WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

A National Democratic Newspaper-----Devoted to the Union and True Interests of the Country.

J. C. WALKER, EDITOR.] [PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] [C. W. COTTOM, PUBLISHER.

VOLUME XV. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1855. NUMBER 24.

Weekly Sentinel.

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

☞ Address, Post-paid, WALKER & COTTOM, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. G. WALKER, Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1855.

A New Secret Society.

An intelligent correspondent of the Ohio *Statesman* says:

We hear of a *new secret society* being formed in the northern part of Ohio, composed of Negroes and Abolitionists. It is named the "Universal Suffrage League Association."—Its design is to operate on the ensuing Abolition Legislature, to procure the passage of measures endowing negroes with the rights of holding office and voting. It is under the peculiar patronage of the Chase men. A further object is to encourage by secret agents the escape of slaves into Ohio, and to thwart the entire operation of the laws of the Union for their recaptation. These measures are deemed necessary by the negroes and the Abolitionists, to render Chase's election a practical reality, and not an empty triumph.

Had Black Republicanism triumphed this year in Indiana, we would have had organizations among us similar to that described above, but adversity is a great teacher, and we shall hereafter hear but little, in Union-loving Indiana, of secret political societies, of whatever *shade or color*. The machinery don't work well.

But while we have not such instrumentalities to perfect systematic organization, we have still left among us the poisonous elements which brought them into being, and nurtured them through sickness unto death. The leading spirits of those secret organizations which have been condemned by the people are yet active in their evil work.—Many of them, whilst acting in opposition to the Democratic party, (the only party to first wrestle with Know Nothingism,) with canting and hypocrisy, speak disrespectfully and sometimes even contemptuously of secret political societies. They do not denounce the principles of Know Nothingism, however, for these they adore, but they think it would have been an excellent organization had not corruption crept into it and destroyed it.

Let the good people "put not their trust in princes" and listen not, to the syren song of those who have so recently figured as Captains in Know Nothing lodges. The honest electors have decided not only against them but against their anti-republican principles and the foul and proscriptive organization which, by secrecy, endeavored to carry them into successful operation.

Woman's Rights Convention.

The State Convention of those who advocate additional rights for women again assembled yesterday morning at Washington Hall, at 10 o'clock. The President Mrs. EMMA B. SWANE, of Henry county, who by the bye is a beautiful woman of considerable merits as a speaker and a great wit, called the meeting to order. After which the minutes of the preceding day and evening were audibly read by Mrs. MARY B. BRIDBALL. The minutes as prepared by her were much better than those of three-fourths of the men secretaries of public meetings.

The first speaker introduced was Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, of St. Louis, who addressed the audience for fifteen or twenty minutes in favor of equal rights to woman. She is an intelligent lady, and barring some extreme notions on slavery and the ism she advocates, it was a fine effort.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, of New York city, but a native of Poland, next addressed the Convention, and though we do not accord with the peculiar doctrines which she advanced, especially that of infidelity, we will do her the justice to say that she is in every sense a true orator, her voice being full and melodious and not, in the least, marred by a slight foreign accent. Her gestures were in themselves eloquent, and well suited to the language employed.

Both of these ladies spoke at intervals, for a few moments afterwards, as did, also, the fair President, Mrs. SWANE, who made some pointed and witty hits at the masculine portion of humanity.

JOE BARKER, again held forth, but he showed the part of wisdom in holding back his remarks until near the hour of noon. To say the least he is a decided bore, and had he not smoothed over his untimed and distasteful remarks, by afterward singing the song of "a good time a coming," he would have been so voted by a desertion of his hearers.

The meeting then adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

The proceedings were continued in the afternoon and evening, addresses being made by Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT, Mrs. ROSE and Mrs. GAGE. A series of resolutions were adopted favoring the right of women to vote, hold office and enter into all the various avenues of trade and business the same as men, and claiming for her equal rights with men as to property.

The next meeting will be held at Winchester next October.

☞ During the State Fair, notice was given by handbills, and through the *Journal* and *Republican* that a Know Nothing meeting would be held at a certain Hall in this city. Not having heard much about it, we supposed it was a failure, and would have still been of this opinion had not the Madison *Banner* informed the public that "the counties of the State, pretty generally, were well represented." It does not state, however, who it was that preached the sermon, upon this funeral occasion, of the departed "Sam."

JAY COUNTY.—It gives us pleasure to correct an erroneous report of the result of the election in this county, which gave it to the Fusionists by 400. From the following it will be seen that "the boot is on the other leg:"

JAY COUNTY, Oct. 20.

GENTLEMEN:—I see in the last number of the *Sentinel*, Jay county is put down as giving 400 Fusion; now the truth is, the Democratic ticket was carried by the following vote: For Clerk, 334; Auditor, 285; Recorder, 258; Commissioner, about 150. You will please set Jay county right before the world in this matter. Yours, &c.,

WM. MCCORMICK.

☞ An exchange paper quotes Paul's writings—'Owe no man anything;' and then adds: "We fear some of our subscribers never read Paul's Epistle."

Thanksgiving Day.

The year 1855 has been a most bountiful one to the industrious and the thrifty. The earth has brought forth an abundance, the productions of the mechanic have met with remunerative sales, the merchant has disposed of his wares to good advantage, and all trades and callings have prospered, and community has been relieved from financial embarassment.

We have abundant cause to be thankful to a kind Providence for His benificent gifts, and as custom has ordained that one day in the year should be set apart for Thanksgiving and Prayer, the Governor has designated Thursday the 29th of November for that purpose. The Proclamation will be found below:

PROCLAMATION

By Joseph A. Wright, Gov. of Indiana.

At the close of a season of unparalleled prosperity and abundance—a year crowned with the richest blessings of the Beneficent Giver of all things, it becomes us as a free Christian people, surrounded by all the evidences of physical and moral progress, to give a public expression of our gratitude to the Divine hand that has preserved our heritage of civil and religious liberty—has poured upon our land an overflowing abundance of fruits of the earth, and has given us health, and hearts to enjoy his bounties, and blessed us with peace.

Therefore, in acknowledgment of God's mercies, I designate Thursday, the 29th of November, 1855, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving; and respectfully recommend the good people of Indiana, to suspend their ordinary avocations, and assemble in their usual places of worship, on that day, and render thanks to Almighty God for all these distinguished blessings.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the [L. S.] seal of the State, at the City of Indianapolis, this 22d day of October, 1855.

E. B. COLLINS, Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Gov. Wright's Address at Elmira.

Our State Agricultural Society were more than usually fortunate in their selection of orator for the late State Fair at Elmira. Gov. WRIGHT's Address is a model one for such an occasion—alike adapted to the farmer, the mechanic, and the citizen of every class.—The following extract is peculiarly appropriate to the "Fire-side Department" of the COUNTRY GENTLEMEN. No thoughtful person, whether man or woman, can fail to have their views of home and home influences and responsibilities enlarged and elevated by its perusal. An extract from the more strictly agricultural part of the address—enforcing the necessity of more attention to the cultivation of the grasses—will form a valuable chapter for the Farm Department of a succeeding number.—*N. York. Country Gentleman.*

Governor J. A. Wright, of Indiana, delivered the annual address, which is very good. The subject of the address was the cultivation of grasses. The annual value of the grass crops was stated at three hundred millions of dollars. He told the farmers to plant several varieties of grass, and they would find it would pay well. He alluded to the formation of the earth from chaos; its preparation for production, and the Divine commandment, "Let the earth bring forth grass." He then proceeded to treat on the following subjects, as most important to farmers:

Firstly, the proper cultivation, saving and selection of grass crops, as essential to the raising of a good stock of cattle.

Secondly—The sowing of different descriptions of grasses, as suited to different portions of the continent, and the portions of a farm which should be laid out in pasture and meadow lands.

Thirdly—The necessity of good grass, a good stock, and plenty of proper manures to a farmer.

Fourthly—Agricultural instruction, so as to enable the farmer to improve his farm without exhausting the land.

Fifthly—Enlightened agriculture elevates man socially and morally.

Sixthly—Full protection by the government to all struggling communities, so that farming societies may extend over the land, until the farmer and mechanic may so develope a taste and intellect fitting them for the highest places in the councils of their country.

The Governor laid all the panics about crops to the ignorance of farmers, and their reluctance to adopt modern improvements in agriculture. The Governor urged education as the surest basis of sound government, and told the farmers to be more careful about the government of small districts—anybody will do for Congress. The Governor closed with a brilliant peroration, urging obedience to the law and attachment to the whole country.—*New York Herald.*

Gov. Wright's address is excellent, and will be unanimously popular. The crowd is immense and the applause unbounded. The receipts are over eleven thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We surrender our space to-day to the address of Gov. Wright, of Ind., to the exclusion of much matter of interest. The address is, as among the ablest ever pronounced before the New York State Agricultural Society.—*Elmira Republican, N. York.*

NATIONAL HOTEL, AT LOUISVILLE.—This new and spacious hotel has recently been opened by Messrs. JOHNSON, MORTON & Co. We clip the following extract from a notice in the Louisville *Times:*

The building fronts on Main street 80 feet and 207 feet on Fourth street; five stories high. Whole number of rooms over two hundred. The rooms large and well ventilated and well lighted, there being but four or five dark rooms in the entire house.

The ladies' reception rooms and parlors are large and elegantly furnished. The carpets and furniture (including a splendid piano) are very rich. The dining room is 100 by 40 feet, and will seat at least 300 persons. Gentlemen's reading-room and parlor, office, &c., on the second story, including a suite of rooms for distinguished guests. To sum up in a word, the furnishing throughout, is in the best taste, regardless of labor or expense. It is an edifice that every citizen feels a pride in contemplating—a hotel equalled in exterior and interior finish, capaciousness and splendor, only by the St. Nicholas. And from the well known character and reputation of the proprietors, the National will be second to none—will acknowledge no superior in point of comfort and pleasure to its patrons.

GLORIOUS RESULT.—Boone County, the "lone star" last year in the 6th District, is no longer so. Now, Montgomery, the "old wheel horse," Tippecanoe, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, all have rolled up heavy majorities for Democracy. The eyes of the people are opened to the treasonable efforts of Know Nothings and Abolitionists, to build up a sectional party in the North, which aims at a dissolution of the American Union. Sam has been "weighed in the balance, and found wanting." The honest masses have taken the "sober second thought," and put their feet upon the unholy, wicked, oath-bound fraternity of Know Nothings. Indiana has declared, in tones of thunder, in favor of the patriotic sentiment, "No North, no South, no East, no West"—"Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.—*Boone County Pioneer.*

☞ The Black Republicans are getting up their *Rejoicing Meetings* all over the State. We suppose they are rejoicing that they have escaped annihilation! Let them eat, drink and be merry, for next year, they—will be *licked like blazes!—Ohio Statesman.*

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1855.

Popular Opinion—Our Fusion Congressmen.

Last year the black cloud of Abolitionism swept over the entire North, and Indiana which had been before regarded as the truest enemy to fanaticism in the Union, felt its sweeping blast. Aided by Know Nothing delusion and hypocritical temperance appeals, it, for a day, triumphed. Based as the party was which upheld it, upon anti-republican and mischievous principles, it could not live long enough even to write its own autobiography. So soon as the sober-second thought of the people could be brought to bear upon it, it was discarded as a political element holding no principle in common with those held by the mass of the people. Its condemnation did not surprise us, for it is an old maxim, that "cheat and fuck can never thrive."

During the past canvass the orators and editors of the opposition ignored nearly all the other issues save that of the slavery question, and, as a consequence, democratic editors and speakers were compelled to meet them mainly upon this issue. It was a conceded fact before the election, that the principles of the Nebraska Bill were the principal themes involved in the issue of the contest. The *Journal* of this city went so far as to say that it was the main issue. And what was the result. A State which had but a twelvemonth before, under the influence of Know Nothing drill, and the greatest misrepresentation of the Nebraska act, recorded its verdict against the Democracy, and elected but two democratic members of Congress out of eleven, and brought into power an opposition State ticket by 15,000 majority, now records its condemnation of abolitionism by giving the State to the democracy by over 18,000.

Yet in the face of these facts, the *Journal* has the affrontery to assert that there was no *National* issue made in this contest. It is most certainly true that its party presented nothing but *sectional* issues, but whilst it did this, the democratic party boldly advocated doctrines purely *national*, and we take pride in saying that they were endorsed by the Union-loving patriots of Indiana.

The *Journal* further claims, in an advisory article to the Anti-Nebraska Congressmen, that they should be governed and controlled by the election of 1854, and that the popular expression of 1855 should be ignored and counted for naught. It says that the issue upon which these Congressmen were elected, was "opposition to the Nebraska bill." If this be true, will it please inform us what it thinks of the vote of this fall, by which every Anti-Nebraska Congressman, save one, has been condemned? Geo. G. Dunn's district, is against him by 1480 majority; Cumback's district has condemned him by 2630 majority; Lucian Barbour's by 2270 majority; Scott's by 2450 majority, every county being against him; Dan. Mace's by 1350 majority; Colfax's by about 1200 majority; and John U. Pettit's by about 800 majority.

All these men owe their seats to accidental causes; to the temporary prevalence of error; to the crushing to earth of truth, which has risen again; to demagogical appeals made to popular prejudice by corrupt and designing politicians, and not by candid and rational discussion; by the greatest fraud ever perpetrated upon our country, through which the unwary elector was deceived into a sworn membership with secret tricksters; and by the influence of political preachers from pulpits, where their insidious and plausible blows at Democracy could not be answered.

When the cloud of prejudice and fanaticism had cleared away, reason held her sway, and the people, under the influence of the sober second thought, saw that the thing called "Republicanism" was but a mockery of the cherished name, and that they had been deceived. And when the time arrived to give expression to their feelings, they did it, in thunder tones, and the result was the complete condemnation of the Black Republican faction.

Had these eight Anti-Nebraska (to use a polite term,) members of Congress been before the people this year, they would have been as completely repudiated as were those who battled for the same principles in the contest for the county offices. It cannot be said that there was no principle involved in the late canvass, for its important bearing upon the approaching Presidential election was an admitted fact by the Fusion press and speakers.

We might, if we chose to follow the example set us last winter by the opposition press, when they were so anxious to elect a United States Senator, advise these members of Congress to resign their offices, in view of their utter condemnation at home by the people. We might argue, as was done by leading Fusionists in the last Legislature, and, if we recollect aright, by the *Journal* itself, that the voice of the people at the late election was the best expression of "popular sovereignty" that could be given, and should be obeyed. But we give no such advice, and make no such argument, for the simple reason that it would be presumption to do so. Whoever heard of a Fusionist or a Know-Nothing, who obtained a high position by means of accidental causes, that did not continue his grasping hold upon power and place (for the sake of the loaves and fishes, if nothing else,) equal to that of the drowning man catching at straws?

But, whilst we do not anticipate that any one of them will resign the positions they have ingloriously attained, we have a right to ask, in behalf of the constituents whom they misrepresent, that they will not rise in their seats and claim that Indiana is an Abolition State. The member from this State who does this, dishonors the position he holds and disgraces the patriotic people who permit him to continue in a position from which they have already virtually hurled him.

The member of Congress from National Indiana will not represent the sentiments of a large majority of her people, should he vote for the repeal of the Nebraska Act, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the hundred other fanatical and sectional hobbys of Abolitionism. We trust we shall never be compelled to record such actions in our columns.

SNOW.—The first snow of the season in this region, fell last night. It snowed quite hard for a few minutes.

☞ The editor of the New Albany *Tribune*, with his characteristic malvolence, and to gratify a spirit of low malice inherent in his heart, republishes the vile slander of the Vincennes *Gazette*, in which Gov. WILLARD is charged with "being in a state of the most absolute intoxication"—requiring his friends to support him from the place of speaking on account of his inability to walk, after his speech at Vincennes, on the 17th inst. If Governor W. was so much intoxicated as these unprincipled and knavish editors would make appear, how does it happen that he was able to make a speech which has given the Vincennes editor the nightmare so badly ever since? The charge is as base a lie as ever was hatched from the vile spawn of a slimy reptile, such as the editor of either of the papers making the charge. We are so informed by honorable gentlemen who were present at the meeting, and who passed the evening in company with Gov. W.

The editor of the New Albany *Tribune* might see, from the notice of Gov. W.'s speech which he copies from the *Gazette*, that his charge of intoxication bears the lie broadly upon its face. And yet Mr. GREGG, in the most hypocritical manner expresses *his regrets* "not that such notices are made," but "that Gov. WILLARD should so far compromise the dignity of his position as to give occasion for them." Would any one who *knows* the editor of the *Tribune* believe, even if the charge he publishes against the private character of Gov. W. was true, that *he* would have any heart-felt regrets to express in the matter. Would they not, as we do, rather believe that all his expressions of regret were but so many heartless words, intended to wound the feelings of the family and friends of one whom he would slander by innuendo, and libel under the garb of pity. Does the *Tribune* editor believe it to be possible for a man to stand up and speak for two hours, while he is at the same time so much intoxicated as to be unable to walk after he finishes the speech, without the assistance of his friends to support him? He is not so great an ass, we conceive, as to be thus dumb.—And yet he makes the charge against Gov. WILLARD in one article, of being too much intoxicated to walk after his speech, and in another article copied into the same issue of his paper from the Vincennes *Gazette*, it is stated that Gov. W. spoke for more than two hours. We can but conclude, therefore, that Mr. GREGG was but fulfilling the mean promptings of a malicious heart, and indulging his natural penchant for misrepresentation and falsehood.

His assumed *pity* for Gov. W. or for any other Democrat, is but the most specious hypocrisy. A man who would give notoriety to such charges, even were they true, when made against one for whom he professes friendship and esteem, is not the possessor of a heart where pity or sympathy of any kind may find a home, or even a transient resting place. The God of Nature never placed a feeling soul in such an adamantine casket. It is but a gauzy, hypocritical declaration of friendship, with which the editor of the *Tribune* would veil an intent as mean, contemptible and malicious, as it is base, slanderous and libelous.

☞ The Madison *Banner* is prolific in its abuse of Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, Hon. J. L. ROBINSON and other distinguished members of the Democratic party. We have no doubt that if these gentlemen should read the *Banner's* articles, they would feel very badly.—We do hope, for the sake of their feelings and future political prospects, that the *Banner* will be induced to discontinue the publication of its *very sarcastic* and *witty* philippics.

PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICIAL.—The complete returns from Pennsylvania give

PLUMER, dem., for Commissioner	161,281
NICHOLSON, Fusion	148,745
Dem. majority	11,536
Fusion majority last year	33,439
Democratic gain	44,975

The Legislature is largely Democratic, which gives us a United States Senator.

NEW POST OFFICE.—The following new post offices have been established in Indiana, and the following named gentleman appointed postmasters, by the Postmoster General:

White Lick, Boone County, Ind; Fountain P. Smith, postmaster.

Little Walnut, Putnam county, Ind; Andrew Dierdorf, postmaster.

Four mile Valley, Union county, Ind; Samuel Goodwin, postmaster.

CHASE A MINORITY GOVERNOR.—The official returns reduce the majority claimed for Mr. CHASE to 15,000, and the probability is, that further returns will considerablp reduce this number. The vote for TRIMBLE will not be far from 20,000, which, added to Gov. MEDILL's vote, leaves Mr. CHASE a minority Governor.

HON. FINLEY BIGGER.—This gentleman, who, as Register of the Treasury Department at Washington, has received the highest encomiums as an efficient, prompt and faithful officer, passed through our city yesterday, on his return to Washington, from a visit to his relatives in Rush county. While here, he was called upon by many of our citizens, and received their congratulations and a hearty welcome to the city.

Mr. B. is as true a Democrat as he is a faithful officer; and he expressed the highest gratification at the result of the recent elections in this State. We can assure him that Indiana is Democratic to the core; and though for a time it has been under the misrule of Fusion, her noble sons have repudiated the factionists, and declared against their treasonable Union-dissolving principles.

☞ In looking over the list of premiums awarded at our recent State Fair, we were pleased to find the name of our friend LEW WALLACE, formerly of Indiananapolis, now of Crawfordsville, among the successful aspirants to silver cups, &c. Our friend LEW, we perceive, is not only a good lawyer, but a successful inventor, having been awarded a splendid silver goblet by the board of Judges for the best *Corn Planter*. We had a minute description of this splendid farming labor-saving machine, but it has been mislaid in the hurry of other business. However, as Mr. W. is about to establish agencies in this place, every one can see and examine the article for himself. We sincerely hope that Mr. WALLACE may meet with the *pecuniary* succes which his industry and merit richly entitle him to.

☞ Fred Douglass lectured in Philadelphia on last Friday night. The *Sun* says he is a remarkable man, the most distinguished colored man living, with a reputation for eloquence and high ability unquestioned. Yet this man was once a slave, is now a fugitive from slavery. What a superior specimen of "Southern chivalry" his "master" ought to have been to claim authority over implicit physical and moral obedience from the great Orator and Representative African. We should like to have his whilom white-faced "Caucasian" overseer, who stood ready to scourge Fred to his field work with a rawhide, if such a man under any circumstances ever needed scourging, think, write, speak, and act in competition with him, just too see which would show himself the better fellow! Nay, we should like to hear Mr. Vice President Bright, the slaveholder, and proscriptive candidate of Indiana pro-slavery loco-focoism for the Presidency, take a tilt with the "nigger" in an oral discussion from one of the butchers' blocks in the Broadway market-house. People could soon make up their minds then which was the most "fit and senseless" individual for a hewer of wood and a drawer of water.—*Madison Banner.*

We find the above paragraph in the Indianapolis *Journal* of yesterday, extracted from that bitter and unscrupulous Abolition print, the Madison *Banner*. It will, no doubt, go the rounds of the Fusion papers throughout the State; and it may give the *cue* to the party of all the "isms" to prepare themselves for another *ism*, of a still darker and *stronger* nature than any one they have heretofore openly advocated, to-wit: *amalgamationism*. We, a few days since, alluded to a call for a Fusion Convention at the North, of whites and blacks indiscriminately, to take the *preparatory steps* for nominating a ticket in favor of the extension of the elective franchise and the right to hold office to *negroes*. The next move, we should suppose from the *Banner's* article, will be for a Convention of similar spirits, of white and black Fusionists, to nominate FRED DOUGLASS for the *Presidency!*—Only think of that! A negro to fill the station once occupied by GEORGE WASHINGTON! We *suppose*, we say, that such will be the next move. What else can be the meaning of the *Banner* men in their fulsome eulogy of FRED DOUGLASS? What else can be the interpretation, when they speak of him as the "great orator and *representative* African?"—What else can be their motive for desiring a "tilt" in the Madison market-house between JESSE D. BRIGHT, who is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, and, FRED if they do not intend the negro to be the Fusion candidate for the same office? What else can be the purpose of the *Journal* men in seizing with avidity the *Banner's* effusion, and sending it through their columns to all their readers throughout the length and breadth of the State? Such a movement should surprise no one who is conversant with the fact that the political friends and coadjutors of these papers in New York have recently nominated this "distinguished colored man" for a seat in Congress; and a nomination of him for the Presidency would be only one step higher! It would be strictly in consonance with the policy of the Abolition Know-Nothing party, of elevating the negroes and degrading the white men of the country; of bringing about a general fusion of the white and black races.

There is no use in disputing about *tastes*, and we shall, therefore, not quarrel with these Abolition and amalgamation editors for preferring FRED DOUGLASS to JESSE D. BRIGHT for the next President. We shall not be astonished if they should invite the "distinguished colored gemman" not only to the "butcher's blocks in the Broadway market-house," but also to their beds and board; and we have not the least doubt but that they would feel more pleasure, and be more at home, locked up in the embraces of FRED DOUGLASS, even during a July night, than in the arms of JESSE D. BRIGHT, or any other white man in the country.

But what an insult have these Fusion editors cast upon the State, in coupling the name of the negro, DOUGLASS, with that of the able statesman who now solely represents Indiana in the first legislative body of the Union, and who at the same time fills the station of the second office in the United States. It is difficult for us to find words to express our indignation at such a comparison, or at such an insult. In attempting to degrade the intellect of JESSE D. BRIGHT, they degrade the intelligence of the people who have hitherto elected him to the many high offices he formerly filled in the State; they degrade the Legislatures who twice elected him to the seat in the United States Senate which he now so worthily holds; and they degrade the eminent men in that body who elevated him, at the last session, to the station heretofore occupied by such luminaries as JEFFERSON, CLINTON and CALHOUN.

It is *possible* that the blunted senses of negro partialities of the *Banner* and *Journal* editors may look upon or regard FRED DOUGLASS as a greater man than JESSE D. BRIGHT; and such may be the favorable estimate of all their Abolition or amalgamation friends and followers, who may vote for the negro as next President. But, for our part, we prefer putting our trust in the shrewdness and judgment of the People, and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures, which have so frequently passed upon the ability and qualifications of "Indiana's favorite son."—He has gone through ordeals to which no other man of his age in this country has passed; and he has thus far sustained himself with honor and success in *every* station to which he has been elected, and gives promise that there is *none* in which his native powers of mind will prove inadequate to fill.

THE DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.—Let us look at the glorious Democratic pyramid that has been erected in a few weeks by the indomitable masses of Democracy, aroused to action by the attempted usurpations of fusion combinations:

MAINE!
TEXAS !!
GEORGIA!!!
ALABAMA!!!!
VIRGINIA !!!!!!
INDIANA !!!!!!!!
ILLINOIS !!!!!!!!!
TENNESSEE!!!!!!!
MARYLAND!!!!!!!!!
PENNSYLVANIA!!!!!!
NORTH CAROLINA !!!!!!!
A GAIN OF 50,000 IN OHIO!

☞ "Silence—silence in Court!" cried an irritated Judge. 'Here we have decided half-a-dozen cases this morning, and have not heard a word of them.'

SAM'S SOLILOQUY.

In Indiana's lovely clime,
I've worked from night to night,
A raking up a motley crew
To aid me in the fight.
But the Democrats all "smell a rat!"
And the devil was to pay—
O, such a drubbing I did get
Upon election day!
Then carry me back to my native State,
To my native State once more,
Oh, carry me back—yes, carry me back
To Massachusetts shore.

I fixed my tracks—my signs and grips
With Whigs and Locos there,
I was afraid that some would break,
And so I made them swear.
It was no use—one night we met
By the light of the silvery moon,
And the Democrats all ran away—
They caught a glimpse of the coon.
Then carry me back, &c.

The Hoosier State is no place for clubs,
That court the midnight hour—
My heart is running o'er with grief,
I've wasted all my power.
O, Give me quick my lantern dark,
I'll quit this "mournful vale,"
And spend the remnant of my days
With Wilson and Johnny Hale.
Then carry me back, &c.

THE COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.—On Thursday evening this convention, which has been in session in Philadelphia several days, adjourned *sine die*. Previous to the adjournment a letter from a Mr. Handy of Baltimore, eulogising the Republic of Liberia, was read, and created much excitement. The Philadelphia *Sun* thus reports the scene that followed:

Several members expressed themselves as determined to have their rights on this soil on which they were born, and never would they aid the cause of colonization.

Mr Dowing, of Connecticut, spoke against the cause of colonization, concluding his remarks by a motion to treat the letter with a contempt never perhaps heard of before, viz: to burn it—and on this motion demanded the previous question. The motion to burn was agreed to by a large majority.

Several voices were now heard at this point: "Burn it on a stake," "Here are matches," "Burn the letter and singe the writer."

Among those who voted against the resolution was Fred. Douglass.

Mr. Dell said those who had voted to burn the letter would lynch him if they could; yes, they would cut his throat.

Rev. Stephen Smith thought that the disposition of the letter was unchristianlike and unprecedented. He had hoped that the members of the Convention would have been guided by a better spirit than to have passed such a resolution.

Resolutions were adopted recommending the Massachusetts law throwing open the public schools to all colors; recommending young colored persons to learn trades, or secure places of profit and trust in stores, and not consent to work in places of amusement where a distinction is made in favor of the whites.

COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.—During the session of the National Colored Convention at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, resolutions were offered, expressing admiration at the conduct of Passmore Williamson, and sympathy for his injured family, and appointing a committee of five to wait upon him with a copy of the resolutions. Frederick Douglas made a speech, objecting to the resolutions, and instancing the colored men who rescued Col. Wheeler's slaves as more entitled to thanks. He denounced Col. Wheeler as a villain and scoundrel. The resolutions were adopted, as well as others, honoring the conduct of the men who assisted in the escape.

During the afternoon session, a resolution was submitted imposing an assessment of one dollar on each delegate. Many members objected and a scene of confusion ensued. Julius Caesar Morrell intimated that certain persons had been living luxuriously upon contributions thus made. For himself, he never had one cent, although engaged for nineteen years in the cause. He was sorry he could not say as much for some others. Fred. Douglas, believing himself alluded to, made a short retort, and said the opposition to the assessment was mean and disgraceful. The resolution was adopted. Most of the session was occupied in discussing a proposition to form industrious unions.

THE CLERGY AND THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—The *Church Journal*, the ablest organ of the Episcopal Church, edited by John H. Hopkins, Jr., son of Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, assisted by several other Episcopal clergymen, has published a striking article on the folly and fanaticism of the prohibitory law. It argues that everything is good, if used in moderation; that the aim and end of its supporters is a bad one; that it is folly in the extreme to attempt to remedy evils of excess by forbidding altogether the moderate use of things that in themselves are productive of benefits; that the wine used at the supper in Cana, of Gallilee, and all other wines mentioned in the Scriptures, were intoxicating, and that the hand of the Almighty rested not upon their use, but their abuse; that wine-drinking is not the worst of social evils, but (as we have often said,) gluttony far exceeds it; that it is nonsense to prohibit *bad* liquors to the healthy, and allow them to the sick, &c. The *Church Journal* deals a severe blow. Its article will shock the fanatics; but the argument is marked by sterling good sense throughout.

GOSPEL PREACHING.—Rev. Mr. Patton preached to a full house and crowded audience, a powerful sermon in reference to the outrageous proceedings of Judge Kane, in the case of Passmore Williamson. Old Jeffreys, in the height of his insolence, at the bloody Monmouth Assizes, is not so despicable as this cringing Kane, who strains the law out of all reason to vent his spite upon a man who loved freedom more than the smiles of power.—*Hartford Courant.*

The Courant man doubtless heard the "sermon" and the above may be presumed to be the cream of it. When the pulpit belches forth slander and billingsgate instead of the Gospel, no wonder that the churches languish. When it preaches the newspapers, and the worst of them, instead of the Bible, no wonder that Satan grins satisfaction, and angels weep. But thanks to God, all pulpits are not so perverted.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DIMENSIONS OF THE AMERICAN LAKES.—The latest measurement of our fresh water seas is as follows:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 435 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 938 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 300 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 800 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 284 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth is 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five lakes is 1,585 miles; covering an area altogether of upward of 90,000 square miles.

TRUTHS WELL EXPRESSED.—In his address at the New York State Fair, Gov. Wright, of Indiana, made the following excellent suggestions. They comprise a volume in a nutshell:

"We must cultivate the roots, not the tops. We must make the *family government*, the school, the farm, the church, the shop, the agricultural fairs, the laboratories of our future greatness. We must educate our sons to be farmers, artisans, architects, engineers, geologists, botanists, chemists—in a word, practical men. Their eyes must be turned from Washington to their States, counties, townships, districts, homes. This is true patriotism, and the only patriotism that will perpetually preserve the nation."—*National Intelligencer.*

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1855.

Henry A. Wise, and the Bostonians.

When the American column was led in *retreat* before the British on the plains of Monmouth, WASHINGTON, who had remained with the reserve forces, hurried to the scene of threatening disgrace, and confronting the officer in command, is said to have demanded with a most uncommon expressive "Why this untimely prudence, General Lee?"—General L., with his wonted sarcasm, instantly replied:—"No man, General WASHINGTON, in the Army, is supposed to possess more of that *rascally* virtue than your Excellency!"

This anecdote, if anecdote it may be termed, is called to mind by a re-reading of the letter addressed by HENRY A. WISE, not long since, to a Committee of Boston men, inviting that gentleman to deliver a lecture on the subject of Slavery at TREMONT TEMPLE, at such time as he might be willing to designate. This most remarkable production displays very vividly some of the more prominent characteristics of the Governor of Virginia,—characteristics, many of which are an honor to human nature, but among none of which can be classed that *rascally* virtue—"prudence."

Mr. WISE's letter, to say the least of it and the best by it we possibly can, is disrespectful, and unbecoming of the great intellect from which it emanates. His boldness of expression and open hardihood of manner strike a responsive element in the breast of proud and independent men, and offer some excuse for indiscretion and recklessness; but the absence of all generosity, supplied by a weak proscriptive prejudice, accompanied by an utter want of gallantry, are features of his composition, in the instance cited, very disreputable, and for which we are able to offer no apology.

The invitation extended to Mr. WISE emanated from the seat of Literature and Science, and in itself, from the very character of the surrounding circumstances, displayed the existence of a conservative spirit and a charitableness of sentiment which a true Southern man should have met with cordiality, and acknowledged as a compliment to the class of opinions of which he is supposed to be an embodiment. There *is* a conservative element in Boston, notwithstanding the whirlpool of fanaticism which surrounds it, which commands the attention and the admiration of the reflecting public. The "Solid Men" of that city are powerful in the intellect and influence they embody; they are lovers of the constitutional compact between the States—men who revere the memory of WEBSTER and CLAY, and who now vindicate the doctrines of CASS and the principles of Democracy.

We like those sturdy "solid men,"—all *National* men from every section of this Union, must be pleased with the nerve and the moral courage which sustains them. Feeling then, as we do, that these persons are, in reality, the larger portion of those that are insulted by the thoughtless letter of Mr. Wise, we are persuaded that he deserves, at least, a slight rebuke at the hands of our party.

Order of United Americans.

What is it? Not being of the initiated, we cannot tell, and can only venture on a shrewd guess, which may be far from the truth, and yet can scarcely fail to be an approximation. The Know-Nothings, we know, have been flourishing like the "green bay tree," and now there is either the same order, under its true name, or at least an affiliated order, flourishing in our midst. Read the following, which we cut from the *Detroit Daily Advertiser:*

"Hon. Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia, while in our city, installed the officers of the State Chancery of the order of O. U. A., he being the Arch Grand Sachem of the United States Lodge.

"Charles E. Leonard, of Detroit, J. B. Stinson, of Adrian, and H. T. Farnam, of Hillsdale, were made Arch Chancellors; E. D. Cone, of Hillsdale, M. D., G. S.; John Kelne, Adrian, G. F. C.; J. R. Nichols, Detroit, G. S. C.; H. T. Farnam, Adrian, G. C. C.; J. B. Stinson, Adrian, G. C. of C.; C. E. Leonard, Detroit, G. F. C.; Hon. Geo. Fitzsimmons, Reading, G. C. of E.; S. W. Rising, Reading, G. S. at A.

"This Order is rapidly spreading throughout the Union, and now numbers among its members many of the greatest and best men in the country."

If we be correct in our surmise as to the nature of the institution mentioned, and there is an identity with the Know-Nothings, then the inviting of Jacob Broom to deliver the address at the State Fair was the most villainous fraud ever perpetrated on the people of this State, and the above open announcement is an instance of the most unparalleled audacity. The Arch Grand Sachem, from the hot beds of original native Americanism, no doubt did his work well, and, while honored by the unsuspecting of this State for coming here to give an address on matters of general interest, has laid the foundation for riot and bloodshed here, as in Philadelphia before.

How this will be accounted for, and the strange coincidence explained, remains to be seen; we hope the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society will be able to satisfy all. This we know, that thousands of citizens who attended at the late Fair never would have stirred one inch from their homes, if they had had the least idea that they were to be dupes of an order which works in darkness, and whose deeds are worthy of the secrecy with which they cover them. Shall we have it explained what the order of United Americans is, and wherein, if at all, it differs from the Know-Nothings?—*Mt. Clemens (Mich.) Advocate.*

We learn that Lodges of the Order of United Americans are being established in this State. We would say to Democrats, one and all, beware of this new Order. It is but another name for Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism—it is but another *secret* engine to be used against the Democratic party. Let Democrats, then, "stand from under." They require no affiliation with secret oath-bound societies to bind them to their country, and its Constitution. Patriotism and love of Liberty are the natural offspring of Democracy, and Democrats need only to study the principles of Democracy, to learn all those lessons of wisdom which will qualify them for the