INDIANA SENTINEL.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER. WEEKLY EDITION, FOR THE COUNTRY.

J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE, EDITORS.] [PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] [C. W. COTTOM, PUBLISHER.

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Weekly Sentinel.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING ON A MAMMOTH SHEET, AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

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J. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1855.

THE LAST MONDAY'S REPUBLICAN charges a want of comprehension on our part, of the exact meaning of its "article on the Governor," and intimates that, in consequnce thereof, injustice was done the editor of that paper, through the *Sentinel's* reply. Admitting the premises, the conclusion would be correct; yet as the construction placed upon the article in point was reasonable and fair, we can perceive, on reflection, no cause for complaint. Presuming that ideas are conveyed where words are used, the conclusion is inevitable that Mr. CRAWFORD, understanding his own language, intended an insinuation against the Executive of Indiana of a charge which he felt disinclined to make in specific terms. If, however, the editor's intentions were misunderstood by us, we will most cheerfully retract the language applied to them.

"In the mean time we would inquire of our neighbor why he did not take some notice of our reply to his 'Church and State' sentiments?" In answer to this inquiry of the *Republican* there is but little to be said. We were willing that our cotemperary should have the benefit of the closing argument. In addition to this, the weather was warm and a disinclination to sermonize seemed to prevail our physical and intellectual man Moreover, and above all, we were scarcely anatomist enough to dissect the gigantic subject spread out before us at full length by the *Republican*. Its substance had run so excessively to *fat*, that it required more time and patience than we had at command to make the necessary *seperations* and seek out the ligaments, tendons, nerves and articulations, which, doubtless, join in forming in a magnificent system, a *mysterious* and harmonious continuation and connexion.—However, the writer has no desire to be understood as attempting to criticize any of the cherished objects of our neighbors creation. We repudiate the idea, and will say for the satisfaction of the *Republican's* Editor, that in future such attention shall be given to his rhetoric and logic as their merits and our time may seem to demand and justify.

Fusion Harmony.

A few days since we published some scattering items gathered from different fusion papers, exhibiting the state of feelings which exists at this time in the ranks of the opposition. We now publish a couple of more, wherein the *harmony* of contrast is most delightfully exemplified.

Following the example of the *Lafayette American*, the *Terre Haute American*, (both originally genuine Know Nothings) says:

The question, now, to be decided, by the American Party, in Indiana, is, will it endorse the action of the Indiana Delegation to the National K. N. Council, lately assembled in Philadelphia?

When that Convention first met, we expressed the hope that the whole subject of Slavery would be ignored — that all minor considerations and personal predilections would be sacrificed to the furtherance of the primary object of the organization: and predicted that any attempt to commit the American Party for or against Slavery would result in dissention and disorganization. An attempt was made, and made too, by a *Southern* man, to *ignore* the whose question, but the Indiana Delegation contrary to instructions, helped to vote down the resolution, offered for this purpose; and thus drove the majority to the adoption of the Platform, which a very small fraction of the people is now asking the party to repudiate, and thereby endorse these Delegates, who by transcending their instructions, have placed themselves in an unenviable dilemma.

Will they do it? Will the American Party yeild up all the vantage ground they have gained by a year's hard struggle, and deliver themselves over to the arms of Abolitionists, and the American interests to the keeping of the political demagogues from whom we have striven to wrest it? We believe they will not—we sincerely hope they will not.—We believe and hope there are men enough in Indiana so thoroughly wedded and attached to the institutions of our States, and so devoted to the great object of Americanizing our government, as to allow no local or sectional issue to draw them, for a moment, from their course, to rebuke and crush at once and forever, this and every other attempt at disorganization.

The Abolitionists themselves cannot achieve impossibilities—to Abolitionize the American party is an impossibility. More anon.

Replying to the New Albany *Tribune*, where that paper charges the Indiana *Journal* with designing to *abolitionize* the American Party in its call for a Convention on the 13th inst, the Fort Wayne *Standard* says:

And Mr. *Tribune*, why should not the "American party be abolitionized?" *Do tell why?* Is it because our NATION *already* presents such a beautiful spectacle, that change in her laws would too badly mar her beauty? or are her sores to tender to be touched, or is she too proud to own her deformity?

* * * * * * *

We cannot see that our national "Medici" is yet so perfect that her beauty hides the canker spots upon her fair form, but is pretty thoroughly sick, and very feeble from loss of strength occasioned by the deep wounds inflicted on her by slavery, and we fear she cannot recover unless those wounds are deeply probed, thoroughly cleansed, and put in a healing condition by *pouring in a little of the balm of Abolition.*

We are decidedly in favor of abolition, as a *certain cure* for the great evil of Slavery, and we suppose we are so, because our good, old, uncle Samuel, taught us from our youth up to love Liberty and Freedom, as among the greatest blessings of mankind; and daily, weekly, yearly, did he jot down these little lessons—in school books, sermons, and Independence speeches, until our youthful mind was perfectly imbued with the old gentleman's ideas and spirit.

GOV. REEDER, OF KANSAS.—The St. Louis *Republican* says that Gov. REEDER of Kansas, has resigned his position. The same paper of July 1, has the following item:

"The personal rencounter, of which we spoke on Saturday, between General Stringfellow and Governor Reeder, of Kansas, is confirmed. The parties met at Westport.—Gen. Stringfellow demanded from Governor Reeder a retraction of charges or imputations made against him by the latter in some one of his Eastern speeches. Governor Reeder declined to make any retraction, or to give satisfaction, and then followed the personal rencounter, in which the Governor was pretty severely handled. Both parties are well matched in size, though Stringfellow is the smallest man."

☞ THE REPUBLICAN, in its issue of day-before-yesterday, indulges in a few charges of its own peculiar character against the management of the Asylum for the Blind of our State. It is not difficult for any reader to undeistand the object of this onslaught, and to trace it to a feeling of politico clerico vindictiveness, natural enough under the circumstances, but not very creditable to the victim of a misguided zeal, once directed, though perhaps with no higher motives, in a better cause.

The resident Trustees of the Blind Asylum express themselves perfectly satisfied with the management of the present Superintendent, and represent the Institution in as flourishing a condition as could, under all the circumstances, be possibly expected.

The *Steward* of the Asylum is represented by the *Republican* as having resigned, when the *fact* is that no such officer is known to the establishment. A *Teacher* is said to have relinguished his post, which is also a mistake, as nothing of the kind has occurred.—The dissatisfaction of a few of the inmates is the effect of *out-side* interference, the design of which is, not the promotion of the welfare of the unfortunate instruments used, but the effecting of a *political* object, which, it is unnecessary for us to say, can scarcely be attained.

Partition of Turkey.

The London *Times* proposes to make the Principalities of the Danube, Moldavia and Wallachia, a permanent and independent kingdom. This is the way the allies proceed to fulfill their oft repeated declaration of preserving the integrity of the Turkish Empire. Turkey may be preserved by the difficulty of adjusting the shares to be given to the respective parties, but not from any respect for her nationality. This saved her in the days of Napoleon. On this subject, THEIRS says:

"The possible, the probable partition of the Turkish Empire, was the continual topic of the conversation. Napoleon was to have the maritime provinces, Russia the banks of the Danube as far as the Balkans. 'One day,' says the historian, 'the two Emperors, on returning from a long ride, shut themselves up in the writing cabinet, where numerous maps were spread out. Napoleon, apparently continuing a conversation briskly begun with Alexander, desired M. de Meneval to bring him the map of Turkey, unfolded it, then resumed the conversation, and, suddenly clapping his finger on Constantinople, exclaimed several times, regardless of being heard by his secretary, in whom he had absolute confidence, 'Constantinople! Constantinople! Never! 'tis the Empire of the world!'"

The Nephew may think as much of Constantinople as the Uncle, and if he cannot get it himself, may prevent others.

☞ The Evansville *Journal*, speaking of the meeting on the 14th, says:

"This meeting has been called by the Freesoil organ at Indianapolis. It originated with Freesoilers. It will be attended by Freesoilers alone; and its voice will be the voice of Freesoilers. The State *Journal* has no authority to call *any other* than a Freesoil meeting. It has no right to call a Convention of the *Republican* party, and in consideration of one issue alone."

The *Journal* is angry, and talks wildly. We are no Freesoil organ, or American organ, or Whig organ, or organ for anybody but ourselves. We allow nobody to play upon us, but as the tune pleases our own taste. But we profess, and can show as earnest and successful efforts in proof of the profession as the *Journal*, to be thoroughly Republican.—*Indiana Journal.*

Mr. GARBER of the Madison *Courier* twits his old line Whig friends in the following strain in his issue of the 27th inst.:

The call in the Indianapolis papers—*Journal* and *Republican*—for an "Anti-Nebraska Mass Meeting" at Indianapolis on the 13th of July, is the cause of much anxiety to sundry old line Whig editors in this State who *fused* last fall with Julian, Matthew R. Hull, & Co., and formed what was really the anti-slavery party in Indiana, and which was viewed by all Southern people as an abolition party. The speakers and editors of this party, during the canvass, were eloquent in their denunciations of slavery and the encroachments of the slave power. The press teemed with opposition to slavery. The stump speakers talked incessantly about the divine right of free labor and the demoralizing effects of slave labor. The fusion party triumphed, but the old whig party "gat no heat."

This is the trouble: the whig party was voted an obsolete thing, if not a dead cock in the pit; the "GREGGS" were disappointed, and have sworn revenge in their wrath, and now pretend that they "see a nigger in the wood pile" in every attempt the Republicans make towards a more thorough organization.

Oh! boys, boys, boys!—we are sorry to see you acting so.

Great Democratic Victory at New Orleans.

The telegraph in our paper on Saturday communicated the most gratifying intelligence from New Orleans. At a recently hotly contested election in the great Southern metropolis, which has heretofore been the stronghold of the Dark-lantern faction in the South, giving it a large majority, the Democratic Anti-Know Nothing candidate for the office of Supreme Court Judge received one thousand two hundred majority over Merrick, his Know Nothing competitor. This is a most significant political sign, and foreshadows the complete rout of Know Nothingism in Louisiana at the coming Gubernatorial election. The sky is indeed bright for the Democracy. Every election results in our favor, and goes strongly against the Know Nothing organization. No well-informed politician now doubts that its day of ascendency in the Union is over, and that it is running rapidly to seed. No earthly power can revive it and put vitality in its organization. Within the last month the Democrats have carried Buffalo by 2,500 majority, elected Democratic Mayors in New Haven and Norwalk, Connecticut; beat the Know Nothings in Norfolk, Virginia, on the Mayor, although on the 24th of May it give Flournoy, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, 400 majority; carried San Francisco, California, which has heretofore been strongly against us, and redeemed New Orleans from the stigma of countenancing that infamous faction. The Know Nothings have suffered all these reverses since their overwhelming rout in Virginia, which elected Wise by ten thousand majority. The New Orleans reverse is the more disagreeable to Know Nothingism from the fact that Judge Elgee, although one of the ablest lawyers in the State, is a foreigner by birth, and comes directly within the sweep of their proscription. Some State elections will soon be had, and there is no doubt they will be swept in like manner.—*Cin. Enq.*

MR. CARPENTER, of Covington, made a powerful speech at Ghent on last Monday afternoon. He left not a vestige of the oath-bound order. Some of Sam's dupes were there awhile, but sneaked away, as much ashamed of themselves before the speaking was over as if they had robbed an old blind nigger of two cents, and been caught in the act and exposed.—*Vevay News, June 21.*

Significant.

There was a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the National Democracy of New York, at the Metropolitan Theatre, on the 28th of June. Judge Beardsley presided, and speeches were made by several distinguished orators The resolutions were of the soundest kind on the issues before the country. But one of them as indicating the personal views of the meeting is worthy of notice:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States at the earliest moment, consistent with our national honor and treaty obligations as demanded both by the political and commercial interests of the country; and that we charge upon the secret and ineradicable hostility of Willium L. Marcy, the Secretary of State of the United States, the utter failure of all attempts directed to that end since the present Administration came into power.

Mexican Revolution.

The Revolution, now progressing in Mexico, is begining to assume a more tangible form than heretofore, and to promise results of a most propitious character to its people.

The New York *Sun* of the 29th ult. gives the following very sensible article upon the subject.

The Revolution in Mexico makes decided progress, and Santa Anna is evidently rapidly nearing his final fall. Not only do the astute Alvarez and the enlightened Comonfort steadily advance in their march towards the Capital, winning the support of the people along the line of their progress, but new pronunciamentos in their favor are being made in all sections of the Republic. Of their success there seems to be scarcely room any longer for a doubt. The days of the Dictator's despotic rule are numbered, and we shall not be surprised soon to hear of his flight, or of his being a prisoner in the hands of the Revolutionists. The letter of our well-informed Acapulco correspondent, published to-day, would indicate that the Revolutionary Generals will prevent the despot's escape, if possible, and if they succeed in seizing him, they will be apt to deal with him in a manner which will relieve Mexico from being troubled with him in future.

We regard the present revolutionary movement in Mexico as deserving in a considerable degree of American sympathy. Santa Anna has always been the bitterest foe of Americans and of American interests; and our citizens have ever, when he has had the opportunity, been treated by him with injustice and cruelty. He has been most illiberal towards our commerce, and has given advantages to European merchants which he has denied to ours. When he had it in his power to save Mexico frem the evils of war, and to establish close relations of friendship with this country, he sacrificed everything to his own vanity, and by his duplicity brought upon Mexico the humiliation of conquest by American arms. Mexico owes him no gratitude, and we owe him neither our respect nor our sympathy.

On the contrary, all our sympathies should be with those who have manfully taken up arms to rid Mexico of his oppressions, exactions, proscriptions and cruelties. So far, the leaders in this Revolution have shown themselves well-disposed towards American citizens and in favor of an enlightened and liberal system of commercial intercourse with us. They seem to understand the true interests of an American State to consist in an intimate and most friendly alliance with the United States—an alliance seeking the mutual advantage of the people of the two countries, and the eradication of all jealousy or disagreement between their respective governments. With truly liberal institutions honestly administered, and the infusion of American energy and enterprise, Mexico would be raised up from her present prostrate and impoverished condition.

Mexico is rich in resources, but they can only be developed extensively under good government. She has inviting facilities for commercial enterprise, but they are almost valueless to her while her rulers persist in an iliberal and repelling trade policy. We believe that all the more enlightened portion of the Mexican people desire freer trade and freer general intercourse with us, and many of them would even be glad to be brought into closer political relations and to feel that they rested under the protection of this powerful and prosperous Republic. But we feel no strong desire to hasten the events which are in the womb of time, though we do feel earnestly solicitous for the present emancipation of Mexico from a destroying despotism, and her entrance upon a new era of peace, of progress in civilization, and the enjoyment of rational liberty.

The Maine Election—Position of the Democracy—The Liquor Law.

The Maine Election takes place early in September. For several years this once staunch Democratic State has been in the hands of the Free Soilers and "Fusionists." The primary cause of the defeat of the party was its neglect to make the odious and tyranical liquor law in that State a party issue, instead of denouncing it as Democrats, a temporizing policy was pursued, which ended in disaster. Democrats always lose when they abandon principle and truckle to any of the isms of the day.

Taught wisdom by adversity, the Democracy, this year, at a very large and enthusiastic State Convention, in which they nominated a very strong ticket, having passed a resolution declaring for the unconditional repeal of the law. The Boston *Times*, in noticing the proceedings, says:

Ex-Governor Hubbard was present, and stated that although he had signed the liquor bill, yet he was at that moment so satisfied of the extreme and unjust penalties inflicted by that act, that he would never, if ever placed again in the Gubernatorial chair, sign a similar act, but, on the contrary, he would do his utmost to obtain the repeal of the present law.

"Other gentlemen equally distinguished for their former support of the Maine Law, stated that they had become so disgusted with the proceedings of Neal Dow, that they had wheeled directly around, and were ready to wrest from the hands of that lunatic the despotic power which the higher law confers upon him.

"We were glad to witness this auspicious beginning in the State of Maine; and especially pleased are we that the sterling and unyielding Democracy of that State have flung to the breeze the banner upon which is inscribed—without an *if* or a *but*—'the unconditional repeal of the law.' This is the right watchword. It is the real talk, and it should be so understood, and so acted upon by the friends of liberal measures in every State in the Union.

"Good for the Democracy of Maine! Glory to the Maine liberals! The ball is set in motion. Let the cry be Onward to victory."

The candidate for Governor is the Hon. Mr. Wells, a strong man, whom we trust and believe will be elected.—*Cin. Enq.*

CHARACTER OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AS GIVEN BY THE UNION.—But to come to the more practical issue presented by the *Intelligencer*. That journal, either from a just averson to controversy, from a dislike of strong and offensive language, or from some other cause, has fallen into the habit of so faintly and vaguely intimating its opinions, that oftentimes none but the most attentive readers will discern its true intent and purpose. And even when discovered, the language employed is so delicate as to disarm resentment and give to a reply the appearance of an unauthorized attack.

For the State Sentinel.

A Reply to the "Grab Game."

On the downward trip of the Peru train on the morning of the 21st June last, a package containing a corpse was placed in the Express Car at Cassville. At Kokomo, an individual calling himself J. Smith, got into the cars and took possession and control of said package. As an Agent and Messenger of the American Express Company, I desired to "bill" the same and receive the charges—this demand on my part, was warmly resisted by J. Smith, until I was finally compelled to tell him that the charges must be paid, and that too, promptly, or I would remove the corpse from the car at the next station. Smith then appealed to the Conductor and to Capt. E. G. Barney, Superintendent of the road, and was assured by both of these gentlemen, that my demand was a legal and reasonable one, and that by insisting upon the payment of the charges, I was strictly and properly carrying out my duties and instructions as Express Messenger. J. Smith then reluctantly paid the charges, amounting to five dollars, protesting very earnestly against it as a high charge.

The public, whose attention has been so pointedly called to me in the communication signed S., published in the *Sentinel*, will perceive at once from the above statement o facts, that in pursuing the course which has called upon me the censure of J. Smith, I was simply and strictly performing my duty towards my employers.

This plain and truthful statement of facts is the best vindication of my character and conduct from the foul and uncalled for assessions attempted to be thrown upon me by Smith in his communication.

If a want of delicacy, of refinement or proper feeling, has led J. Smith to give publicity to this matter, and make it a personal controversy between him and myself, surely I will be excused if in the vindication of my own conduct, which has been so unjustly and meanly assailed, I sound the *motive* of my villifier. I have the charity to hope that his effusion was rather the result of a want of good sense.

What act could be more contemptible and mean on the part of a person than to raise a fuss over the remains of his own Mother—as they were being transported over one of our public thoroughfares—just simply for the reason that the rules and regulations of the Company demanded that *Express* charges should be paid on such a package and not *freight?*

What an exhibition of a tender, affectionate and filial heart is shown on the part of J. Smith as he accompanies the remains of his Mother for re-interment—shedding tears because they cannot be passed over the road as *baggage*.

And as if he needed one additional act of meanness to consummate his baseness—to attack in a public journal the character and motives of one whose situation and subsistence depend solely upon his probity and the strict performance of his duties.

J. Smith may be a lawyer, a man of wealth, of distinction, of good family, but he may rest assured that however high his condition in life may be, and however humble mine, he shall never assail my character with impunity.

It *is* necessary that I should sign my name to this communication, and let the public, and particularly J. Smith, know that I am

G. H. KISSELL,
Of American Express Co.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN BOSTON.—In the Munniciple Court, this morning, the jury on the case of Joseph Drew returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY, and defendant was discharged. This was the last appeal given to the jury, serving on the June panel, and the verdict was such as every one confidently expected from a jury composed of men who have been pronounced by the Court, the most intelligent and high minded that have served for a period of five years. Chief Justice Mellen, in dismissing this, the second jury, returned his thanks to the foreman, C. B. Moulton, Esq., for his attention and application to the duties assigned him; and he also complimented the members of the jury for the good judgment, intelligence and uniform agreement in the great variety of cases which have been submitted to them. This voluntary approbation of the jury by the Chief justice, leaves temperance fanatics but little chances for consolation—they cannot say that their foes, the liquor sellers, have not been tried by men of character, intelligence and probity. One of the best juries ever drawn for the Municipal Court, in the opinion of its learned Chief Justice, has acquitted every liquor seller who has been tried by them. What have the supporters of the new law to hope for now?—*Boston Times, 29th.*

☞ DANIEL DESHON'S Patent Shower Bath, now being manufactured and for sale by R. L. & A. W. MCOUATS, a few doors East of Masonic Hall. The material of which they are made is of a superior quality to that heretofore used, making them more durable, and less liable to become impaired by use. The pump is made of oak tanned leather of the best quality.

This Bath is peculiarly adapted to the sensations and purposes of the most delicate as well as the robust, and is one that all persons who are at all predisposed to colds, or suffering with the chills, or dispepsia, should not be without one a day longer, as by the daily use of it a positive and permanent cure will be effected.. And it is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Profession, that where a system of shower bathing is adopted, no one need be troubled with chills, contageous diseases, or in fact diseases of any kind, as it is considered one of the greatest tonics in the world.

The advantages of this bath over every other is in its construction, requiring the bather to take moderate exercise while bathing, thereby forcing the water into the sprinkler above, merely by throwing the weight of the body from foot to foot, alternately.—Exercise is indispensable to produce reaction, which is fully effected by this patent, causing a glow of heat to pass over the body on steping from the bath instead of being chilled, as by the common bath.

This bath is a complete bath-house and both of itself, so that there is ample room to undress and dress with the greatest convenience, and can be placed in bed rooms, without damage to carpets or furniture.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and the baths shipped to any point desired.

☞ Why are the reinforcements before Sebastopol like a new born baby? Because it is the long looked-for succour (sucker).—*Blackwood.*

Weekly State Sentinel.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1855.

The Journal.

The *Journal* calls us the Southern organ, and expatiates on what it is pleased to regard as our devotion to Slavery. Our devotion is to the Constitution of the United States, and an honest fulfillment in letter and *spirit* of its guaranties. It does us the justice to say that we are outspoken; but it does not inform its readers what its own action will be if the Convention on the 13th ult., should merely propose as a platform the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Would such pitiful recreancy to Free Soil principles be endorsed by the *Journal?* Judging from the comments on Mr. Julian's recent speech, our contemporary shows a disposition to mask its strong Free Soil tendencies under the guise of moderation. Mr. Julian and his friends are consistent reasoners; they are not afraid of their own logic; and we must be pardoned for saying they take the only *honest* position which any Free Soil paper can take, viz:—uncompromizing opposition to the admission of any more new States with Slavery.—This is an open manly issue, but to be skulking behind the Missouri Compromise is unworthy of *men.*

Clay County.

We regret to state that there has been a repetition of the outrages in Clay County, to a limited extent. This might have been prevented by the force which was on the ground, but they had not the nerve to fire on the disturbers, who broke away the embankment in one place, and let out the water. The damage was not very great, and similar acts will not be renewed, as we are authorized to state that the Governor will visit Clay County in person, and make such arrangements as will permanently secure the public property. He will organize a company of the most respectable citizens of the vicinity, and furnish them with arms from the State, and take such other steps as may seem necessary after personal investigation.

☞ We endorse the opinion, but not the unfriendly tone of a correspondent of the *Journal*, who signs himself a teacher. Our German children should be taught to read the Declaration of Independence *in English.* Any thing which is exclusive, which draws a line between native and adopted citizens, should be discountenanced. The principles of the Know-Nothings tend to such exclusion, and this is one of the strongest arguments against them; but our foreign population are not altogether guiltless in this matter. They came here to be Americans, and they should strive to be such in language, habits, and social institutions. Amalgamation should be the watchword of all foreign-born lovers of this free country.

Foreign Enlistments.

MR. STANLY, the British vice consul at New York, has been arrested on the charge of violating the neutrality laws of the United States, by enlisting troops for the military service of his government. The Washington *Union*, in an editorial, the principles of which we cannot endorse, has the following significant and belligerent paragraph:

"We have no knowledge on the subject; but we take it for granted that the President has long since demanded explanations of the British government for the scandalous and insolent misconduct in this matter, of some of its subordinate authorities in America.

He might be withheld by official decorum from saying—what we have a right and have no hesitation to say—that unless the Queen's government shall most explicitly and promptly disavow these acts, and inflict the most exemplary punishment upon such of its officers as have engaged in them—if this be not done, the people of the United States will be fully justified in believing that the glory of England is departed; that she is sunk into caducity, senility, decay, and decrepitude; that she has ceased to be a military power; that Young America may get ready to trample upon her at will; and that a very few years will see her reduced to the secondary condition of Spain and of Portugal, her predecessors in colonial wealth and the possession of the Indies, and at that time, just as *crotchety* as she now is about the balance of power, to the natural result of self-destruction, after wasting with fire and sword, and deluging in blood, half the continent of Europe. We shall be justified in thinking and saying all this, if Great Britain shall, by accepting the, troops recruited here, and thus approving the act, admit in effect that, unable to raise soldiers at home, either by voluntary enlistment or conscription, she has condescended to the unspeakable degradation of *stealing* them in the United States."

Dismissal of John Wilson.

The Washington *Organ* is very indignant at the dismissal of John Wilson from the Land Office. But no act of the Administration is worthier of applause. Wilson may be a competent official, but the President will doubtless find a successor of equal ability. If then no harm will come to the public interests, it is right that Wilson should pay the penalty of his political apostacy. His connection with the Know-Nothing Order, was a sufficient provocation to his removal, and will justify it before the country. But that was not all. Wilson was a Whig in 1848, and he abused the influence of his position to constrain his subordinates to support General Taylor. It is said, and we believe can be established, that he levied contribution for the funds of the Whig Committee, out of the pay of the clerks in his bureau.

If Wilson was a man of the least sensibility or pride, he would not consent to enjoy the bounty of an Administration which he opposes and seeks to discredit by joining the Know-Nothing crusade. It is but a week since the Know-Nothings of Washington marched in front of the President's Mansion, with every demonstration of vulgar hostility to Mr. Pierce. They should not complain if one of their leaders falls a victim to their brutal malice.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.—The Company have declared a cash dividend of 5 per cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable 10th July next, leaving a surplus of some 2 per cent. The books will be closed on the 30th inst., and open on the 10th July. The semi-annual interest on the construction stock of the Company will be paid on the 2d July.—The books were closed on Friday and will open in the 2d July.

☞ The Know Nothings of Georgia have nominated the Hon. Garret Andrews for Governor. He will be badly beaten by Herchel V. Johnson, the Democratic candidate.

NEW YORK CANAL TOLLS.—The falling off is the amount received for tolls on the New York canals since the opening of navigation this season, as compared with the receipts of last year, amounts to $125,081.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Old Line Democrats and National Whigs of Cloverdale Township, Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana, on Satataurday, June 30th. The meeting was called to order by H. MCGILL, who proposed that the Chair be taken by ROBERT CONLEY. The latter gentleman, after stating the object of the meeting resumed his seat. S. NEAL was appointed Secretary. It was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to draw up Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

Messrs. MCGILL, PERCY and CROSE, were appointed, and in a few moments presented the following resolutions which were read by the Chairman to the meeting, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Democratic party of this Union have, within the past year, been called upon to encounter a new organization, professing principles, Anti-American and Anti-Christian, and subsersive of the whole theory of our institutions as established by our forefathers. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Old Line Democrats and National Whigs of Cloverdale Township, Putnam County, organize for the coming contest, and subordinate to the County association, organized at Greencastle on the 1st of May last.

Resolved, 2d, That the unalterable creed of Democracy, as proclaimed by the founders of the party, and sustained at all times and under all circumstances by their adherents, extend equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, Religious or Political, and emures peace, commerce and honest friendship with all Nations, while it engages in no entangling alliance.s

Resolved, 3d, That the cardinal principles of Democracy are now as they ever have been. Apposing chartered monopolies, strict economy in the public expenditures, a sacred maintenance of the Federal Constitution, a preservation of public faith, respect for and protection of the rights of all, freedom of religion and freedom of press, a liberal extension of our naturalization laws National and State, common brotherhood and good will to every class of citizens, and a general diffusion of knowledge.

Resolved, 4th, That since a new party has been introduced in the American parties by a midnight secret organization, whose tendency is to create religious bigotry, pride of cast, an 1 distinction of birth among the American citizens, it is incumbent upon the Old Line Democrats and National Whigs to wage uncompromising warfare against every organization, creed or sect, who are thus endeavoring openly or secretly to undermine the dearest safe-guard of our liberties, and to strike a blow at the corner-stone of the government itself.

Resolved, 5th, That we look with just pride and gratification upon the past course of the Democratic party of the Nation, and although it may have been departed by a thousand causes, which is in the political elements of the country, its principles condemned by factionists, and its existence for a while clouded by approbium of party cliques, it cannot, while there is a people left to think, to write and to speak, be made subservient to bad measure and bad men.

On motion of S. AKERS,

Resolved, Tthat a copy of the preamble and resolutions be sent to the Editors of the *State Sentinel* for publication, which was carried by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Archibal Johnson being called upon to address the meeting, came forward with boldness to the task, which he done with some length, and with a great deal of interest, rightfully dividing the principles of truth from error.

Mr. Glazebrook then came forward, and addressed the meeting in a very appropriate and old fashioned style.

There being no further business before the meeting, it adjourned.

ROBERT CONLEY, Chairman.
S. AKERS, Asst. Secretary.

The Liquor Law in Whitley.

The *Pioneer* says:

"HOW'S THE MAINE LAW?"—Such is a question propounded to us by the editor of the Ft. Wayne *Times*, (in pencil marks) and we must admit that we are at something of a loss to know what he is "driving at." If, however, he desires to know how it is operating in this place, we answer with good results. But one drunken person has been seen in our village since the 12th. One or two of the leaders in the Temperance move last fall secured the services of an officer and made a *wonderful* effort to bring him before the proper officer, but after following him to the corporate limits of our town, by some mysterious circumstance, they lost sight and gave up the chase.

Our citizens generally, have expressed a willing aquiescence to the law, and are determined that if any of its provisions are violated that it *shall* be inforced. Democrats say enforce it to the letter, while those who were so anxious for a prohibitary law, counsel a *liberal construction!* Those who were previously engaged in the sale of the "critter," have, like honorable men, wound up the business, and turned their attention to that which promises to yield a better reward.

By the way, Bro. D. how is Know Nothingism in Virginia, especially in Page county.

INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES AT THE SOUTH. A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows on this subject:

Many persons at the North, who have gained their information from works of imagination with regard to Slavery as it is at the South, have been misled by exaggerated statements, or else by facts upon the dark side of the system, while facts of a different complexion are withheld. We feel quite sure that there are many persons in this section of the country who are ready to re-examine the whole subject, and to do justice to our Southern brethren. The subject is referred to in the Narrative of the State of Religion presented to the General Assembly that lately met at Nashville. This Narrative is founded upon the statements of resident ministers, who represented all the slave States, and who knew whereof they spoke.—Individual exceptions do not alter the truth of the following extract from the "Narrative."

"In few, if any, of our Southern States, are laws enforced forbidding that slaves be taught to read. Usually, as far as among any other class, Sabbath-schools are sustained for their instruction. In cities and larger towns, the slaves have, and they prefer to have, their own churches. In rural districts and villages, our pastors devote a part of every Sabbath to their special instruction; while on extended plantations, every facility is offered for the preaching of the gospel, and other methods of religious teachings.

"And we believe ourselves to be speaking the language of sober truth, when we say, there are in our Southern churches thousands of slave-owners, whose desire and effort is to prepare those whom an inscrutable Providence has cast upon their care, for a state of liberty and self-control they cannot yet enjoy—and whose fervent prayer is, that God would hasten the day of safe and salutary freedom to men of every clime."

COPPER FEVER IN VIRGINIA.—There is no apparent diminution of the excitement upon the subject of copper mines in Floyd county, Virginia. A tract of land heretofore valued at $8,000, belonging to the heirs of Major SAMUEL SAUNDERS, deceased, was sold recently for the round sum of $25,000 to a company composed of Tennesseans and Virginians. The supposed existence of a valuable vein of copper upon the land, caused this extraordinary advance.

The Fourth at Columbus.

The Democracy of Bartholomew and adjoining counties had an old fashioned jubilee at Columbus, on the 4th. The assemblage of citizens was one of the largest ever convened in the town, and the enthusiasm and cheer manifested indicated a thorough enlistment of the feelings of the Democracy in the good old cause of Equal Rights and the largest liberty both of conscience and speech.

The assemblage was addressed by Lieut. Gov. WILLIARD, Hon. John L. ROBINSON, HON. T. A. HENDRICKS, and MARTIN M. RAY, Esq.

GOV. WILLIARD'S address is spoken of by those who heard him as a masterly effort, abounding with eloquence, argument and patriotism, convincing to those who would listen and yield to sound logic, of the correctness of Democratic principles and the tyrany and Anti-Americanism of those measures which the opponents of the Democratic party are trying to foist upon the country.

The speech of Hon. J. L. ROBINSON, was received by the crowd with continued rounds of applause. It was an effort worthy of the occasion and the speaker's fame as an orator; and its plain truths, forcibly uttered, were received into good ground, and will bring forth their fruits in due season.

The speech of Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS was a most happy effort, and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the assemblage. Mr. H.'s reception demonstrated the place which he holds in the esteem of the people; and his honesty of purpose and uprightness of action, as a member of the last Congress, has made for him a high reputation with the Democracy of Indiana.

MARTIN M. RAY, Esq., with his usual eloquence, delighted the masses with one of his best efforts. Mr. R. is a speaker of no ordinary talent. A sound logician, well posted in reference to the political history of the State and Nation, and opposed to fanaticism and bigotry of every description—his speech was well suited to the occasion, and was received with great favor.

Our Democratic friends in old Barthelomew are wide awake and have their armor on, ready for the contest in October next.—Dark Lanternism will have but a poor show among the honest yeomanry of the country. The watch-fires are burning brightly, and the fanatical enemies of Republican Institutions will have to succomb to the purer principles of Democracy.

HON. A. P. WILLARD AT LOUISVILLE.—On Monday evening last, by invitation of the Democracy of the city of Louisville, Lieut. Gov. WILLARD, addressed a very large concourse of the citizens of that city at the Court House. Several thousand persons were present to hear our distinguised orator; and, from all accounts we have had of his speech, it was one of his most successful efforts.

GOV. W. commenced his address by declaring himself a Northern man, with Northern feelings and sympathies. Not a sycophantic eulogizer of the North nor of the South; but a *national* man, standing upon the broad and comprehensive platform of the Democratic party—that party which knows no North, no South, no East, no West—nothing but the Union, and under whose policy and rule our country has been steadily advancing in power, in importance and in all the elements of greatness, which now distinguish her above the nations of the old world.

He dwelt with severity upon the spirit of fanatical sectionalism sought to be engendered in the hearts of the people by the opponents of the Democratic party and its policy—warning his audience of the dangerous tendency of secret political clubs and midnight conclaves—the impropriety of religious tests, and the anti-Americanism of the proscriptive policy of the Know Nothings—showing by the most irrefragible evidence that among the most devoted patriots in our country, the names of very many distinguished foreigners stood prominent, and that the foreign-born soldiers in our armies during our wars, have ever proved loyal to the flag of their adoption, and devoted to the interests of the country which they had chosen for their home and were willing to defend with their blood. In this part of his speech Gov. W. was interrupted by a Know Nothing, with the question whether RILEY, the deserter in the Mexican war was not a foreigner. He replied that he believed he was both a *foreigner* and a *Catholic;* but that BENEDICT ARNOLD was an *American* and a *Protestant.* The repartee was direct and true, and the Cayenne bolted out of the house.

Gov. W. was greeted by round after round of applause as he proceeded with his speech, and all were sorry when he had finished. That he made a telling, a convincing argument is manifest when all the papers of the city, with one exception, were loud in his praise.

☞ On Sunday afternoon the attention of passers by was called by a most offensive effluvium, to one of the houses on Vine, between First and Water streets, the door of which was forced open by Mr. B. T. Hord, who proceeded to search the premises, and in one of the up stair back rooms, he found a decaying and blackened corpse, far advanced in a state of corruption. It was recognized as the body of Carl Zuckriegell, a German painter, to whom the room had been rented. He had evidently retired to rest, and had fallen into the slumber "that knows no waking," where he remained till discovered. No appearance of injury was found on his person by the coroner. We are told that he was in company in his usual health till late on Friday evening last, and on taking leave of his friends, remarked that he had to rise early next morning, to commence painting a sign over the Canal.—*Evansville Enq.*

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.—The New York papers of Monday contain a horrible story, which, had it occurred in a slave State would have induced an hundred lachrymose articles from abolition journals on the depravity of the deed. As it did not occur in the South we suppose it will excite little comment. The case was this: A woman named Mary Jane M'Quade, who was living with a brute named Jacob Mitchel, was found dead last Sunday. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest it appers she had been beaten to death! A systematic course of beating and kicking was commenced about three weeks ago, and one witness testified that on Thursday last the beating continued for fifty-five minutes! The deceased was only twenty-four years of age. If our abol