our brave but suffering forces besieged in our own lines, will turn out to be very much below what it was at one time supposed to be. A thin line of Cossaks perpetually threatened our outposts, and even let the allied Generals to contract their position within the narrowest defensible compass.—But what was there behind this screen? Whenever a partial reconnissance has been made our troops have come in contact with no enemy capable of holding a position, and it is by no means improbable that the innumerable hordes of Russians supposed to be wintering in impregnable quarters behind the low range of hills north of the Chernaya were as much reduced in strength and numbers as the besiegers of Sebastopol.

The last dispatch received from General Pelissier announces that the allied forces have now occupied the whole line of the Chernaya, and that this operation met with no serious resistance, the Russians having speedily retired behind the hills. This fresh success confirms us in the opinion that the unseen strength of the enemy in the Crimea has been overrated, and that he is by no means in a condition to oppose simultaneously the combined movements of the three armies at Eupatoria, at Kertch, and before Sebastopol. The greater probability now appears to be, that on the advance of the Allies, in whatever direction they may assume the offensive, the Russians will find themselves compelled to retreat, from inferiority of numbers and want of supplies, and the more so as the Sea of Azoff being navigable for our steam gun-boats, their base of operations may be threatened in the rear.

These circumstances confirm and encourage the hopes we have never ceased to entertain of a speedy and triumphant termination to the new campaign in the Crimea, but they do not lessen our enthusiastic admiration of those heroic soldiers who, by their endurance and their valor have at last won a portion of that glorious reward for which they have contended so long and suffered so much. The people of England and the most intelligent nations of the continent of Europe will hail with enthusiasm these indications of renewed and incressing success. The defense of the Russians though obstinate is evidently fainter, and the surrender of Kertch without resistence is a proof of the moral defeat of the hostile army. Let us proceed with boldness and with firmness, for victory is already in our grasp. The ground we now occupy in the Crimea gives us the command of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, from which Russia will not dislodge us until the termination of the war—not upon her terms, but on our own; and the time is probably not distant when she will regret far more than we need do the failure of the late negotiations for peace. Our hopes of peace lie in victory, our negotiations and conditions are in the camp before Sebastopol, and Kertch is another material guarantee of our ultimate success.

VARIOUS WAR ITEMS.

Miss Nightingale had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, has given orders for the construction of the railway across the Isthmus of Suez, eighty-four miles. Rails will be set from England and the work will be executed by the Pasha's own French engineers.

A contract is said to have been entered into with L. Gisborne for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt.

Official accounts state that the total number of lives lost in the earthquake at Broussa, Feb. 26, was 649, namely 445 in the first shock and 204 in the second. Besides the loss of life one-fifth of the city was destroyed by fire.

Prince Menchikoff had returned to St. Petersburg where he was well received by the Emperor.

Letters from the Sisters of Mercy, of whom there are sixty-three within Sebastopol, portray in lively colors the scenes of carnage they have to witness, and give a romantic account of their celebrating Divine worship in the Malakoff Tower while it was under the fire of the enemy in the recent bombardment.

All stratagems, they say, are fair in love and war. The British ship Highflighter captured a boat containing a new carriage belonging to the Governor of Kertch, and the captain of the cruiser sent in a flag of truce offering to restore the carriage. The offer was accepted, and the English boats took it in, at the same time taking soundings, which enabled the English fleet to follow.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but one hundred and eight private men and ten officers belonging to the British. We have no returns of the French prisoners.

A conspiracy to assassinate General Kalergi, Greek Minister of War, had been discovered at Athens, and some arrests were made.

During a recent encounter before Sebastopol a Russian bugler, quite a young boy, leaped on the top of the British parapet and sounded the charge. He was instantly shot with numerous balls, and his body fell into the English trench.

The Turkish Ramazan commenced May 16th with the usual ceremonies.

The French do not intend to quit Sebastopol.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* thus writes to that journal:

"The English, by their own mismanagement, have certainly sunk sufficiently low in the estimation of the Turks, but this change will be a death-blow to their influence.—France is playing a deep game in Turkey, and her intentions are becoming more apparent every day. She has quietly got possession of the country, and here she means to remain until her expenses for the war be fully paid, both principal and interest. War with her has ever been a trade, and she is ignorant of the principle of spending money in it without an adequate return.

"When war was declared by the French Emperor, in one of his rhetorical flourishes, in which he has become a weak imitator of his uncle, he remarked that *'the day of conquest was past,'* but as it is said that words are but given to conceal our ideas, under this pretty sentiment he has endeavored to smother his own. Every movement, every action here speaks not only of a prolonged war, but of *permanent occupation*. Already is Constantinople filled with French barracks, and the camp of Mashlack, about six miles from the city, begins to assume a formidable appearance, and in a short time we will have an army of 50,000 men to guard against any sudden *emeute* to which their arbitrary conduct may give the Turks, before they are fully prepared openly to assume the reins of government."

☞ The author of the following original conundrum is now confined in a calico straight-jacket—his feet in a wood-box, and his head in a honey comb poultice: When is a lover justified in calling his sweetheart *honey?* When she is *bee*-loved.

☞ By the late census in Kansas, there are 128 slaves in the Territory.

INDIANA NEWS ITEMS.

☞ Wool is worth from 20 to 30 cents in this market.—*Wabash Gaz.*

☞ There are $7,000 in the County Treasury, belonging to the county.—*Wabash Gazette.*

☞ The County Commissioners have authorized the erection of a new building for the acommodation of the County Treasurer.—*Wabash Gaz.*

☞ Y[illegible] looked rather dull around some of [illegible] imbibing places. There was a univ[illegible] closing of retail liquor houses on the evening previous to the 12th.—*Evansville Esq.*

LIQUOR LAW IN MADISON COUNTY.—The Commissioners' Court was in session last week, and adjourned without appointing any liquor agents; so the liquor business is dried up in this place, as none of the druggists will violate the law.—*Anderson Standard.*

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a man was found in the canal five or six miles above this place, one day last week. A jury was empanneled by Justice Robertson, who found that the deceased had come to his death by blows inflicted about the head and face. He was an Irishman, and supposed to be named James Fitzgerrald, who had been working on the railroad in that vicinity. No clue was found to the perpetrators of the outrage. *Peru Sentinel.*

THE TOWN OF ANDERSON.—The course of Anderson is emphatically onward. A spirit of improvement has seized upon our citizens, which they have no disposition to wrestle off.

Our streets are to be graded and graveled, the side walks, or several of them, are to be curbed, graded and gravelled; the Seminary will also be completed; and with the addition of a number of new buildings, will materially add to the beauty of Anderson.—*Anderson Standard.*

THE WHEAT CROPS.—Recent examinations of the growing wheat crop in many portions of the county, disclose the fact that, in nearly every location the crop is, to a greater or less extent, injured by the severe frosts. We hear of several fields, which, previous to the frosts, gave promise of abundant yield, that could now be purchased for *one dollar per acre*. We examined one field in the vicinity of town, and think there is not sufficient left uninjured to make one-fourth of an average crop. From all that we can learn the injury is general throughout the county.—*Howard County Tribune.*

ESCAPED.—David Brott, who was in custody of the officers as prosecuting witness in the case of the burglary of the Clerk's Office, and also, as one of the principals or accessories of robbery, made his escape Thursday night or next morning early, and has not been heard of since. The officers in whose custody he was, were keeping him in the second story of Tyner & Childer's store. He had been unwell for several days and taking medicine, and this, perhaps, made the officers less vigilant than they had been before. While they slept, Brott raised one of the windows, and with a bolt of sheeting made fast at one end to a safe that stood near, let himself down into the alley.—*Peru Sentivel.*

☞ In conversation with one of our farmers, a day or two since, he told us that one of his fields of corn was apparently entirely killed by the late frosts; but that he immediately commenced ploughing it, and that, since the rains commenced, the corn had been growing finely. That part of the field which he did not get ploughed before the rain, is growing a little, but does not look anything like as well as that where the ground had been stirred.

We believe the true way for the farmer to succeed, under all circumstances, is to give his crop that labor and care necessary and proper, even if the ground is a little wet, or the prospect poor. With this labor and care he may succeed in producing a good crop; but without, failure is certain.—*Wabash Intelligencer.*

THE CROPS.—Our information from various parts of Southern Indiana and the neighboring portions of Illinois in regard to the crops, is very flattering. Nearly double the usual quantity of wheat has been sown and corn planted in all this extensive agricultural region. The wheat looks excellent, and there is every prospect of a very full crop. The corn in some places has been planted three times on account of the cut worm, but it is growing well. We venture to say that never before was there so close attention paid to the *proper* cultivation of corn. The work is being done well, and the farmers will find themselves well repaid for their unusual care; in the superiority of their crops. The grasses are growing finely. Some of the farmers have already been cutting their clover to feed with. In consequence of the good prospects of grass, hay has dropped down within a few weeks from $22 per ton to $12, and it is hard to sell at that. We see no reason why there will not be most abundant crops of grain all over the country. We can vouch for Southern Indiana and Eastern Illinois.—*Evansville Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, HANCOCK COUNTY.—By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Hancock county, notice is hereby given that there will be a county Democratic Convention held at the court house in Greenfield, on the 2nd Saturday in August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Clerk, Auditor, County Commissioner, County Assessor, and such other officers as are to be filled at the next general election, and for such other purposes as may be proper and expedient.

The Democracy and such others who were united to the late Whig party, in the late State election, and intend to combat with the Democracy for constitutional liberty against the Hindoo party, are cordially invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the Convention.

We *trust* that all who can, will come.—Distinguished speakers will be in attendance, and address the Convention.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE TAGUE, *Chairman.*

June 6th, 1855.

A DAY IN POSEY.—On Monday of this week we went to Posey county to see our friends in and about Blairsville, whom we understood were to have a jubilee in honor of the result of the Virginia election, and to have a couple of balls in the evening, to dance out the last day of liberty to indulge the appetite as one pleases.

The people were late coming in, but in the evening there was quite a large crowd assembled in the school house, where they listened to a most excellent speech from Senator Drew. It was the first chance the Colonel had of addressing the people of old Robinson township since the election, and he took occasion to return thanks to the people of that township for the 318 *majority* they gave him over his Know Nothing competitor. An account of the Col.'s speech will be found in another column, from the pen of a citizen of Blairsville.

We stayed late to see them all enjoying themselves in the mazy dance, and when we left old and young were mingling in the most merry mood. Robinson township, in Posey county, is the banner township with the Democracy, giving about 300 Democratic majority.

In passing through the country we were particularly struck with the fine appearance of the crops of wheat, barley and hay, and the great abundance of fruit, apples, peaches and grapes. The prospect for all never looked better. Corn is small, backward, but it has plenty of time yet, if we have the customary hot season. The labors of the husbandman will be abundantly rewarded this season.—*Evansville Enquirer.*

☞ In Parke County, the *Republican* says: WHEAT NOT INJURED.—We are informed by Judge Bryant, that the Wheat is not in the least injured by the late frosts. The Judge left at our office, this morning, a handful, consisting of three varieties, Mediterranean, bald, and one variety with which we are not acquainted, the heads of which were well filled with plump kernels. We counted on one head fifty-three grains. If all the wheat turns out as well as the specimen sent us, we may look for a rich gathering in of the staff of life. God grant it may be so.

OPENING THE PRISONS—EXTRAORDINARY ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.—The abuse of the pardoning power has been carried to an alarming extent by Gov. CLARK.—The facts brought to light by the N. Y. *Express*, establishing this truth, are of the most startling character. The *Express* gives a list of twenty-two convicts pardoned from Sing Sing Prison alone, twelve of whom were sent from New York city; and "the list," says the *Express*, "includes some of the worst and most notorious criminals in the State."

Is Massachusetts in the Union?

Such is the grave question propounded by the Washington *Union* in a recent number. The *Union* is inclined to think that she is not a member of the confederacy; that she has, by her act millifying the Fugitive Slave Law, withdrawn from the political partnership, and that SUMNER and WILSON are not entitled to seats in the Senate.

The legislation of Massachusetts is certainly of a character which betrays the strongest hostility to a provision of the Constitution, and a determination not to permit her citizens to aid in its enforcement.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the Judiciary have decided that a State cannot by legislation assist Congress in carrying out the the provision relating to fugitive slaves.—This decision has given color to the idea that it is the *exclusive business* of the General Government to look after the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

But Massachusetts has gone far in advance of this idea. She not only tells her citizens that they are under no legal obligation to help the master in search of his slave, but she forbids them under pain of the penitentiary and disfranchisement, to aid him in any manner. This is obstructing the execution of the laws with a vengeance.

What is the remedy for this state of things? A more dangerous and delicate a question can never arise in the administration of our federal government.

The opinion of the *Union* is intimated in its closing paragraph:

"With what propriety can Messrs. Sumner, Wilson, and their Know-Nothing-Abolition colleagues present themselves in the respective halls of Congress, and claim to occupy seats there as Senators and Representatives? None but States which ratify the Federal Constitution have a right to be represented in that body. Originally, when Senators and Representatives presented themselves, they had to adduce the evidence of the ratification of the constitution by their respective States. Is that condition less essential now than when the Union was formed? If Messrs. Sumner and Wilson shall be called upon by Senators from the other States for the evidence that Massachusetts ratifies the Constitution, can they produce it? Can the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, when their principal solemnity repudiates an essential portion of that constitution? These are grave questions forced upon the attention of the country by Massachusetts.—We would not decide them precipitately, and hence we suggest them at this early day, that they may receive the investigation to which their magnitude entitles them. With the impressions at present on our mind, we are at a loss to forsee the grounds on which Massachusetts can longer claim to send Representatives to participate in the federal legislation of the Union. But with all her load of infamy resting upon her, we would not rashly close the halls of Congress against her Representatives, but indulge the hope that she will retrace her downward steps, and take effectual measures at home to wipe out the disgrace which Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism have brought upon her name.

Visit of Col. Jefferson Davis, to Mississippi—His Enthusiastic Reception at Jackson.

Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, reached this city on Saturday morning, on his return home, after an absence of more than two years in the discharge of his arduous duties at the Federal Capital. Immediately on his arrival, a salute was fired and large numbers hurried to the Brandon Depot greeting him with an enthusiasm which sprang warm and fresh from the great heart of the people. In accordance with public notice by the Committee of Arrangements appointed by a meeting of citizens, the ceremonies attending the formal reception of the distinguished guest, were conducted at the Capitol in the evening. At an early hour the Representative Hall was filled to overflowing by one of the largest, most brilliant and enthusiastic concourse ever assembled within its spacious walls. Col. Davis was welcomed by an address from Gov. McRae, remarkable for its beauty and appropriateness, to which he responded with the peculiar eloquence and felicity characteristic of the Hero-Statesman, to whom the vast multitude were paying the just tribute of their respect and admiration. Both addresses were loudly cheered. Our limited space prevents an extended notice of them this morning, but we hope to present to our readers a sketch of them in a subsequent number. The occasion was one of thrilling interest, and will not soon pass from the memory of those who were so fortunate as to witness it.—*Jackson (Miss.,) Democrat.*

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois R. R. Co.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held in this place on Monday last, the clearing and grubbing of that part of the line between this place and Kokomo, was let to Messrs. Stafford & Stafford, responsible contractors, at $350 per mile, thirty per cent., payable in stock. The earth work in the first thirteen miles from Kokomo, in the direction of Marion and extending two miles East of Greentown was also let at the low rates of 19 cents per yard, cubic measure, to Messrs. McSweana & Lane. This company are industriously engaged without making much noise about it, in endeavoring to complete their road, and feel confident, that their exertions will be crowned with success.

The extreme low cost of preparing that part of the road above let, for the iron, enables the directory to rely almost without doubt upon their ability to do the work with local stock, without relying upon the "money market" for means, and they are laboring accordingly. This important work has not received that assistance heretofore from Marion, which it should, but the future promises well, and the confidence of the public in its ultimate completion is growing stronger every day.

Arrangements are on foot for the iron, which there is little or no doubt will enable the Company to send the cars into this place at an early day. The President and Officers of this Company are men of energy and integrity, and will do all in their power to put this road through. Success to their enterprise.—*Marion Rep.*

EXPLANATION.—The Home *Journal* referring to the fact that there is a raging passion in Paris for trimming bonnets with wreaths of misletoe—thus explains the why and wherefore in this confidential manner:

"The misletoe has always been esteemed as a sacred evergeen, used by the ancient Gauls in their worship, and still revered in France. It is particularly the type of feminine nature, however, in two of its peculiarities. Its berry contains a single seed shaped like a heart, and it is incapable of life except as a graft upon another existence, the tree to which it clings. The misletoe has never been known to draw its support from being planted in the earth, and can thrive and bloom only with the sap from other roots.—The ladies of Paris, therefore, are at present owning up to their lovely but secondary existence, and paying due homage to the stronger gender, by wearing the pretty admission to their bonnets."

SMUGGLING IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—While on a visit to the jail yesterday, and chatting with our old friend who presides over the institution, a female presented herself in the ante-room and requested to see one of the prisoners, calling him by name. The turnkey, in answer to her request, in rather a peremptory manner, as we thought, demanded if she had a bottle concealed about her person. She indignantly denied that she was capable of deceit, and invited a search. Not satisfied, he commenced his examination, and, as we have always had a great respect for calico and dimity, we concluded he was pursuing his investigation to an extent unwarrantable, particularly as the lady (?) protested against his rude and critical examination of her skirts. We first felt mortified while witnessing the operation, then indignant; and, as the last protest came from her lips, "how can you treat a woman in this way?" our wrath perfectly "biled," and the next thing would have been a particular muss, but at this critical moment down dropped from somewhere amid the—to us—mysterious folds of her skirts, a pint bottle of whisky!—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Henry A. Wise.

We copy from the *Southern Literary Messenger* for May, 1839, the following sketch of the character of HENRY A. WISE. We do not know who the writer was, but the editor of the *Messenger* at that time was an uncompromising Whig. Since that time, Mr. W. has been Minister to Brazil, and a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and has done nothing to forfeit the good opinion entertained and expressed of him in 1839:

Mr. Wise's mind is quick and comprehensive; he siezes upon the weak points of his opponent's argument with great facility, and turns them against him with much skill and ability. He depends mainly upon the native powers of his intellect, which has not been very highly cultivated or disciplined. He has not devoted much of his time, probably from the necessity of early action, to the acquisition of knowledge; but his mind is perhaps more vigorous and accute than it would have been if it had been more polished and enriched with other men's thoughts. He thinks for himself, and thinks deeply. His thoughts, though not often magnificent or beaut