Weekly Sentinel.

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

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1855

Our County Nominations.

It is a work of supererogation to call the attention of the public to our nominations.—Wm. Stewart, Austin H. Brown, and A. C. Logan, are names which have only to be mentioned to be approved. They are well known and generally respected as good and true men throughout this county. Their competency none will dare to deny, and their integrity and faithfulness will bear the most searching investigation. The people will say to them, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

☞At the County Convention on Saturday, the letter of a Lanesville correspondent of the *Republican*, purporting to give an account of the Democratic meeting held at that place on Thursday, its proceedings and speeches, was read, and its statements pronounced a tissue of falsehoods. Henry Brady, David Huff, Judge Corey, E. N. Shiner, Harris Tyner, Wm. Hensley, S. Vallandingham and others, each of whose word is better than the oath of the libelous correspondent, bore witness to the false statements of the letter.

Lying won't win this year, gentlemen.—Try some other game.

The Convention

"Come as the winds, come, when
Forests are rended
Come as the waves come, when
Navies are stranded."

There is something sublime in a grand Mass meeting of the people—myriads of human beings, whose hearts beat as one, assembled for a common purpose and actuated by a common sentiment, and that sentiment the love of country. There are, of course, in all large bodies of men some who are influenced by selfish considerations; the sacred priesthood of religion are not exempt from this remnant of human frailty, this memento of the fall; but we venture the assertion that nine out of ten of the vast concourse who will assemble here on Wednesday will be filled with patriotism as devoted and disinterested as that which burned in the bosoms of our revolutionary sires.

This is a most gratifying consideration: the meeting on Wednesday is not one of office-holders or office-seekers; it will be a gathering of the masses, a spontaneous outburst of a State's enthusiasm in the cause of truth and right. The meeting will derive its significance from the fact that it is the voluntary ebullition of popular feeling. The popular *mind* is sometimes temporarily blinded to the truth and unintentionally led into error; but the popular *heart* is always right, and by its sure instincts soon corrects the delusions of the understanding. This is gloriously illustrated in the daily additions to the Democratic ranks, additions so numerous that all sagacious men recognize them as the sure harbingers of victory.

All that we ask is a fair day; we have nothing to fear but the clouds; the political elements are all in our favor.

☞Some of the Fusion editors are predicting a want of harmony in the proceedings of our Convention.

Don't trouble yourselves, gentlemen; there will be entire unanimity of feeling and opinion; not one discordant note, and such an out-pouring of the people as will make the Know-Nothing and Abolition traitors tremble in their midnight dens.

☞We do not recollect that the *Journal* has made any coraments on the following news. If we have overlooked the remarks of our cotemporary we beg to be set right.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.

A mass meeting of Free Soilers was held at Lawrence, Kansas, on the 14th. Over 600 persons were present. Gen. Schuyler presided, assisted by the usual number of Vice Presidents and other officers. Strong resolutions were passed denouncing the election of the 13th of March as a great outrage and denying the legality of the Legislature now in session, and its pretensions to enact laws and regarding its acts without authority, pledging themselves to resist its authority, recommending the election of delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution with a view to an immediate State organization, and application to the next Congress for admission into the Union as a State.

Resolutions of thanks to Gov. Reeder were also passed. It was unanimously resolved that according to recommendations of the Territorial Free State Executive Committee, they would call a convention of five delegates to each representative appointed in the several districts on the 25th of August to meet at Big Springs on the 5th of September for the purpose recommended, and such other action as may be necessary.

The Interests of Louisville.

It seems to be the notion of some in the city that it is inexpedient to tell the truth just now; it will injure the prospects of the city. How much better is it to tell falsehoods on the other side; to inform the world that the emissaries of the Pope are here in formidable and dangerous numbers, and that their churches and houses are arsenals; that foreigners are raving like wild beasts; that they hate the native-born with such an intensity that they only want power to drive patriotic, innocent Americans into the wilderness; that they shoot down our citizens without provocation; that they are stimulated to all this by a foreign prince, to whom they owe civil allegiance, and that this horrible state of things renders it necessary to override, by violence, the Constitution of Kentucky, to drive these monsters from the polls with clubs and brass-knuckles; and that it has been, moreover, necessary, or at least not censurable, to shoot them down, to burn their property and their persons, if it so happens, by wholesale?—Such is the condition of Louisville, according to the story of the rulers of America.—The Pope is about plotting our ruin. His emissaries are killing our people and warring upon our civil rights.

The deeds done on bloody Monday can only be excused by such a representation, and their deeds, unfortunately, can't be concealed. We can't hide them from foreigners here; they have had personal experience in the matter, and they will tell the story everywhere. If you want to remedy the evil done to Louisville tell the truth; confess your sins and give some security of reformation.

We have still our private opinion about all this. We think that population, and labor, and wealth are of consequence to Louisville, and that Catholics and foreigners will do very well. Their wealth, business habits, and industry are needed here about as much as in any city we know of; but Know-Nothings condemn this opinion of ours. These foreigners and Catholics are a great evil, away with them, say the Know-Nothings.

Well, they are being gratified. We tell them that foreigners are going away and no more coming, and they get in an ill humor about that, and say we are injuring Louisville. We don't know how to take these Know-Nothings. When we tell them that the evil they complain of is being removed, they are highly displeased.

Now we advise all foreigners not to sacrifice their property or their interests by leaving Louisville. The scenes of bloody Monday can never be repeated here. Their authors have incurred the world's scorn and indignation. Their desperate efforts to deny and excuse show how well they are aware of the penalty they have incurred.—*Lou. Dem.*

A Mean Man.—Caroline Bradley, a young lady aged about twenty, committed suicide at a Rochester hotel, by taking rat poison, in consequence a disappointment in love. Her wealthy father went to Rochester to see his dead daughter, but under an assumed name, in the hope of avoiding the payment of the funeral expenses.

The Foreigners of Louisville.

The German population of Louisville have nearly all abandoned it. They have encamped on the Bardstown road. That encampment is a sorrowful one. In it are they who mourn the deaths of fathers, brothers, wives, sons and daughters; and who dare not go back to the city to gather up and bury the charred and blackened remains of their slaughtered kindred. Women are there, who, in the agony of premature childbirth, scream aloud the names of murdered husbands, and expiring, wonder if this be hospitable America! Strong men, weak women, feeble children, mourn the loss of all those little articles, of no great intrinsic value, but precious as the memorials of other and happier days.

Wives weep over the loss of gifts received at parting from aged parents in fatherland, and wondering, think how cruel to tear from their little receptacles the humble relics of the poor. Alas, for them there is no restoration. Alas, to them the fond husband, doting father, protecting brother, will return no more. Their murdered bodies are piled in the streets of Louisville, fit monuments of the bloody triumph of fierce, unrelenting intolerance. An intolerance that in the pursuit of its end knows no respect for law, sex, age or condition. The Germans of Louisville were not asked whether they were Catholics or not. They were shot down without question and burned alive without time being given to extricate women and children, sick or dying. It was a war of extermination; in which to be sure of death was to have been born on a foreign soil. No mercy, no sparing cry, no sympathy for wounded, no quarter given! This is the fate which Know-Nothingism extends to the foreign born citizen.

The people of the west bid these unfortunates to come hither. Here, upon the broad prairies of Illinois, these widows may rear, upon a generous soil, their fatherless children. Here in Illinois those children may grow up honored and respected, and in the hospitable offices of kind neighbors may find a partial oblivion for the untimely, ruthless fate of their ancestors. Let the fugitives come hither.—Let the artizan, the laborer and mechanic come to Chicago. In this great city, in this great metropolis of the commercial west, they will find arms extended to welcome them, and hands prepared to assist them. Let them come hither, and each little family will find a freehold and a habitation that they can occupy till such time as their honest industry can enable them to spare its cost.

To the Germans, exiled from their hard earned homes in Louisville, we say come to Chicago. Here you will find property offered you on your own terms, which property, without any exertion on your part, will advance in value ten fold its present estimate, in less time than you may toil in Louisville to rebuild your burnt dwellings.

The Irish and other European citizens are abandoning Louisville for Indiana, where they will find hospitable homes. To all the surviving victims of this last exhibition of intolerance, we say come to the west. Come to this State, or to those, not less productive ones, west of the Mississippi. There are fields here which have not felt the ploughshare, nor the spade, yet which, under your hands, can produce food for millions. Come to the gallant west, where freedom is as expansive as the prairie, and as generous as the soil. Come to the west, and let the golden grain you raise be sent back to feed the men whose ruthless hands would, as did those of Cain of old, strike down the toiling tiller of the soil. Come to the west, and with the labor of your hands and the sweat of your brow, produce from what is now unclaimed waste, a wealth and power that will shame the sordid, selfish hearts that have denied you a home, and forbid you leave to inter your murdered kindred.

Come to the west, and 'mid the sweet flowers and bright harvests of our gardens, forget the bloody, ghastly streets of that cruel city. Come to the west, and in her wholesome springs, her pure rivers and bright broad lakes, forget the filthy kennels and dirty pools red with blood, and gorged with the bodies of your murdered friends. Come to the west, and in her forests and her quarries, find habitations that would shame the blood spattered palaces of the shameful men, who destroyed humble cots. Come to the west, and on our broad acres, testify by your deeds, that in the creation of your God, there breathes no superior to the free born laborer. Come to the west, and find that, after a life well spent in virtuous toil, you can command all that [illegible] "honest labor bears home to the bosom of its children, the sweet reward of industry, obedience, troops of friends." Come to the west, and when you die you can do so knowing that upon your own soil you will find that decent sepulture, which was denied your friends who perished in the flames in that proud city. Come to the west, and know that your requiem will be songs of the feathered forest choirs, and not the brutal yellings of an infuriate mob. Come to the west, and upon our soil stand erect in the dignity of your manhood, and thank that Providence which has led you away from the city of strife, to a land where, in peaceful independence, you may live the life and die the death of a freeman.—*Chicago Times.*

Rail Road Record.

Do they need Railroads at the South.—The following paragraph taken from the Charleston *Mercury* is pretty good evidence of the utility of Railroad investments, however much its wisdom may be questioned in times of panic and revulsion.

"Reckoning up the receipts of Cotton at this port since the first of September last, we find it amount to a little over half a million of bales. In this we include the Sea Islands, and the amount received from Savannah. It is the first time we have approached this figure, and it places us second on the list of the Southern Cotton ports for this year.

"The receipts of Charleston are about 100,000 bales in excess of last year. Those of Savannah are also largely increased, though in a less proportion. The increase in both has been due in a great degree to two causes: the extension of Railroad communications with Alabama and Tennessee, and the extraordinary interruption of river navigation in those States during the present season. The first of these causes is permanent, and the second is likely to have a great effect on future arrangements; because on the part of the Atlantic cities there is presented a certain, in competition with an uncertain, mode of transportation to market. It is not hard to see which will eventually triumph."

This significant fact affords strong inducements to those engaged in Railroad enterprises at this present moment in the various Southern States, to urge on their work. And it is not without its moral to the planters of Alabama and Mississippi. If they do not wish to become tributary to the seaports of distant States, they would do well to aid in a material way the enterprises of their own.

Escape of Seventy-Two Boys from a House of Refuge.—We copy the following from the New Orleans *True Delta* of the 12th inst:

"Hevia street was in commotion yesterday evening, owing to a stampede among the boys in the House of Refuge, seventy-two of whom bolted at one dash, making a bee line for the woods. The plan of escape was well laid, and need not be attributed to any want of vigilance on the part of the officers, most of whom were on duty at the time. In the rear of the cesspool is a gate, which is completely masked by it.

"While a majority of the boys were up stairs going through their religious exercises, under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Brown, the secretary of the board, a few of the old hands, and most incorrigible vagabonds, secreted themselves in the rear of the cesspool, and out of the observation of the officers, and managed to cut away the bar that secured the gate. This being accomplished, the boys at a signal from their bugleman, made a rush for the opening, and, as already mentioned, seventy-two succeeded in making their escape before the stampede could be arrested. This stampede may shock the questionable philanthropy of some of the fathers of the 'Refuge,' but it will be a great saving to the city treasury in its present rickety state."

A significant marriage ceremony come off in Kentucky on the first Monday in August. The union of Kentucky to Massachusett. The interesting ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Breckenridge assisted by the Rev. T. Parker, of Boston. The occasion was highly enlivened by abolition melodies, and the guests vividly decorated by bloody triangles. Prentice was groomsman.—*Shelby Volunteer*

☞Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, has been unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress in the fifth district of his State.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Mormons and the Plague of Grasshoppers.

Some of the newspapers are discussing the chance that the Mormons, in their colony far remote from the markets of the East and West alike, may be reduced to a famine by the swarms of grasshoppers which have invaded the narrow region of fertility enclosed by the deserts occupying the basin of the Salt Lake. This visitation seems to have taken the community of Deseret by surprise; they seem to have forgotten that all dry regions, in which the soil depends for its moisture in a great degree upon irrigation, are subject to the devastations of armies of insects. In the East it is the locust—not the insect known here by that name, which, after it leaves the earth in its winged state, eats nothing—but an insect of a very different class, with remarkably omnivorous propensites, that strips the trees of their foliage, devours indiscriminately every green thing, and leaves the earth bare of vegetation. On our continent the principal insect destroyer of vegetation, particularly of the gramineous plants, is the grasshopper. In dry seasons the ravages of the grasshoppers have frequently proved a serious calamity to particular districts of this country, not generally, however, of great extent. They devour the grasses and grains, but unlike the locusts of the East, they leave the plants of an acid and pungent flavor untouched, while the locust of Asia eats everything—a bit of woolen cloth with apparently as much gusto as a leaf of cabbage. Rain is an efficacious protection against the grasshopper; in a rainy season they are bred, if at all, only in very inconsiderable numbers, and when they are numerous, a plentiful rain drowns them by myriads, or a few wet days exterminates them completely.

In such a country as that of the Mormons, however, where rain rarely falls, no hope can be entertained of any relief from this cause, and the devastations of an army of grasshoppers, once begun, must go on till the term of life allotted to the insect is completed. We suppose that all the countries which have been lately annexed to the U. S. New Mexico and California, as well as Utah, and we might include with them the western part of Kansas and Nebraska, will, as they become covered with harvests of the cereal grains, be occasionally subject to this cause of dearth.—It may thus hereafter happen that over an immense tract, from San Diego to where the fields begin to be moistened by the mists of Oregon, and from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, inhabited by millions of people, the fruits of the earth may be devoured by this pest, the expected supply of corn be suddenly cut off, and the country compelled to depend on the Atlantic State for bread.

The fruits of countries in which there is almost perpetual sunshine, and where agriculture is carried on by irrigation, are matured to the highest degree of flavor and sweetness, and the earth yields her increase earlier, and under favorable circumstances more abundantly. In the constant sunshine of Egypt they take three crops annually from the soil.

The wonder of the inhabitants of our Atlantic shore has been awakened by the enormously heavy cars of wheat sent hither from California, the size of which is manifestly the effect of climate, for the soil here may be and often is enriched to any degree that is desirable. Against these advantages the danger of a perfect failure of crops, occasionally occurring from the ravages of insects, must be set off.

We suppose the Mormons will hardly think of making that use of their grasshoppers which the people of the East sometimes do of their locusts. The Orientals say to their insect enemies, if you eat our corn we will eat you in return, and accordingly grind them into a sort of flour and make them into bread, instead of the wheat they have devoured.—Locusts are even, it is said, while in this state, made an article of commerce. The saints of the Great Salt Lake City might take the example of St. John in the wilderness, who subsisted on locusts and wild honey, and make a trial of the grasshopper. Perhaps the experiment of their flavor has never yet been made, but it is not very difficult to imagine that with the proper condiments they might prove as palatable as some articles of animal food which appear on the tables of civilized nations, the little crawfish, for example, which is scarce anything but an insect.

Platform of the Artesians.

Although the Artesians have been hitherto a secret society, we have, by accident, found a copy of their platform of resolutions, which is "too interesting" for us to refrain from publishing. Where we found this document, or what names were signed to it, we do not intend to inform the public at present, but meanwhile we invite the attention of our readers to the broad nationality of this platform, and the true nature of the principles, for which they have been so widely and so ignorantly calumniated:

Preamble, Whereas the Artesian party of the State of Louisiana comprises all the true and thoroughgoing bores in the State; and, Whereas, this party has been for some time working as a secret organization, in order to acquire sufficient strength to enable them to come frankly and boldly before the world and avow the great principles upon which their order is founded, and the purpose to which it aims, and whereas the party has now acquired the requisite numbers and influence, including in its ranks a clear majority of all who make politics a special trade; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize the existence of an almighty deep hole in Canal street, which, being the most successful piece of boring in the country, we are proud to hail as the source of our name and the origin of our emblems.

Resolved, That boring is one of the sublimer arts that dignify human nature and adorn civilized life, worthy the careful study and assiduous practice of all who desire to promote their own welfare at the expense of others.

Resolved, That it is befitting bores to rule this mighty country to the exclusion of all our opponents, and that inasmuch as all other parties are dead, exploded and in ruins, we shall continue to oppose them with an unflinching firmness and an unwavering patriotism.

Resolved, That it is unbecoming a member of this Order to have any business of his own to attend to, as long as he can find opportunities to interest himself with the concerns of others.

Resolved, That we regard the practice of borrowing as a far more honorable means of support than earning money by any of the customs recognized among our opponents, as business or trade.

Resolved, That Being disgusted with the wild hunt after juleps and cocktails, and believing that drinks should seek the man and not the man the drinks, we will henceforth spunge on none who belong to the Artesian order, but will spare no efforts to desolate our opponents with our unquestionable thirst.

Resolved, That we will discourage the habits of wearing coats without buttons—a trick resorted to by the opposition to avoid being held in the streets.

Resolved, That prying committes should be at once established in every neighborhood to visit every house, and ascertain as much as possible of their private affairs and family secrets; which it shall be the duty of the said committee to lay before the most worthy Auger of their respective conclaves.

Resolved, That we shall cultivate and develop a sentiment of profoundly intense and intensely profound Artesian feeling; of passionate attachment to boring as an art; of admiration for those who precipitated the formation of our order; of veneration for the bores who endured the jeers and scoffs of the multitude before the protection of the Order was thrown around them.

Resolved, Eightly, that we will resist the aggressive policy and corruptive tendency of dunning in our country, by the advancement to all stations of none who fritter away money to pay their debts, and that we will tolerate none in office who are not bores by taste, education and training; thus realizing the maxim that bores only shall rule Artesia.

Resolved, That the ban of secresy be entirely removed and that the members of the order be allowed to communicate everything pertaining to it, except the names of its members, the places of meeting, the by-laws, rules, regulations, grips, signs, winks, nods, purposes, pass-words, rallying cry; distress, warning cry, and except the platform, principles and purposes of the Order and all that is connected with it, either as a public or private organization.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good Artesians to unite in the good work of making our party as great as possible; but that individual industry in the pursuit of our exalted art should by no means flag as long as men are to be found who value their time, cherish their respectability or presume to attend to their own business.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of all State conclaves to adopt, stand upon, swallow and endorse this platform of principles, each State and section being at liberty to reject only the application of said principles, and not the principles themselves, whenever it will tend to increase our numbers and enlarge our influence.

Here follows the names of the Grand National Presiding Auger and of the R. W. Grand Scibbler,

☞At a late term of the county court in Perry county, Indiana, there were twenty-two applications for divorce—seventeen of which were granted. One lady set forth in her petition that her lord always slept with his back towards her. She obtained a bill.

Marion County Democratic Convention.

The Democrats and National Whigs of Marion County assembled in Convention at Indianapolis, on Saturday, August 25, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Robt. L. Walpole, David Huff, Esq., of Washington township, was called to the Chair, and Robert A. Taylor, of Centre, and Harris Tyner, of Warren township, appointed Vice Presidents, and Wm. Henderson, of Centre township, Secretary.

On motion of C. G. Werbe, the following ratio for voting for nominations was adopted: Centre, 9; Lawrence, 6; Warren, 6; Wayne, 6; Perry, 6; Pike, 6; Decatur. 6; Washington, 6, and Franklin 6.

On motion, the Townships were called when it appeared that Delegates were present from all the Townships.

[So numerous was the attendance that we must omit the publication of the names of Delegates.]

On motion of R. L. Walpole, a committee of one from each township was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The Committee consisted of Alex. F. Morrison, of Centre; Thos. Morrow, of Wayne; E. N. Shumer, of Warren; S. Vallandingham, of Washington; Benjamin Morgan, of Franklin; Levi Bolander, of Lawrence; John Klingensmith, of Pike; Noah Sinks of Decatur; and Foster Whitford, of Perry.

Maj. A. F. Morrison offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention will not nominate or support any man for office at this election who is a Know-Nothing an Abolitionist, or a disunionist. Adopted by acclamation.

The names of the candidates were then announced:

Wm. Stewart was announced for Clerk; Austin H. Brown, for Auditor; and A. L. Logan, for Commissioner.

The Convention then took a recess of fifteen minutes, to enable the Township to retire and ballot for nominations.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, the several townships were called, and the following vote cast:

For Clerk; Centre Township, Wm. Stewart, 9; Washington 6; Pike 6; Perry 6; Decatur 6; Lawrence 6; Marion 6; Warren 6; Wayne 6; and Franklin 6. Total 57.

Wm. Stewart having received all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated for Clerk.

For Auditor; Centre township, Austin H. Brown, 9; Washington 6; Pike 6; Perry, 6; Decatur 6; Lawrence 6; Warren 6; Wayne 6; and Franklin 6. Total 57.

Austin H. Brown having received all the votes cast was declared duly nominated for Auditor.

For Commissioner; Abraam C. Logan, Centre township, 9; Washington 6; Pike 6; Perry 6; Decatur 6; Lawrence 6; Warren 6; Wayne 6; and Franklin 6. Total 57.

Abram C. Logan having received all the votes cast was delared duly nominated for Commissioner.

Wm. Stewart and Austin H. Brown being called upon, briefly addressed the Convention, accepting the nominations, and returning their acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon them.

Maj. A. F. Morrison from the Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Democratic party have no new principles to present to the country, but stand as they ever have done, upon the broad grounds of the Constitution of the United States, the integrity of the Union, and a general National sentiment which acknowledges the civil and religious rights of every citizen of the Republic.

Resolved, That we still find many good and substantial reasons to *condemn and repudiate all secret political societies*, and pledge ourselves to oppose their political operations so long as they continue to be characterized by acts of lawless disorder, tyranny and bloodshed.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to all of our fellow-citizens regardless of former party distinctions, who avow a National faith and who are opposed to political Abolitionism, and to the dominion of secret, oath-bound political bodies.

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided and energetic support to the nominees of this Convention, and will deem any one who dissents from our action and who votes against our nominees as being unworthy to be known as a Democrat, or to meet in Democratic meetings and Conventions, it being at the present time the only method whereby we can express our disapprobation of the principles of our adversaries.

Resolved, That in view of the submission of the existing Temperance law to the decision of the Supreme Court, as to its Constitutionality, we forbear to make any expression upon its provisions, only giving it as our opinion that an early decision of the Court would do much to settle the public mind, and enable the people to shape their business in regard to the law of the land,—and let that decision be as it may, we pledge ourselves to a peaceable acquiescence in the decision and to submit to whatever may be determined by our highest Judicial tribunal to be constitutional law.

Mr. S. D. Baker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That after this Convention has declared that any man has been duly nominated, that we as Democrats and National Whigs will use all honorable means to secure his election.

The Convention then adjourned till one o'clock, P. M.

One O'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled and was addressed by Robert A. Taylor, Wm. B. Beach and General Allen May, in most excellent speeches.

At half-past four the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

DAVID HUFF, *President.*
R. A. Taylor, } *Vice Presidents.*
Harris Tyner, }
Wm. Henderson, *Secretary.*

The Waters of the Amazon.—Lieut. Maury has recently written a letter to the *National Intelligencer* giving publicity to a discovery which, in his opinion, affords positive proof of the correctness of his theory that the waters of the Amazon, after leaving the mouth of that mighty rivrr, pass to the northward through the Gulf of Mexico, and, mingling with those of the Mississippi, finally wend their way to the ocean through the channel of the Gulf Stream. The letter says:

"My investigations had taught me to believe that the Florida Pass, commercially speaking, was the mouth both of the "King of Rivers," and the "Father of Waters," but until recently I have never obtained any verification of this belief. On the 24 of April last, however, Lieut. De Haven picked up on the beach of Galvaston Island, Texas, a bottle containing a paper, the record of which I was unable to decipher. Feeling confident that a document so carefully corked up and sealed must contain matter of import, I transmitted it to Prof. Bache, who handed it over to the electrotype division of his office, and it was then discovered to be a tally or index, which Lieut. S. P. Lee had thrown overboard from the United States brig Dolphin, off the mouth of the Amazon river, on the 18th May, 1852—three years ago. The bottle had been carried with the waters of the Amazon, thousands of miles, to the northern shore of the Gulf, and lay there among the drift wood which had been brought down by the rapid current of the Mississippi."

Railroad Developments at the South.—The Railroads already opened at the South are presenting some of the many wonderful developments that have already, from their frequency, ceased to attract attention at the North. Charleston is becoming a large exporting port for grain. We see it stated on the authority of the Memphis *Eagle*, that over 200,000 bushels of Wheat have already been consigned to a single house in that city.

The Northern parts of Georgia and Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and portions of Tennessee, will also contribute their share. In this manner a trade to Charleston almost entirely new, will spring up and enlarge.

☞If you observe a gentleman with his arm around a young lady, it is morally certain that they are not married.

☞The following toast was given at Biddeford recently: *The Clergy*—All honor to the clergyman who follows his *Master* instead of his *Paymaster*.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1855.

The Journal and our County Convention.

The *Journal* is not satisfied with the proceedings and resolutions of our County Convention. The meeting was not held primarily for the benefit of the *Journal*, and we could not hope to please it. Sinners are never pleased when they are reminded of their sins; but a little salutary truth sometimes does good to even the most hardened offenders. So let us charitably hope that the sound Democratic doctrine put forth by our Convention may ultimately help even the *Journal*. But the seed, we must confess, seems to have fallen on stony ground; for it must take a conscience as hard as adamant to have penned the following in the face of a series of resolutions as clear as though written by a sunbeam, and so plain that a fool could not mistake their meaning:

"A series of resolutions, that would shame the non-committalism of Van Buren were adopted. If they really were, as they announced themselves, expressive of the sense of the meeting, the world never saw a meeting with so nearly no sense, or sense that *began* nowhere and traveled in a circle back to nowhere, as this."

If any jury consisting of honest men, half Democrats and half Fusionists, will say that there is anything uncertain about our resolutions, we will publicly confess that we are ignorant of the English language.

We declare in emphatic terms

1. That we repudiate and condemn all secret political societies.

2. That we are opposed to political abolitionism; that is, to the course and principles of the *Journal*.

3. That we acknowledge the civil and religious rights of every citizen of the republic; that is, that we are opposed to the course of the Louisville *Journal*.

4. A noble and honorable tribute to the Judiciary, showing that the Democracy now, as ever, are the friends of law and the conservators of the ancient landmarks of our republican institutions.

5. A general endorsement of the principles of the national Democracy. This was all that was desirable in a County Convention.

In regard to the Sag Nichts, we know nothing; we are not members of any such order; we have, again and again, denounced everything of the sort; and we say without hesitation that the man who charges the Democracy with sustaining any secret political society is guilty of falsehood. We do not believe in the existence of any such; and challenge the proof.

As to the Missouri outrages, they have been condemned by every Democratic paper and every Democratic orator in Indiana. It is a well-known fact that those acts were instigated and conducted by Know Nothings, and were the legitimate fruit of such rascality.

☞The *Journal's* notice of Mr. Stewart, our nominee for Clerk, contains several misstatements, which we have no doubt were made unintentionally. Mr. S. was elected for *seven* years, but the Constitution cut off about two years of his term. He never appealed to men to vote against his opponent on account of his wealth, and frequently said and especially in the last speech of the canvass, that he would scorn to receive the vote of any man simply because he was poor and his opponent rich.

As to the wealth of Mr. S., we presume that he would willingly exchange places with Mr. Wallace, as to property.

The *Journal* says that "on Saturday his sneers were all at the young men." As to the age of the two candidates, we are assured there is but two or three years difference between the two, Mr. Wallace being somewhat the younger. Faither, from what we know of the social relations existing between Mr. Stewart and the junior editor of the *Journal*, who is himself a young man, we are confident that he is not unfriendly, even now to young men. Socially and politically Mr. S. has always been the steadfast friend of the young men, as the junior of the *Journal* well knows.

In his remarks before the Convention Mr. Stewart did not sneer at young men, but alluded to a certain class of Shanghais, of all ages, in no mild terms, who had been quite busy in originating and circulating slander upon street corners and elsewhere against himself and his party.

We presume that it was not in bad taste for one worthy candidate for clerk to allude to the fact that he had been a miller—a workingman. The honest masses will think none the less of him on this account.

"Ho! every one that thirsteth! Come ye to the waters."—There is now a time of jubilee for those who wish to wet their throats with a few draughts of whisky, or other ardent spirits. This liberal era is to last until the October election is over. The screws are now loosened, and you have only to ask and to receive. The Indianapolis Agencies are very kind to all who apply. None are turned away empty. You can get by the gill, pint, quart or gallon. The jug, demijohn and keg, are each alike easily filled.—The policy is now to let the community feel that the liquor law imposes no restraint upon the people, and that they are not deprived of any of their privileges. This plan is to be carried out until after the election, so that the voters may not feel aggrieved. On Saturday last, the sluices were fully opened and none went away dry. The *toper* and the *temperance man* were again on an equality. Both got what they wanted—and no questions asked. Ain't this a good time—and won't the *County Agents* be well paid?

Meeting at Terre-Haute.

The meeting of the Democracy at Terre Haute was large and enthusiastic.

Gov. Willard spoke for three hours and held his audience as rapt in attention as if they had been listening to an inspired messenger.

Hon. U. F. Linder, an old Whig, spoke for two hours and charmed his hearers by his wit and pleasantry. Many old line Whigs stated that they had given their last vote for the Abolition Know-Nothing party, and resolved like Mr. Linder "to take refuge in the great Democratic citadel during the present storm."

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Rail Road.

We have before us the Report of the able President of this road—Mr T. A. Morris.—It is one of the best roads in the state and has as accommodating and attentive agents. The following is a statement of receipts and shows a prosperous condition:

The receipts for transportation for the first, six months of the year 1855, as before stated are	$176,445 60
The receipts for the first six months of 1854, were	119,866 34
Increase of 1855	56,579 26
Or 47 per cent. of the recepts of the first six months of 1854.	
The cost of the road, exclusive of the third rail, is per mile	$25,983 76
Gross receipts per mile for six months	1,960 00
Transportation expenses per mile for six months	891 00

☞We understand that the American *Despatch*, a Know-Nothing paper published in this city, has been discontinued. Reason—want of patron and want of subscribers.—*Hartford Times.*

Missouri Compromise.

In the *Journal* of yesterday we find the following paragraph, which shows that our neighbors are still harping on the old string; and a very discordant string it is:

Plain Talk.

We have never seen in any Southern paper so forcible and fair a statement of the great "swindle," and so manly a justification of the righteous indignation of the North, as the following, clipped from an article of unusual vigor in the St. Louis *Intelligencer* of Friday. After stating that the outrages of the President's pets, Atchison and Stringfellow, had repelled Northern immigration, and the unsettled state of the laws discouraged slave immigration, and in consequence Kansas and Western Missouri languished, money was scarce, and a panic was feared, it goes on thus:

"These are the bitter fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—a wicked and wrongful deed—that will yet bring a hell of bitter self-reproaches on its authors. Missouri did not demand that repeal. The South never asked it. Atchison solicited it—and in a moment of political insanity, the South consented to the wrong, and made the wrong her own. *This was the suicide of slavery.*"

It is time that all this twaddle about the Missouri Compromise, an act that was vicious and void from the beginning, should be hushed up. These abolition editors are presuming too far on the gullibility of the people.

We say the act was vicious and void.

It was vicious, because in the language of John Taylor of Caroline, (and this country never produced a greater or better man) "it proposed to draw a geographical line; and to train the people on each side of it into an inveterate habit of squirting noisome provocations at each other, through the press; and to create a degree of animosity, as an ally to ambition and avarice, quite sufficient to induce a preponderating balance to exert its whole energy in obtaining exclusive advantages."

These are prophetic words, for from that day to this, slavery has been made an element in political contests by Northern men who had none of its evils, and cared not to remedy them, but who used it as "an ally to ambition and avarice."

The tenth section of the first article of the Federal Constitution provides that "No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State." The Missouri Compromise if it is treated as a compact, is a clear and palpable violation of this clause. This point is forcibly expressed by the same great authority, who, in speaking of the Missouri Compromise, said: "It is a compact or agreement by one-half of the States with the other half; and from its magnitude and the power of the parties, infinitely more dangerous than the attempt by the Hartford Convention to conglomerate a few States into a separate interest, adverse to that general interest comprised by the powers delegated to the federal government. The Missouri compact or agreement was made by negotiators elected by the States to sustain the existing federal union, and not to form two new confederations of States. In doing so, the negotiators exceeded their representative powers, and the compact was void."

This argument of the noble old Cincinnatus of Virginia, is irresistible against all who admit that the Union is a confederation of States, and that Congress is their agent and mouthpiece. To break its force it is necessary to resort to the theory of Alexander Hamilton, that our government is one consolidated republic, and that Congress is the organ of a political unit known as "the people of the United States." But many of the Abolitionists (Chase in the number) profess to be genuine Jeffersonians in their construction of the Constitution.

On the injustice of refusing to admit a new State because of slavery, Mr. Taylor said:

"Nothing can be more offensive than such attempts, because they assail natural rights; nor more presumptious, because the dictators are infinitely worse informed upon the subject, than those who have the right of determination. To prevent this dictatorial and absurd exercise of power by a majority of states, as being an infallible cause of civil war and disunion, congress was not made a representation of any internal powers, those few excepted necessary for common safety; and all internal powers, except a few specified prohibitions, were reserved to the states. The reasons for this policy which then existed, still exist, and will exist forever. The members of congress could never be well informed of local concerns, and therefore could never decide upon them correctly. Vanity cannot supply the place of knowledge. They would not feel the effects of their local laws, and therefore congress as to local subjects would not possess the best quality of a representative body. Above all, they would not decide like local representatives; this is so true, that if all the members of congress now opposed to slavery in Missouri, should emigrate to that state, there is no doubt but that most of them would soon change their opinion.—Indeed, this is the reason of the difference of opinion between the eastern and southern states upon the question; and if either placed in the circumstances of the others, would have adopted opinions the reverse of those now held, it forcibly displays the injustice of a dictatorial power to be exercised by either party."

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Messrs Editors:—The Abolitionists held a Street meeting on the corner of Washington and Meridian streets, on Friday evening last. The attendance did not equal the expectations of those who got up the meeting—about two hundred being present. Of this number thirty-three negroes were counted by a gentleman who walked upon the outskirts of the assemblage. It is said there were many more of the colored race closely gathered around the speaker's stand.

Speeches replete with misrepresentation and abuse, were made by John Coburn, Benj. Harrison, and H. C. Newcomb. A string of resolutions were offered by John Coburn, declaring that the Abolition party was the only moral and law-loving party in the country.—Nothing was said, however, about the Louisville murders, or the attempts of this all-decency and exceedingly moral party to organize a mob of seven hundred, in this city.—The resolutions were adopted, several of the *niggers* voting for them.

Mr. Coburn stated a falsehood which he knew to be such, when he said there was existing in Indianapolis, a secret society composed of Democrats. He attempted to prove from some lying sheet that he held in his hand, that the members of the society, which he would like to make ignorant people believe exists here, were sworn to go to the polls armed.

Mr. Harrison, in attempting to relieve the Know Nothings from the responsibility of murdering innocent women and children at Louisville, repeated the falsehood that one of the buildings burned by the K. N.'s was filled with arms. So base a lie, originated by Prentice, was never perpetrated.

Mr. Newcomb, who rode all over the county last year, making private and public pledges to not vote for search, seizure and confiscation, and then introduced the measure in the last Legislature, made a slang speech which would have done honor to a Five Points bully. He told a palpable lie when he said that Henry Brady had recommended the people of Warren township to come to the Convention of the 29th *armed*, for fear they would not be permitted to enter the city. Mr. Brady, we informed, recommended them "to arm themselves with the armor of faith."

Such meetings will only have the effect to help the Democracy. Let us have another.

ANTI-NIGGER.

Flowers that are always falling off.—Batchelor's buttons.

Hard Shell Convention at Syracuse, New York.

THE HARD SHELL PLAFTORM.

The following are the officers of the Convention:

President, Henry W. Rogers, of Erie; Vice President, 1st B. Hart, New York; 2d D. C. Aiken, of Kines county; 3d C. Grant, Rochester; 4th Isaac Blood, of Saratoga; 5th William Lewis; of Oswago; 6th Lyman Coville, of Chemung; 7th S. H. Barker, of Ontario; 8th A. S. Stevens, of Wyoming; Secretaries, John S. Napen, of Albany; G. T. Alden of New York; I. C. Spencer, of St. Lawrence; J. B. Chapin, of Delaware; Sergeant at Arms,