Weekly Sentinel.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 29, 1855.

The Convention.

The last Rushville *Jacksonian* produces a lengthy and able argument in favor of the Eighth of January next as the time at which the Convention of the Democratic party of the State of Indiana should be held. The number of the *Jacksonian* recived at this office has been carried away and, as a consequence, we are unable to lay the document in question before our readers. We will say, however, that many of our cotemporaries of the press are of the opinion we have expressed, that the earlier our Convention is held the better it will be for our principles and our party.

The Democracy of this State have won, in the late contest, a most glorious victery,—a victory of truth over error, of justice over iniquity, of calm dispassionate reason over fanatic bigotry and the witcheries of priestcraft. We have much to be proud of; for the black banner of abolitionism and the dark pall of the Know Nothing order, which last year floated in triumph above us, or drew its deadning folds about our vision, have now, at one dash, been hurled to the earth and sorrowfully trailed in the dust. The *tide* which has borne us foward and carried our principles to the pinnacle where the virtues that are in them may be seen, still *moves on*, and we must take it at the flood, if we would lead our party to continued fortune.

The opposition are broken to pieces—their columns are distracted, and the soldiers of the victories of the year that is gone must surrender at our power or *fly* for refuge in the darkness of a drear political morass where the luring light of the Will-o'-the-wisp must loose them in the fogs and mists which their decaying principles have created. Let us not wait until the scattered remnants of the opposition have collected their discordant remains to a body—Unlike *Hannibal* who lost the benefits of his Alpine campaign and a hard-earned victory by needless delay, let us still be up and doing, giving no time to the defeated opposition to *collect* the elements of strength or find a safe foundation on which to rest their weary feet.

Without further comment we subjoin a couple of extracts from our cotemporaries the sentiment of which coincides with our own on the subject in question:

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—This day, so sacred in the history of our country as commemorating one of the most brilliant military exploits of the age, under that great captain, hero and statesman, Gen. Andrew Jackson, whose ashes now repose in a vault at the Hermitage, after a brilliant and beneficial life in the service of his country—is recommended again by the State *Sentinel*, as an appropriate time to hold the Democratic State Convention, for the election of Delegates to a National Convention, at Cincinnati, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the important offices of President and Vice President of the United States. We agree with the suggestion cheerfully. But if it is thought too soon, we would suggest the 22d of February, 1856. It is anticipated that the "Democratic State Central Committee" will soon act in the matter. The Democratic Party cannot too speedily be organized for the approaching conflict. Every true Democrat and lover of his country should be prepared to battle valiantly for the Constitution and the Union—against the combined army of sectionists and latitudinarian constructionists, who make war upon "Civil and Religious Liberty," and threaten to tear down the very pillars of the Government.—*Shelbyville Volunteer.*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The State Democratic Convention for the transaction of business, and expression of sentiment, will be held at Indianapolis, as usual, on the 8th of January next. In some respects this will be the most important convention of the Democracy, holden for many years. The Platform of '56 will be constructed, and the questions of the Presidency will be prominent before it.

We hope the conservative wisdom of the party will be there, and that much good may come of it.—*Laporte Times.*

☞And just here we may as well remark, that the *Sentinel* honors us over much, when it speaks of the *Tribune* as the leading organ of the Know-Nothing order in the State.—We set up no such arrogant pretensions.—The *Tribune* is but one of *many*, that are laboring with equal honesty and zeal in the same great cause. And whenever. Mr. WALKER may feel disposed to break a lance on the question of Americanism, or Know-Nothingism, he will have no difficulty in finding "a foeman worthy of his steel" in any one of a score of them.—*New Albany Tribune.*

We had no intention of *complimenting* the *Tribune* when we placed it in the van of the Know-Nothing organs of the State of Indiana. The brigand chief may glory in the post of *honor* which he fills, but he rejoices in the shame of honesty, and arrogates his claims to preference upon the score of the deep dyed depravity in which his soul is steeped. Worse than the brigand clans are the leagues of Know-Nothings of the North; for, under the garb of honesty, they impose corruption on the public; under the habiliments of religion, they prostitute to shame and ruin the teachings of the Gospel; under the *name* of Americanism, they degrade the pride that flows in freemen's veins and lead the young men of our country in paths of darkness, cowardice and error.

The Goddess of Liberty wears no veil to shut her light from the aspiring devotee.—The *American* sentiment needs no subterranean channel to lead it to the hearts of those who live beneath our country's flag. The *true* American sentiment is a purifying, fraternizing principle, inherited by every freeman the aspirations of whose everlasting spirit lead him to seek the ægis of the Constitution of our Fathers, where he may independently assert his manhood and boldly vindicate his rights. A *genuine* American sentiment, breathing its life-giving element on all around, unfolds, as the sun-shine does the blossoms, the noble influences of our nature, and fills us with a never ceasing thirsting to do our duty to Humanity, to our Country and our God.

It is a shame then for Americans to talk to us of justice,—for Freemen to speak to us of right,—for the Lovers of Religion to preach to us of morals, when they lead us to caverns to instill our minds with treason, and bind us with drear oaths to hold us fast in error, and direct us through the darkness to execute a plan of villainy or a scheme of vice. The American at heart requires no dark retreat to devise his plan of public action,—he needs no oath to hold him in the path of rectitude and honor,—he desires no *master* of the secret conclave to teach him *how* to strike an unsuspecting victim in the back. He acts the part of a freeman, acts boldly, nobly and openly; and if by accident he acts in error, he acknowledges his fault, and like a man, with the spirit of a freeman, comes around to right and tells us to hold *him* responsible for his conduct.

A Marrying Country.

The last Laporte *Times* publishes a *list* of no less than *eight* marriage notices, from amongst which we take the following:

MARRIED—In Kalamazoo, Mich., on the 18th inst., Mr. E. J. SLEIGHT, of Michigan City, and Miss EMILIE ARNOLD, of the former place.

Also, in Michigan City, on the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, of Laporte, THOMAS H. EVERTS, M. D., to Miss CAROLINE G. SLEIGHT, both of the place mentioned.

Dr. EVERTS, of the *Times*, in noticing the marriage of his "brother boy"—a youth of about *nineteen*, perpetrates the following "seditious" and "treasonable" *six lines*, which we publish *only* to *hold up* the *monstrous* sentiments uttered to the indignant scrutiny of an aggreived and marrying public. The Doctor's *poetizing* is as follows:

"If to wed were only bliss,
What a day of happiness!
If to wed were always joy,
We would cheer thee, brother boy!
As it is we only say
God be with thee on thy way!"

To dwell, at this time, and to theorize on life, or poetize on love, or, yet, philosophize on life and love, as one in one—twin principles of nature, born together in the world to hold each other up—to stop and dwell upon these subjects now, would meet an impulse which beckons us to follow, but stumbles on a thread of reason directing us to venture not on the hallowed ground. To our young friends we yet would send a greeting, with the hope that fortune, blind and stern, may lead them always in the realms of happiness and joy. The bark that bears them down the tide of life must float on gilded rivulets, where sunshine bathes the limpid waters and the perfumed flowers in floods of living light—of spirit-light which gives a place to floating clouds alone, to lend a brighter lustre and enchantment to our earthly hopes.

TENNYSON'S KISS.—The writer was never *good* at kissing.—he is too *diffident* to become graceful in the *art*, and *therefore* must be presumed never, now-a-days, to *think of such things*, even for a moment. And yet, to tell the truth, he *does*, occasionally, when the Moon shines and the stars twinkle, *dream* of the ecstacy supposed by the poet to final birth in the little phenomena cited. The origin, however, of his dreaming could be, most likely, found in a *faint* recollection of the *one solitary kiss* he enjoyed when a school-boy, —*possibly*, his general *modesty*, to the present writing, might be traced in its source to that fatal moment.

She was a school-girl,—*of course* she was "*very, very feir*," and her "lips dropped as an honey comb, and her words were smoother than oil." *He* forgot that he was *not* a Bee, and in his forgetfulness attempted to taste of the sweets that blossomed before him. He *did taste*—but Oh, ye Taunder-bolts!! To *think* now of the hurricane that followed, even at the *advanced age* of the writer, fills his *ears* with the ringing-gingling of ten thousand distant-tingling, muffled-murmuring bells. The *kiss*, however, *isolated*—disconnected, not from the person kissed, but from the eternal and everlasting *'slap'* that followed, was a *good one*, and is vividly called to mind by the following lines which are taken from TENNYSON'S *Fatima*:

"Last night when some one spoke his name,
From my swift blood there went and came,
A thousand little shafts of flame.
"O Love! O fire! at once he drew,
With one long kiss, my whole soul through
My lips, as sunlight drinketh dew."

☞GREGG the *younger* has essayed to call "the editor of the State *Sentinel*" to account for his wrong-doings, in general, and his *inconsideration*, in particular, of the *person* of *Milton's son*, represented, in *himself*, as the almighty 'LOCAL' of the New Albany *Tribune*.

He "informs" us "*this*" and he tells us "*that*," and on *his own* account, at the hazard, too, to use his own quotation, of being sent to

"That undiscovered country from whose bourne,
No traveller returns,"

insists, that of all the everlasting, never ceasing, infernal, eternal, shuffling, falsifying, double-dealing, malicious old line editors of the State, *he* verily believe us to be "*the greatest of them all!*"

The whimperings of the *youthful* "*Local*" of the *Tribune* must certainly excite to infinite merriment the *risible* faculties of his readers. He can allay his fears of injury from us. We couldn't harm a *child*, no matter *what* his puerile crime,—we *wouldn't* hurt a fool, for the misfortune of idiocy elicits, always, sympathy, and calls for sorrow and commiseration. *Play on*, little boy, in your *local* column:—Your father will indulge you, and your neighbors, now and then, will lend you toys to sport with, much as we tees bubbles to babboons, and sour grapes to the jackanapes. But—*dear* young man—dear *Local*, we pray you

Not to let your angry passions rise,
Your little hands were never made
To *tear out* your unfortunate brother's *eyes out.*

We Shall Beat Them.

Of course we shall. Beat what? Why, the opposition! Who will beat them?—The Democratic party, of course? On what issue? The issue of popular sovereignty.—It is the same issue that has ever existed between the Democratic and the anti-democratic parties in this country. It was the doctrine of Hamilton and the elder Adams that the people were not capable of self-government, and therefore should not be trusted with power. Jefferson held differently; and here political parties sprung up, dividing on the principle of popular sovereignty; and on this principle they have remained divided. Issues have changed from time to time only in name. The principles that have characterized the parties are as marked now as ever.

When the elder Adams and his friends passed the Alien and Sedition laws which took from the people the rights of free speech, and gave to Congress the power to punish "Seditious offenders," or those who spoke ill of the government, the measure was opposed by Jefferson and the Democratic party, under the plea of popular sovereignty. So, when the Federals extended the term of residence for the naturalization of foreigners to fifteen years, distrusting their ability for self-government, said laws were opposed and finally repealed by the democratic party in accordance with the views of popular sovereignty.

All our accessions of Territory, either from France, Spain or Mexico, have been steadily opposed by the opposition on the grounds that our country was *too large*—would fall to pieces by its own weight;" or in other words the people inhabiting these territories were not capable of self-government.

It was at one time contended by the opposition that Congress alone through a United States Bank could regulate the exchanges of the country, the people could not; and Congress was invoked by the whig party in '40, and did pass a Bankrupt law by which commercial balances and mercantile accounts were settled without the aid of money.

In all these trials, the cause of the people in the hands of the democratic party, has signally triumphed, and sooner or later it always will.

The issue now dividing political parties in this country is the same that it ever has been, and the parties are the same. There is the democratic party on the one side contending for the principle of popular sovereignty, as in the days of JEFFERSON, and there is the party of Fusion, alias Federalism, contending as usual for Congressional rule. In organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, the Democratic party have incorporated Jefferson's doctrine of self-government, and the fusionists oppose. The former contend that the people of these Territories are capable of regulating their own domestic affairs as well now as six months or six years hence when they shall become States. The latter contend that *Congress* should interfere, and that a body of men, fifteen hundred miles away, not one of whom perhaps, was ever in the Territory, can better judge the wishes of the people and administer to their wants than those living in the country thus governed. Democrats believe in the competency of the people, the fusionists in the omnipotence of Congress.

When JEFFERSON purchased Louisiana of Napoleon, in 1803, it was a slave colony. The third article of that treaty is in these words: "The inhabitants of the ceded Territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they possess."

The property referred to included slaves, and the religion to be protected was Catholic. This treaty, which Congress could not annul, became the supreme law of the land. In 1820, that body, in violation of this treaty, declared that slavery might exist on one side of a line drawn through this territory, but prohibited it on the other. This declaration had no legal validity, and possessed no binding authority on succeeding Congresses, and it has been since annulled by Congress itself, and the inhabitants thereof left free to act for themselves. The question now is, why restore that which was originally unauthorized and wrong? May not the people in all parts of the old Louisiana Territory be safely trusted to act upon whatever concerns their own interests and happiness? If they misjudge and act unwisely, the evil falls upon them, and not upon other portions of the Union. Have not many States acted unwisely on some occasions? Are they therefore to be put under guardianship?

Our political theory is to allow the people the largest liberty possible without endangering the public good. Will the public liberty be endangered by allowing the Territories liberal self-government. We must soon trust the people in most of them to manage State government for themselves. When admitted, each State will, on this subject, be under no control but that of her people. Why wish to control them now? Instead of attending to the affairs of the Territories, the philanthropy of the statesman may be well employed at home in guarding against and correcting those vices, and repressing and punishing those crimes, whose mere description fills so large a share of our public papers.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

BRITISH RAILWAY STATISTICS.—The report that has just been issued from the Railway Department of the Board of Trade brings our knowledge of the statistics connected with these undertakings up to the close of the year 1854, and at a period like the present, when the influence of a war is exerted upon all the concerns and institutions of the country, it is highly satisfactory to discover that in so important a matter as that of railway enterprise there is no falling off to be lamented and no deterioration to be deplored.

The development of passenger traffic has been steady and uninterrupted. The total number of passengers conveyed on the railways of the United Kingdom was, reckoning in millions and discarding the odd figures, for 1849, 63 millions; for 1850, 72; for 1851, 85; for 1852, 89; for 1853, 102; and for the last year, 111.—In stating the receipts from these passengers odd figures become of more consequence, and so we give the sums in full. These for the years above mentioned respectively were £6,277,892, £6,827,761, £7,940,764, £7,763,993, £8,561,077, and £9,174,945.—To serve as the gross receipts of railways for 1854, we must add to the last mentioned sum that of £11,050,779 for goods traffic, being more than a million and a half above the amount received under the same head in 1853.

It will thus be seen that goods return more money to the companies than passengers—a result which expresses a steady and notable tendency in this direction for some years past. In 1849 out of every £100 returnable rather more than £53 was yielded by passengers, and rather more than £46 by goods. The latter, however, crept on, till in 1852 the products were nearly equalized, and as the process still continued, we find goods in 1854 yielding £54 odd of the £100, and passengers but £45 odd; so that in six years time the relative returns from the two sources have been just above counterchanged. In the year 1849 the average rate of dividend on the whole of the ordinary share capital invested in railways, exclusive of returns upon preference share and loans was only 1,88 per cent., whereas the figures last year stood at 3.39.

We come now to the case of accidents—a subject on which, as our readers will remember, we have often submitted arguments for their consideration. The gross number of casualities of this kind appears at first sight somewhat alarming, for in 1853 no fewer than 305 persons were killed outright on the various railways of the United Kingdom and 449 injured, while even last year the deaths were 223, and injuries 453. These amounts, however, admit of successive reductions, until in the end the result is not calculated to terrify a railway passenger endowed with ordinary caution and good sense. First of all, as many as 80 of the 223 persons killed last year were neither passengers nor servants of the company, but trespassers or others brought either by imprudence or misfortune into harm's way.

Next, as many as 73 more were servants, either of the company or of the contractors, who met their deaths through their own misconduct or want of caution. A third deduction of 19 must be made for passengers whose deaths were brought about in a similar manner; so that only 51 fatal accidents remain to be accounted for as beyond the control of the sufferers, and of these 39 befell contractors' or companies' servants. No more than 12 railway passengers, therefore, met their deaths on all the railways in the United Kingdom from causes beyond their own control, and this is certainly not a large proportion out of 111 millions conveyed. Upon the whole, it is obvious that there is great improvement in railway management, although the number of passengers conveyed in 1854 was greater by 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 than in 1853, the number of those killed (from causes beyond their own control) was but 12 in the former year against 36 in the latter. The injuries to passengers show an increase, being 331 against 289.

We notice with satisfaction that the average number of persons employed per mile on railways open for traffic appears to have increased, being returned at 11.59 in 1854, against 10.7 in 1853. On unopened railways the number of those provided with occupations on all railways, opened and unopened together, was 134,810. When we add that the total amount of capital raised for these undertakings up to the 31st of December, 1854, was £286,068,794, the importance of the whole subject will be very readily perceived.

Gorgia Money.

During the progress of the State Fair at Chicago, a mass meeting was held in relation to the trash called Georgia money, which some of the Chicago brokers are endeavoring to crowd upon the people of Illinois, in lieu of coin or good badk bills, in payment for their produce. The result was the passage of the following resolution, without a dissenting voice, viz:

Resolved, That the circulation of unsecured bank notes is dangerous to our interest, and in case of a suspension, the great loss is certain to fall upon us.

Resolved, That the persistency with which Georgia bank operators force thss species of unsecured and irresponsible trash upon the producers and the country, make them the most couspicious of these dangerous institutions.

Resolved, For these and other manifest reasons, we must urge the producing classes to reject all Georgia bills, and all others of a similar character, and we call upon the Legislature to protect us against the circulation of all bank notes not secured as those of our own State, and we call upon the Govenor to lay this subject before them in case of an extra session or at their next regular session

ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL GREATNESS.—"Three things," says John DeWitt, the eminent statesman of Holland, 'are essetnial to prosperity and greatness—*popular liberty, perfect religious toleration, and peace,*" Commenting upon this remark, a contemporary says: "The present opposition to the democratic party has for its basis, opposition to 'popular liberty' in the Territories, and intolerance in religious matters in the States. As to 'peace,' it would be difficult to say what are their views of it—they having been always opposed to peace when war was unnecessary, and strenuous advocates of peace when war was unavoidable!—A bundle of inconsistencies—a block in the way of national progress—its mission has simply been an annoyance, its occasional success the worst punishment that could be self-inflicted. It has left no other mark upon the government than the violence of its opposition, the impotence of its success, and the folly of its legislation."

☞The Indianapolis *Republican* says there are eight hundred Know Nothing Councils in this State, with a membership of seventy-five thousand voters.—*Putnam Banner.*

The *Republican* said this, however, *before* the election, and while it was under the editorial charge of *that* preacher.

☞The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* writes:

Very sad developments, I am sorry to say, are likely soon to be made in this city, growing out of the non-settlement of Mr. Webster's estate.

☞Mr. Dixon is a Senator from Kentucky, and so was Henry Clay, but here the similitude ceases. Henry Clay was the author of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Dixon was the author of its repeal. When Senator Douglas first introduced the Nebraska bill, it did not provide for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Dixon offered an amendment expressly repealing that great measure of pacification.—*Madison Banner.*

It seems that the *Banner can* speak the truth *after* the election, when nothing is to be lost by it. But if Mr. DIXON, the successor of HENRY CLAY in the U. S. Senate, was the "author of the *repeal* of the Missouri Compromise," why have the *Banner*, and all the other Fusion papers in the State, kept the fact from their readers so long? Why have they cursed and damned Senator DOUGLAS as the "author" for the last eighteen months, until two elections have passed by since the Compromise was repealed? Do they begin to find out that they can make no more political capital out of the repeal? Has the result of the recent election in Indiana opened their eyes, and convinced them that they must try some new humbug, to gull their readers for the future? Abuse of the "little giant" has had its day; and now Mr. DIXON, the national Whig Senator from Kentucky, must encounter it. But he has nothing more to fear from the vials of Abolition wrath than Senator DOUGLAS. Every true friend of the Constitution and the Union, who voted for the repeal, will be triumphantly sustained, by the "second-sober thought" of the people, no matter whether he is a National Whig or a National Democrat.

The *Banner*, however, is grossly at fault in saying that "HENRY CLAY was the author of the Missouri Compromise." Mr. CLAY himself, in his great speech in the Senate in 1850, disowned its paternity. He declared, that "so far from his being the author of the Compromise, he was not even a member of the House of Congress in which it originated." The truth is, that no one could then be found who was willing to acknowledge himself as its author. It was always the cause of heartburning and contention in the country; and we heartily rejoice that the sovereign people, at the recent elections in Indiana, Pennsylvania, Maine, and other States, have put their seal of condemnation upon the political traitors and agitators who have so long kept up the contention.

☞We have seen an article in the Vincennes *Gazette* copied in the *Journal* as a matter of course, stating that Lieut. Gov. Willard was so intoxicated during his late visit to Vincennes, that he had to be led to the cars by two of his political friends—being unable to get there without assistance. Now we pronounce the whole story a fabrication, FALSE IN EVERY PARTICTLAR. *There were at least twenty gentlemen from Evansville present on the occasion alluded to, some of whom were present with Gov. Willard nearly all the time he was in Vincennes, and who could not fail to know the fact as stated in the Gazette, if true, and every one of whom will pronounce it* FALSE. The editor of the *Gazette* was present when Gov. Willard spoke, and felt the biting sarcasm of the speaker "The galled jade" winced under it, hence, this most false and malicious statement relative to the Governor. *Evansville Enquirer.*

Now, if the editor of the New Albany *Tribune*, who published the *Gazette's* vile *libel* on Gov. WILLARD, and who expressed his *regrets* at the necessity of the publication, and declared his good feelings for that gentleman, as he professes to be, he will disclaim the calumny, and publish a contradiction of the charge. That it is a base slander he must be convinced by the above quoted article.

The object of the *Gazette* and *Tribune* in making this last assault upon Gov. W., is easily seen through. They have been seeking for months, by misrepresentation and falsehood, to detract from the well-earned and highly deserved meed of praise bestowed upon that gentleman for his political integrity and devotion to and defence of Democratic principles. Failing in this onslaught upon his political acts, they seek, by detraction and libel upon his *private* life, to stain his character and reputation, and thus destroy the influence which he has among the people of the State. In this, as in the other, they have signally failed—and their lying missiles will rebound to their own injury. Human depravity could lead men to no meaner or more disreputable a course than that pursued by the *Gazette* and *Tribune* editor, towards Gov. WILLARD.

LITTLE GIANT CORN CRUSHERS.—We call the attention of our farming community to the advertisement of Messrs. SCOTT & HEDGES in another column of our paper. The unrivaled popularity and success of their works, in the manufacture and sale of the Little Giant Mill during the past few years, is a sure guarantee to the farmer who gets hem that it is no mere experimental, catch-penny, or swindling concern. There were scores of our farmers upon the Fair grounds, last week, who came forward and testified (before the crowds that were around the Mill, seeing it work,) in favor of the performance of it during the past year, in their own hands, and also, that in every case a saving of more than the cost had been realized by them, and that no ordinary consideration would induce them to be without them. One farmer near this city, who had ground over 3000 bushels, said the Mill ground fully as well at the close as at the beginning. Stock feeding is every day becoming more and more important in our State, and we are well assured that these Mills will become an indispensable farm implement, as those who have used them uniformly claim a saving of from one-fourth to one-third in quantity, and also a great saving in the time, of fattening stock. Mr. HEDGES, while exhibiting the Little Giant last week, put it to a severe test, by grinding strips of boards, sticks, and some half-dozen brick-bats, and challenged his competitors to a like trial—which was not accepted, however. This he done, he said, to show that as all such were liable to be among corn, in the course of time, the Mill would stand to crush them as it did on that occasion, although many expected he would fail; but not so. We have noticed, lately, the comments of the Cincinnati press upon the extent and completeness of the Little Giant Works.

☞The friends of Mr. Buchanan, since the Pennsylvania election, say that he need not trouble himself about coming home to look after his chance for the Democratic nomination for '56. They say that the Pensylvania Democracy have given him the inside track, and that he will hold it at the Cincinnati convention. The election in Indiana will very materially enhance the prospects of our fovorite, Senator BRIGHT.—*Evansville Enquirer.*

SALE OF COWS.—Yesterday a fine lot of twenty cows, together with their calves, were sold in the city, for shipment, at $45 00 per head. They were shipped to New Orleans on the Niagara at the rate of $6 00 per head, making their prime cost, together with feed, at about $52 per head in New Orleans.—*Louisville Courier.*

HONORABLE ACQUITTAL.—David Raleigh, Esq., Pension Agent at Evansville, Indiana, whom a late grand jury maliciously found a bill of indictment against, was honorably acquitted last Wednesday. Judge Niblack, of the Circuit Court, dismissed the case, the indictment being illegal, and there being no evidence against the defendant.

☞The late gale in the Gulf of Mexico was felt quite severely all along the coast of Florida, as well as on the coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, where it did so much damage.

Seward—The Agrarian.

The following article, which we take from the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, is well written and very much to the point. It becomes us well to keep an eye on SEWARD and on CHASE, and all men of similar peculiarities. Their characters should be made familiar to the people, and their incendiary teachings—their demoralizing influence, held up to public consideration. It is around such men as these that the discordant elements of the opposition must gather. They are the best exponents of the party whose vitality is fanaticism, and which lives only in *opposition* to the *principle*, justice and right.

The *Enquirer* says:

The North should watch narrowly the the course of this arch intriguer and false, hollow-hearted demagogue. In his stump speeches, he is assailing Southern slavery, because he says it is an aristocratic institution. He well knows that the possession of land, without slaves, invests the owner with all the power of the aristocrat, without any of his noble sentiments and generous feelings. He well knows that to emancipate slaves, black or white, is but to get rid of the personal and individual obligation to support, to govern, to protect, to provide for them.—He is a learned man, not like what John Quincy Adams was,

A bookfull blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head!

But a scholar, who has generalized, digested and assimilated, what he has read! With a heart, with moral and religious convictions, he would be a great man. Without them, he is cunning and silly. "None do love him," none trust him. At present he it the tool of the Isms—but the Isms despise, distrust and contemn him more than we do; for passion, sentiment, fanaticism, without reason, are *their* sole guides. They make use of him, because he is cold, cautious, cunning, calculating. He is trying to make use of them, because he knows their enthusiasm is contagious, infectious and epidemic. It is a dangerous alliance, and the North must look to it.

Here, at the South, the voters are interested in sustaining the institution of private property, for four-fifths of their own property. Small property holders are always conservative, for they never, like Gerrit Smith, become Philosophers, and invite the public to take their possessions.

If it were possible after freeing the blacks, to keep them in orderly subjection, like the poor whites of Western Europe, the masters would, by their liberation, get their labor cheaper, and make as good a bargain as the nobility and landholders of Europe have done by a similar proceeding. It is an experiment which nobody will be willing to try; for emancipation would be the prelude to the right of suffrage, and New Yorkers would teach them to use that right to "vote themselves a farm."

Seward is insidiously and indirectly harping on the mob of the North to practical agrarianism. The avowed Abolitionists, such as Greely, Goodell, Andrews, &c., are less dangerous, because they are more candid. The scene enacted by unemployed laborers in the streets of New York last winter, the thwarting course of law and justice by the anti-renters, and the frequent appeals to the "Higher Law," show that there is danger ahead. Union, strict union with the South, is the only path of safety for North and South; for social revolution at the North would be the precursor for civil war, in which the South would be involved, and whose issue none can foresee. Let the country BEWARE of SEWARD.

☞The vote of Indiana at the late election falls short of that of 1854 about 50,000! The old liners have polled twenty thousand less, and the Republican party thirty thousand less than they did last year. Little indeed, have the old liners to rejoice over. There is yet a majority of ten thousand Republicans in the State of Indiana, and that majority will be polled at the next Presidential election.—*Montgomery Journal.*

How does the *Journal* know the complexion and the proportion of the 50,000 votes that were *not* cast at the late election? The assertion made is merely an *assertion*,—a *Know Nothing* assertion, which, among men that love the truth, is worse than no assertion whatever. The presumption is, and all we can do in a matter of this kind is to *presume*, that as many Democratic voters were kept from the polls by sickness and other causes as fusion voters.

But, if we take the *Journal's* estimate, the deduction is still a false one. The Democratic majority in the late election will foot up not less than 20,000. Acknowledging, then, for the sake of argument, that of the votes *not* cast, there were ten thousand more of Fusionists than of Democrats, and we still have a clear majority for the Democratic party of TEN THOUSAND VOTES. Drowning men will catch at a straw. We will show the Fusionists that in the Presidential contest we will be able to *count* a majority of *thirty thousand* votes, against a combination of *all* the *isms* which may be conglomerated into one discordant mass.

Judge Blackford.

The Washington correspondent of the Putnam *Banner* furnishes the following illustration of the tenacity with which Judge Blackford adheres to his old homebred habits in spite of his new dignity:

I cannot refrain from giving you a few items relating to Judge Blackford, one of the Judges of Claims. It is not uncommon to see him in a common omnibus with a parcel of Irish laborers, riding up and down Pennsylvania Avenue our principal street. And it is equally as common to see him going from the Court room to his boarding house, with both his arms full of books and papers. In your State such things would not be noticed, but here every thing of the kind attracts attention—one of the Secretaries or the Head of a Bureau, would rather stick his hands in the fire than be guilty of the like. I like to see the Judge hold on to his primitive Hoosier notions. It shows an independent spirit but few of our great men possess.

☞Hon. A. H. STEVENS, of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy in a cold night, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian to guide, to protect or to direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way.—These kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence led him on and he reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man, had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estate. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy, years before welcomed by her deceased husband. The stimulus of warm and tenacious gratitude, was now added to the ordinary motive connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity—and," Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent an electric thrill through the house, "that orphan boy stands before you."

NEW STATE BANK.—On Thursday last the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Branch here: John P. Usher, Wm. R. McKeen, Lewis M. Cook, Thomas Dowling, and Wm. E. McLean. These Directors were sworn into office, and entered on the discharge of their duties.

At a meeting of the Directors held pursuant to notice, John P. Usher, Esq., was elected President, and Thomas Dowling, Esq., appointed Delegate to the parent Board, to convene at Indianapolis on the 31st inst.—*Terre Haute Courier.*

RACHEL made her first appearance in Boston on Monday evening. The house was very full, and the papers speak of her performance in very high terms. Even the old Daily *Advertiser* has an article two columns and a half in length upon the play.

The Destiny of Kansas.

Under the above caption, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* furnishes a very interesting article showing most conclusively, and, as we have argued from the first, that Kansas *must* be a *free* State. Congress has made no slave State free; she has no authority to do so. Congress can neither make nor prevent slavery in the Territories, because she has no right or authority to *act* in the premises.

The PEOPLE *have* made slave States *free*; the people will prohibit slavery in most of our Territories—for the very simple reason that the majority of emigrants, from the North or the South, are opposed to the *peculiar* institution—some from principle, some from policy. The *Plain Dealer's* article shows distinctly that this will hold true as regards Kansas, and we consequently give it without further comment:

First—A large majority of the actual citizens are free State men, as demonstrated by their recent vote for Reeder. There is no mistake about that. Probably there are many more in favor of a free State than were willing to identify themselves in the Reeder revolution, so that even the vote for Reeder, large as it is, is not a fair test of the Free State strength. In our opinion, and from all the evidences we can get, there are *three* free State men to one slave State, and the disproportion is increasing all the time by reason of the pro-slavery men leaving the Territory, where they have become satisfied their slave property is not safe, and the constant accession from free and slave States of Free State men.

The freedom of Kansas is no longer a problem, but is a matter of fact as much as any future event. With such a free State, made up of fighting freemen, located in rear and adjoining the senior slave States of Arkansas and Missouri, with the Benton party and papers, making half the population and Press of Missouri, how long can slavery last there when it is known that by the U. S. Census of '40 and '50 slavery, from quite natural causes, was already on the decrease?

The second fact is this—that from an article in this day's paper copied from a *pro-slavery* paper in Kansas, it appears the Missourians *do* frequent the Territory in lawless hordes, and *do* vote the pro-slavery ticket by thousands in violotion of all law and all decency. Confession is the highest species of testimony, and when these pro-slavery papers, in the interest politically of Atchison and Stringfellow confess it, we are left no alternative but to *believe*. This fact shows that without the lawless aid of Missourians, slavery would be *nowhere* in that Territory. And what is true of Kansas is true of every other Territory outside of the present slavery limits. Under the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska law, wherever the people are left to regulate this matter without the interference of Congress or a border State, the spread of slavery is impossible. This was the opinion of Everett, Cass, Douglas, and every candid man in the Senate, so expressed at the time of the passage of said law. Houston went further, and said "it was putting the knife to the throat of the South." We have had every confidence in the practical operation of this great principle, notwithstanding the unlooked for outrageous interference of Missouri ruffians in Kansas affairs: and from the first we have predicted just what we now with our own eyes see, the inevitable freedom of that Territory. It matters not whether Whitfield or Reeder gets a seat in Congress so far as this question is concerned. It will not change a vote in Kansas against freedom, and so long as that vote remains unchanged, so long will Kansas remain free.

What Next?

The people of Indiana by a majority of not less than *thirty thounand*, have placed their *protest* on the despotic Liquor Law which now disgraces our Statute book.

No party therefore, will be found sufficiently foolish and suicidal to risk another campaign on a platform embodying the principles of the present law. The temperance question in its present shape will be ignored and spit upon by its friends as an obsolete question, not to be thought of as a political question. Indeed, the cause of temperance in a *moral point* of view has received a stab from its pretended friends, who would not be satisfied with any law that did not embrace the doctrine of "search seizure and confiscation" that it will not recover from in many long years.

The hydra-headed Sam, too, who one year ago was everywhere victorious, has by the "second sober thought" of the people been crushed to death, and is so dead in the noble State of Indiana, that the most powerful galvantic battery could not make a single nerve twitch in his putrid carcass. His Satellites may howl and weep over his mangled corpse, but all their incantations, and efforts to breathe the breath of life into his defunct body will be unavailing.

The mongrels will therefore be driven to the necessity of making their next fight on the only plank in their platform that is at all tenable, to wit: the Slavery plank, although the principles contained in the Nebraska bill were fully discussed in the last canvass, still they will show fight upon this question of slavery. They will harp loud and long upon what they are pleased to term the "Nebraska swindle," the "violation of a sacred compact," "Missouri border ruffians," and all the worn out cant slang of Abolition Orators.

Old Liners, however, are ready for the contest when it shall come, and we want to see the issue made upon the principle of "non-intervention." We want to see the parties face the music upon this very doctrine, the establishment of which we believe the peace and harmony of the Union depends.—*Lebanon Pioneer.*

THE ELECTION STILL TO COME IN 1855.—Louisiana votes on Monday, November 5, for State Officers and five Representatives to Congress. Mississippi, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers, and five representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers but no Governor or Lieutenant Governor. Wisconsin, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers. Massachusetts, Tuesday, Nov 6, Governor, State officers and Legislature. Maryland, Wednesday, November, 7, six representatives to Congress, two State officers, Legislature, &c. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the Legislature in each State elects one United States Senator.

UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The following table shows the amount of duties received at seven of the principal ports of the United States for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, as compared with the previous year:

	1855.	1854.
New York	$10,657,000	13,767,000
Boston	2,149,000	2,302,000
Philadelphia	1,186,000	1,374000
Baltimore	264,000	325,000
Charleston	113,000	99,000
New Orleans	261,000	545,000
St. Louis	80,000	260,000
Total	$14,600,000	$18,672,000

MINNESOTA ELECTION.—Full returns give Rice, Democrat, 3,214; Marshall, Fusion, 2,434; Olmstead, Know-Nothing, 1,430; Rice over Marshall, 781; over Olmstead, 1,485.

Well done Minnesota. You can come in with or without knocking.

So the Know-nothings have 1,430 votes in Minnesota, all told.

POLITICAL CLERGYMAN.—We are pleased to observe that many of the prominent religious journals of the country are administering severe rebukes to clergymen taking an active part in politics. The *Christian Intelligencer*, (Presbyterian,) of a recent date, remarks as follows in relation to such prostitutors of the clerical office: "While the great body of clergymen of all denominations remember that Christ's kingdom is not of this world, and that their proper business as ministers is to preach the *gospel as the sole adequate remedy for all public and social, as well as spiritual wrong*, there are a few others in each denomination, who think Christianity too slow, and the Divine method too erroneous, and so they turn in with demagogues, and infidels, and humanitarian reformers, and, like the happy flies on chariot wheels, raise a great dust, parity for their own admiration, and partly to show what tremendous effect their progressive