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.

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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. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1855.

Texan Troubles with the Indians.

Our Southern exchanges furnish us with detailed accounts of some of the difficulties the border settlers of Texas are compelled to contend with. From what we gather, it appears that the outrages of the Indians have been so great, and so frequent, as to drive Governor PEASE to the necessity of calling out a company of volunteers, to assist the United States troops in punishing the marauding parties who infest the regions bordering on Mexico. The Indians, emboldened by the impunity with which they could devastate the country along the poorly guarded frontier, have accustomed themselves to crossing in large numbers from their Mexican retreats beyond the Rio Grande, and spreading terror among our settlers, slaughtering without mercy, men, women and children, of every age. It has even been suspected that the Mexicans themselves, disguised as Indians, have taken part in these inhuman forays, and that the parties engaged find protection across the river from the Mexican authorities.

On the second day of last month, Capt. CALLAHAN, of San Antonio, in command of 111 Volunteer Rangers, entered the Mexican Territory, receiving, as he declares, the most friendly professions of good will from the Mexican officials. The events which transpired, however, have given the Captain good reason for the belief that he was basely deceived by the people of Mexico and their official authorities. On being informed that the expedition would not interfere with Mexican rights, but was intended only to punish the Indians, who it was thought found protection within their borders, they made no objection whatever to its progress. Their friendship it seems, however, was only designed to lead the Texans into the snare set for them by the Tipas, which would have succeeded in their destruction but for the indomitable bravery of the men under Capt. CALLAHAN, who fought their way through seven or times their number of Indians.

The circumstances of the encounter are about as follows:

On the 3d day of last month the Texans under Capt. CALLEHAN having crossed the Rio Grande, proceeded on their march in the direction of San Fernando, in the neighborhood of which the enemy were encamped. At about three o'clock in the afternoon an effort was made by the seemingly accidental appearance of three Indian Chieftains, and their flight, to decoy the Americans in persint, and of course, draw them into an ambuscade. Capt. C. was upon his guard, and instead of following, formed his men into line of battle and awaited the attack of the enemy. These were composed of both Mexicans and Indians, and amounted to several hundred in number. They at once emerged from the woods, and filing in front and to the right and left of the Texans, at once opened a brisk and continuous fire. As we stated, Capt. Callahan immediately ordered charge, and cut his way through the opposing forces, killing some thirty or forty of their number. The following is his own discription:

"Whilst making the charge, the left flank of the enemy, which extended for near half a mile, came in our rear and opened on us a very severe fire, during which four of our gallant men were killed. The front and right flank on which we charged, after a galling fire, fled before us, leaving us in possession of the position which it was our object and determination to gain. Then we discovered that our enemy numbered some six or seven hundred, as all their footmen were concealed in the timber and had not advanced in view on the prarie.

My men formed in a strong position beneath the bank of a small creek on which the enemy had been encamped, and their whole force coming up against us, we continued the battle for about three hours, when they fled in the direction of San Fernando, leaving, as we heard this evening, some 85 killed and with the loss of 100 wounded.—This we learn from some Mexicans who were engaged in the battle. The same Mexicans have also informed me that the actual number of our enemy was 750 men. After the retreat of the enemy, which was about dark, we, supposing that they would come on us again before day, with large reinforcements, fell back to the Rio Grande, where we would be safe from any number of men and any quantity of artillery they might bring against us. Approaching the town of Piedras Negras about sunrise, we took possession of it, and now occupy a position opposite Eagle Pass, on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

Whigs.

The STRAIGHT OUT Whigs of New York held a Convention on the 23d ult, at Constitution Hall, but failed to nominate a State Ticket. Three-fourths of the counties were represented, yet the delegates evidently looked into the future with many forebodings.

We clip the two following resolutions, which go to show that the *Straight Out* Whigs of the Empire State are not to be abolitionized.

Resolved, That to establish a Northern party on geographical landmarks, where, voters, before they vote, must study the map rather than the constitution, is to make necessary and to justify the establishment of a Southern party also, to exclude all from the North. And that all such parties are not only in violation of the solemn warnings of Washington's Farewell address, but revolutionary in spirit and in results, if not in intention; utterly subversive of all unity of action among the people of our thirty-one independent states. We know of no existing circumstances to justify a sacrifice of the peace and harmony of the 26,000,000 of white Americans to the imaginary benefit of the three and a half millions of Africans among us.

Resolved, That because we have neither time nor organization sufficient to give promise of any practical result, we deem it inexpedient at this time to nominate a state ticket.

☞The Democracy held a most enthusiastic mass meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston, last Thursday night. They are determined to make a clean sweep of Massachusetts, and elect ERASMUS D. BEACH, their candidate for Governor, by a big majority.

FOUND GUILTY.—Graham who was tried at Paducah last week for the murder of his concubine, was found guilty.

Slavery.

The brothers in the great cause of niggerism, the editors of the Madison *Courier* and the New Albany *Tribune*, love each other very much. The *Courier* editor deals the following *compliment* to his cotemporary, which we must contend is undeserved, for it is not difficult to see that MILTON GREGG has been *driven* into the fold, and is rapidly becoming a first rate Abolitionist:

INDIANA ELECTION.—A friend has furnished us with a number of Milton Gregg's New Albany *Tribune*, in which there are elaborate calculations and rows of figures to prove that the result of the election is owing to the *general* apathy and (we would say criminal) indifference of the members of the American party. These, Mr. Gregg says, stayed at home—did not vote; hence the favorable result for the bogus democrats.

Unfortunately for Mr. Gregg's calculations but fortunately for the credit of the Americans, there is no such American party in the State of Indiana as described in the *Tribune*. Since the disruption of the Grand Council at Philadelphia, and the secession of the Northern members, Mr. Gregg has adhered to the fortunes of the pro-slavery or Southern fraction of the order; and when he writes of or about the "American party," it is fair to presume that he means that fraction. As we have said, there is no such American party in Indiana—the resolutions of the last Grand Council of the State proves this. In July last the American party, though it preserved its separate organization intact, and independent of the Republican party, did not interfere with or seek to control it; having lost all hope of agreement with the pro-slavery fraction, it indicated a desire to act in good faith with the outside opponents of the bogus democratic party and within the Republican organization. We believe that they have, where they have acted, performed their part of the implied agreement in good faith.

Tying it Again.

A New York paper comments thus, *severely*, upon Mr. WYKOFF, whose "Courtship and its Consequences," written with consumate tact and talent, has enjoyed within the past year a great *run* with the literary public:

"The Chevalier is now in London, trying that manly spirit which distinguishes him, to force himself on Miss Gamble. Our good nature might pardon him the crime that threw him into the Genoa prison, or the baseness which made him sell his country's interest to the Minister of England, but everything like manhood recoils at the disgusting project he now so cynically avows. It is indeed almost a pity that he should not succeed, if only to see which of the two could first, we will not say poison—but annoy to death the other. On such matters it were wished that there were a better public opinion and more severely enforced, though perhaps in their eye the wasting of a manhood in a vain pursuit will be a sufficient punishment."

☞The New Albany *Tribune* has so far retracted its unfounded charge made lately against Gov. WILLARD as to publish in its columns the following article from the Evansville *Enquirer*:

"We have seen an article in the Vincennes *Gazette*, copied into 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, a falsehood in every particular. 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."

STOP THAT BOY!—A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor, he is elder than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honored than the Mayor of the town, and higher than the President. Stop that boy, he is going too fast; he don't know his speed. Stop him ere tobacco shatters his nerves, ere pride ruins his character; ere the loafer masters the man; ere good ambition and manly strength give way to low pursuits and brutish sims.—Stop all such boys; they are legion; the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproachers of themselves.—*Exchange.*

If you can't stop him, give him a kick, and tell him to *go it while he's young*. Such, we should suppose, would, at least, be the alternative of the author of the above paragraph. We are a friend to the boys, and must confess to something of a *liking* for *fast* boys. The term *fast young men* applies to a different character entirely of the *genus homo*. We love to see an independent, brave and noble boy—a boy that's *up to snuff;* that's full of fun; that *drives* his way through the world, and *breaks down* and *tears up* the things that obstruct his way. We *wouldn't stop* such boys. They make the men who control the destinies of our nation.

☞A Young lady arrived at Galesburgh, Michigan, last week to take the cars. While waiting she was grossly insulted. A warrant was issued for the rascal. The moment the rascal reached the hotel the citizens forcibly took him from the hands of the officers, stripped him of all his clothing, smeared him with tar from head to foot, coated him thoroughly with feathers, and, after trotting him through the streets straddle of an oak rail, gave the new plumed bird four minutes to run five miles, which he accomplished satisfactorily on the express train, which arrived soon after.

THE NEW-HAVEN MURDER.—The Hartford *Times*, speaking of the murder of Mrs. Randolph, by her husband in New Haven, remarks:

"It is said that the murdered woman was the same woman for whom Potter was hung several years since for the murder of Osborne, borrowed a gold watch, and not being able to obtain it again for its owner, (Osborne) met him by appointment, and to conceal one crime committed another and a worse one. Curious coincident, that the instigator of that murder should meet her fate in such a similar, yet more horrid manner.

☞Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, has accepted the invitation of the committee on the slavery lectures to deliver a lecture on the 24th of January next, in the Tremont Temple, Boston.

He announces as his subject the consistency of African slavery with the Constitution of the United States and republican institutions, and the effect of the American Revolution upon the African race.

THE ISRAELITES CONFERENCE AT CLEVELAND.—The First Conference of American Israelites, comprising the Rabbies and delegates from the various congregations in the United States, convened at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday last, by the election of Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, President; Rev. Dr. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, Secretary. Most of the afternoon was devoted to preliminary discussion, and the consideration of a platform basing the entire proceedings of the Conference upon the inspiration of the Bible and the teachings of Talmud, which was finally adopted. Among the Rabbis present were Rev. Dr. Isaac Lesser, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Gothelf, of Louisville; Rev. Dr. Rottenheim, of Cincinnati; Rabbi Calisch, of Cleveland; and Dr. Merzbacher, of New York. The second day was devoted to the discussion of the derivation of the Talmud, whether it was of divine origin, or the work of the elders of Israel in the days of Moses and Joshua; decided as the result of both—i.e. that it is partly spiritual, partly rabbinical; a divine treatise upon the Scriptures, and more particularly the Pentateuch.

☞The interest the native citizens of the United States take in the war between the Allies and Russia is so unmistakably on the side of the latter power as to be annoying to many, if not the greater part of the adopted citizens and aliens. That Americans should prefer the success of Russia to that of England and France is unaccountable to the two classes of people in the United States we have mentioned. There is an interest, which the United States and the world have in common with Russia. That common interest is the liberty of worship to all classes of Christians in Turkey, Constantinople to be a free port, the Bosphorus a common avenue, and the Euxine the bazaar of the commerce of the world.

THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.—The Tennessee House of Representatives, on Thursday, by a vote of 37 to 26, adopted a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House "that the Bank of Tennessee should be put in a gradual state of liquidation by the present General Assembly." The Governor, in his message, and the President of the Bank, in his report to the Legislature, both recommend the winding up of the institution.

Branch of the New State Bank.

The New Albany Branch of the State Bank of Indiana was organized on Thursday last and elected the following directory for the ensuing year:

Jesse J. Brown,
W. S. Culbertson,
P. M. Wilcox,
P. R. Stoy,
Thomas Humphreys.

At a meeting of the directory elected, Jesse J. Brown was chosen President, and Victor A. Pepin cashier. There are one hundred and fifty-six stockholders in this branch, and the stock is very equally divided among them.

No bank in the State starts out with more favorable auspices. The directory are all men of financial experience, and most of them have long been connected with the banking houses of this city.

Mr. J. J. Brown will make an able President, and in Mr. Pepin, whose financial ability is everywhere acknowledged, the bank will have a competent and faithful officer.—We congratulate the stockholders and the community in having a bank that will fully meet the requirements of the business men, and at the same time be remunerative to the stockholders.—*New Albany Ledger.*

☞"All the Democrats with whom we have conversed on the subject, are decidedly in favor of holding our State Convention on the 8th of January. Many reasons could be urged in favor of the suggestion, but we have no space now to refer to them. Suffice it, that, in our opinion, the principles of the Democratic party never lose importance by full discussion, and the sooner our candidates are in the field, the better it will be for the interest we desire to promote.

"The Central Committee should, at least, act in the matter, and decide either for or against the day which has been mentioned by a very respectable number of our friends.

We take the above from the *State Sentinel* of last Saturday. So far as we have heard any expression on the subject in this part of the State, it has universally been in favor of the 8th of January for the Convention.

As the *Sentinel* says, we have nothing to lose and everything to gain by a full discussion of Democratic principles; therefore, let us have our candidates in the field at an early day. We say the 8th is the day, by all means.—*Covington Friend.*

THE ONLY PEACE RUSSIA WILL ACCEPT.—When the evacuation of South Sebastopol was announced at the court of St. Petersburgh, Dr. ——, an intelligent but free spoken Tennesseean, now in that city, said, in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine—"Will this influence a peace?" "The only peace Russia will accept," was the remarkable reply of the Prince, "must not only guarantee liberty of worship to all classes of Christians in Turkey, but it must constitute and declare Constantinople a free port, the Bosphorus a common avenue, and the Euxine the bazaar of the commerce of the world."—A grand and significant pledge for our peaceful republic of free intercourse with all the world.

EUGENIE AND HER BABY.—The Parisian journals are camparing notes and making shrewd calculations with regard to the exact period when Louis Napoleon will become a happy father, and the throne of France have an heir. They are also speculating upon the political results of such an increase. The latest intelligence is that the mother was doing well, which will be interesting to mothers generally, and young mothers in particular.

☞Jno. Wise, the celebrated Aeronaut, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, gives it as his opinion that Winchester, who went up with a balloon from Norwalk, O., on the 24 inst., and has not since been heard from, came down on Lake Erie and was drowned.

☞Mrs. Davidson, of Delaware, Walworth Co., Wis., while stepping from one car to another on a railroad near Chicago, a few days since, fell between them, and was so injured that both her legs had to be amputated between the knees and ankles.

☞The trial of Steele, of Rome, for rape on a woman aged *seventy-two* years, was concluded this morning. The prisoner was sent up for *ninety days.—Union Telegraph.*

Sent up! He should have been hung up! They need some such example in York State.

☞H. T. Sample & Sons are packing from six to eight hundred head of cattle per week. The great bulk of it is designed for the English market.—*Lafayette Journal.*

☞The Bloomington *News-Letter* runs up the name of Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT for President, and HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, for Vice President.

☞The "cullud gemmen" of Buffalo have held several meetings lately, and have concluded to *fuse* with the Republican party. The accession is considered a *strong* one.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The *regular* course of lectures, nine in number, will commence before this Association, on the fourth day of December next.—The inimitable PAUL BROWN, will, we are informed, be the first who will open before our public. Among his successors will be Professor BUTLER, of Crawfordsville, a gentleman of fine educational acquirements, and many other of the first intellects of the country.

The Season Tickets to the lectures of the Christian Association are now out, and may be found at the office of Mr. WILLIAM SHEETS, or at the Jewelry Establishment of Mr. E. J. BALDWIN, under the Bates House. Every citizen of Indianapolis should lend his encouragement to this scheme, adopted with the laudable purpose of giving us the advantages derived from lectures of the best talent of the country.

National Convention.

Editors of Sentinel:—Please permit me to inquire whether it is understood that the Democratic State Central Committee are to apportion and designate the delegates who are to attend the National Convention which assembles in May next? That is to say, are they (the members of the Committee,) to decide what number of delegates each county shall have, and on what day they shall be selected by the Democracy? If you have anything definite at hand in this matter, an item from you on the subject would be of interest to a part of your readers.

OHIO CO. CORRESPONDET.

In answer to the above, we will state that the last National Convention apportioned the Delegates for the one which should follow—that the apportionment gives *two* Delegates to each Congressional District, and *four* to the State at large.

The duty of appointing the four Delegates for the State at large will devolve upon the next State Convention. Congressional Delegates may be appointed either by the Delegates from each Congressional District, assembled at the State Convention, or by a Convention of the Districts respectively, held within their own borders. Upon the next State Convention will devolve the duty of deciding whether the Congressional Delegates shall, during its session, be appointed by the Delegates assembled from the counties composing the respective Districts, or whether the appointment of Congressional Delegates shall be left to Congressional Conventions at home.

Many arguments could be urged in favor of both plans. We might do injustice to others who believe their opinions to be worth more than we do ours, if we expressed our preference between the two plans suggested. We will say, however, that custom has given sanction to the former plan—that of appointing our National Delegates at the State Convention, which, probably, is the best that could be adopted.

☞The Miami County *Sentinel*, while it urges no particular objection to the 8th of January, as the day for a State Convention, suggests the possibility of its being better to postpone the time until subsequent to the National Convention. The necessity of appointing, or *providing* for the appointment of our National Delegates, is the objection to this. We cannot easily avoid holding the Convention previous to May next.

Party Names.

It is curious to trace the history of party names in this country. The Democratic party has never changed its name. From the origin of the government, it has steadily held its own primitive designation. Its enemies have often attempted to fasten on it some odious title, but have never yet succeeded.

But the party opposed to the Democracy has changed its name so often that it is difficult to keep posted up in the changes. In olden time it was the Federal party. In the contest between General JACKSON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the opponents of the Democracy chose to be called National Republicans. Under JACKSON'S administration they assumed the name of Whigs. One year ago they gloried in the name of the Fusion party. Now they are attempting to assume the name Republican. The next name will probably be the *Abolition* party. No matter what name they assume, they will hardly make it long respectable. The only name ever rendered respectable was that of Whig. The old Whig party was an honorable and highly respectable party. It numbered among its advocates many of the ablest and best men of the nation, or, indeed, of the age; but the party seems now disbanded, and the most worthy members of it are wheeling into the Democratic ranks. The Democratic party never stood so well as now. We have got rid of all the unreliable, and have received accessions from the disbanded Whigs of the choicest and most substantial members. We have really made some very good exchanges.

AN UNEXPECTED FINISH.—Speaking of the tendency of temperance orators to set forward themselves as previous examples of the blighting effects of drink, the London correspondent of the *Inverness Adv.* says: This predilection was smartly satirized the other evening at a temperance meeting. A person in the hall got up and said, 'My friends, three months ago I signed the pledge. (Clapping of hands and approving cheers.) In a month afterwards, my friends, I had a sovereign in my pocket—a thing I never had before.—(Clapping and loud cheers.) In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back—a thing I never had before. (Cheers and clapping much louder.) A fortnight after that, my friends I bought a coffin. The audience was going to cheer here, but stopped and looked serious. 'You wonder,' continued the lecturer, 'why I bought the coffin. Well my friends, I bought the coffin because I felt pretty certain that if I kept the pledge another fortnight I should want one.'"

NEW BANKS.—We see by the following note from the Treasurer of State, that the citizens of Parke County, have established a new Bank called "The Parke County Bank."

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
Indianapolis, Nov. 1, '55.

The Parke County Bank has complied with the conditions of the amended free Bank Law of the State. Her securities deposited in this office, are nearly all Indiana 5 per cents, taken at 83½ cents to the Dollar, upon which she receives $100 of Bank Bills for every $110 so deposited. This makes her circulation equal to gold under any contingency. The stsokholders are wealthy, and all citizens of the county in which the Bank is located. There can be no Bank in the Union more safe or more entitled to the confidence of the community.

W. R. NOFSINGER,
Treasurer of State.

For the State Sentinel.

Stephen A. Douglas Sick.

TERRE HAUTE, Oct. 31, 1855.

EDITOR SENTINEL—DEAR SIR:—The Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is at this time in our city, the guest and patient of Dr. E. READ. The distinguished Senator has been in bad health for the last two weeks, the result of exposure and fatigue in filling his appointments to speak in Southern, Middle and Eastern Illinois.

On Saturday last, he made a most eloquent speech of more than three hours in length, to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Edgar Co., Illinois. During all that time although scarcely able to stand, from exhaustion, he held the audience in breathless suspense, by his clear, concise and logical exposition of all the great political issues of the day. No man in that State ever had larger audiences, wherever appointments had been made, and no man, in any State or on any question, has had a triumph so successful in carrying conviction to the minds of the masses, not only of the correctness, but of the justice of the Constitutional axiom, to give to the territories the unrestricted right to choose for themselves their own form of government.

He had already, by the mere force of his iron will, continued in the discharge of his duty longer than prudence dictated, and coming to this city Saturday night, he found he could no longer sustain himself against disease, and placed himself, exhausted, immediately under medical treatment, and has been very ill until to-day.

He is now much better, and in a few days, I have no doubt, will be entirely restored to health. Until such is the case, however, he will remain in Terre Haute.

INDIANA.

Women's Rights.

The Editor of the Laporte *Times*, in the last issue of that paper, speaks in the following very sensible manner of the *claims* of the *strong minded* women:

The "strong minded" have been holding a convention recently in Cincinnati, and we see from the *Sentinel* that many of the leading women who have gained notoriety, if not fame in the cause, are now at Indianapolis. How long before these aggrieved ones will look to the right source for information respecting their "rights"—and learn that the question of the relation of the sexes, and their proper position toward each other was settled in the higher courts, long before their agitation had begun.

The suggestions of nature themselves are sufficient guides to the truth; and emancipate by what human laws you may the civilized women of the world from the disparities of which these "strong minded" complain, and they will occupy as a sex, a similar relation, by virtue of their organizations, and the creative idea out of which they sprung. The building, whether it be a palace or a prison, is the outgrowth of the *idea* of the building, first existing in the mind of the Architect who designed them; and the *ideas* of the two are as different as the created things; differing for the same reasons.

So each created thing in nature presupposes the idea of creation in the divine mind, and each difference in the thing created implies a difference in the idea, and for a reason. The reason for the creation of a horse is not the same as for the creation of a man; and so of a woman—and of the different races of mankind as well. The "rights" of each created thing is subject to the reason of its creation, and are only to be implied from its adaptions or born capacity, and natural or primary relation to al' other things. The relations of horse to man are easily understood and no one disputes them. The relations of the woman to man, and consequently her 'rights' are as easily settled, & upon the same immutable principles. We beg the pardon of our lady friends for having used the horse as an illustration; but be it understood that we do not regard the relation of woman toward man and the things around her as being an inferior one—but only as different, even though infinitely exalted. It is true, there are women, so masculine in their nature as to bring the fable of the Amazons almost into repute of a reality—whose capacities seem to indicate scarce a distinction in their 'rights,' fitting them for surgeons, or for soldiers, and disqualifying them for mothers at the same time—but these are the exceptions, and only go to offset the effeminate, soft-handed dress-loving gentry, whom we are inclined to think will change places with them in the other world; they do not destroy the law or disturb the facts.

[From the London Times Correspondence.

Operations Before Sebastopol.

POSITION OF THE ARMY—FUTURE PLANS.

The position of the armies, with the exception of the movement of the troops towards Badar, of which you will hear accounts from another hand, remains unchanged in its larger features. Even Pelissier seems inclined to rest upon his baton for the time.—His gaze is fixed, no doubt, upon the Mackenzie plateau, but his courage fails him, nor does he care to repeat his little proverb, which was in his mouth when slaughter and bloodshed were spoken of in his presence, with reference to our grand assaults—"On ne pent pas faire des omelettes sans casser des oeufs." The Marshal appears to have given up the manufacture of omelettes for the present; he has plenty of eggs if he likes to break them.

RUSSIAN FIRE FROM THE NORTH FORTS.

The fire into the town is occasionally very heavy, and it is returned with spirit by the French mortars, and by a few guns in position. The roads advance slowly, but are solidly and well made as far as they go, and the railway is assuming an appearance of solidity and permanence which gives satisfactory assurance of its efficiency for the winter.

MAKING ROADS.

The British army is busily engaged road-making, hut-building and drilling. Large parties go down every day to Sebastopol and return with timber, doors, windows, frames, joists, slabs of marble ad stone-work, grates, grass, locks, iron, Stourbridge fire bricks, of which a large quantity was found, and various other articles of use in camp, and the huts which are on every side, are models of ingenuity in adapting Russian property to British and French uses. As yet, however, the vast majority of the soldiers are under canvass, and are likely to be so for a couple of months longer. The trenches—those monuments of patient suffering, of endurance, of courage—will soon be no more. The guns are withdrawn; indeed, they are now nearly all gone. The gabions are going fast, for the men have received permission to use them for fuel—the earth works will speedily sink, and next Spring few traces will be left of the existence of these memorable works. It is melancholy amid all these sounds of rejoicing and victory, to think that an army has been all but lost and swallowed up in these narrow dykes, and that it was done by mistake. Our engineers drew their lines, and to them they adhered, although the Russians taught them better every day. After all, when our attack was made, the men had to run over the open for upwards of 200 yards. Let any one try to run such a distance over broken ground with a rifle, and then say whether he is in good condition for hard fighting at the end of it. The French had just 10 metres to run across. They had more men to work, and easier ground between the Mamelon and Malakoff, but the question is, ought our men to have been called on for such a death run at all.

ENERGY AND DETERMINATION OF THE RUSSIANS.

There is no sign of any present intention on the part of the enemy to abandon their position on the north side. The celerity with which they throw up and finish the most formidable looking redoubts on the land and sea sides is astonishing. They are admirable diggers, and Marshal Turenne, I believe it was, who was wont to say that as many battles were won by the spades as by the muskets. The fire across the roads increases in frequency and severity every day, and we have to record the loss of two men in the Buffs, and a few trifling casualties from the enemy's guns, but the mortars of the French must have caused serious injury and impediment to the Russian workmen, and have greatly damaged their magazines.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION IN SEBASTOPOL.

The Anglo-French Commissioner sits daily, and is busy appropriating the spoils of war found in the town. The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeds 4,000; immense quantities of small arms have been carried off by the soldiers and sold, but there are still small piles of them remaining. As the Russians lost 18,000 men between the morning of the 5th and the evening of the 8th of September, it is likely that we captured at least 18,000 stand of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, which belonged to men placed *hors de combat* during the preceding part of the siege. The Commission acts on the principle of dividing the spoils in proportion to the number of men actually borne on the strength of the respective armies in the camps before Sebastopol. Their labors were interrupted the other day by a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudicate on the proprietorship of its splinters, as it burst as soon as it fell through the roof of the building in which they were sitting.

If the Russians are spiteful, they will open fire some fine day on the town and make it too hot to hold us; indeed, the Buffs are to be withdrawn for the present, and the strength of the French in the town had been diminished, as a useless display of force only drew the fire of the enemies batteries. Brigadier General Windham, our Governor of Sebastopol, is assisted by an active little staff. He has lost the services of the Captain Rowlands, one of the town majors of Sebastopol, 41st regiment, who is appointed Brigade-Major to the second brigade of the second division. Captain Lewis, of the 34 regiment, has succeeded as aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General Windham, in lieu of that gallant young officer, Lieutenant Swire, of the 17th regiment, who was severely wounded on the morning of the 8th. The duties of the Governor are not very onerous, and the population of his district is essentially migratory and nomadic. Five hundred artillerymen were added to the garrison of the town some days ago.

INVESTMENT OF THE NORTH SIDE.

Are we to invest the north side or not? If so, when do we begin? We may stay in our present position till the crack of doom, and the Russians will remain in theirs, and the war may thus go on for half a century. The great road from Kadekoi to the camp gets on but slowly, but a really great work is in the course of execution, in cutting a kind of canal for the waters of the streamlet which runs through the flat, marshy land close by the Railway between Kadekoi and the top of the harbor. This work will materially tend to the strength and efficiency of the Railway in winter, and will carry off the surface water which turned the whole of this marsh into a lake in winter. The Sardinians are at work on the Railway from the Woronzoff road to the main line at Kadekoi; but our engineers declare that they take such pains in elaborating, polishing and finishing off trenches and cuttings as to lose valuable time. The French have not yet done anything towards the execution of the line laid down by Mr. Campbell from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch.

HEROISM OF A BOY AT THE CAPTURE OF THE REDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division:—"Sebastopol, Sept. 18.—By the way I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and the night of the 8th. I allude to young Dunham Massy, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is known as 'Redan-Massy,' for there are three of the same name in the regiment. This noble boy in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man in the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and seized by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young Massy, borne along endeavored to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with his head erect, and with a calm, proud, disdainful, eye. Hundreds of shots were aimed at him, and at last when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was of course, left there.

Now listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out faintly at first, loudly afterwards, "Are you Queen Vic ora's soldiers?" Some voices answered, "I am! I am!" "Then," said the gallant boy, "let us not shame ourselves; let us show those Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight like men." There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had it renewed by similar appeals. The unquailing spirit of beardless boy ruled all around him. As evening came on, the Russians crept out of the Redan and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and in some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young Massy. One fellow took away his haversack. Sometimes he feigned death.—At other times the pain of his wound would not permit him.

A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him, and endeavored to disengage the sword which the young hero still grasped.—Seeing that the resistance was in vain, he gave it up. The Russian smilled gently and compassionately on him, fascinated, probably by his youth, and by the bold, unfaltering glance which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians, the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as "killed" or "missing" "Dangerously wounded!" was substituted, but he is now doing well."

☞The Mammoth Cave Pork-house at Madison, Ind., belonging to David White, is in order for the slaughtering season. He has in store and under contract, eighteen thousand packages of cooperage, three thousand barrels of Kanawha salt, and a corresponding amount of Liverpool salt.

We learn, also, that purchases of hogs have been made to number of thirty-one thousand head for that house.

☞We give below the following vote of Alabama, at the election in August last, for Govenor:

Winston, Democrat	43,658
Shortridge, Know-Nothing	32,162
Winson's majority	11,496

State Fair Premiums.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

GENERAL DIVISION.

3. Tomato Catsup, entered by Asher Cox, Marion county, Ind.; 8. Two cans peaches, in Alcohol, by same; Two dollars and diploma.

16. Butler's Fluid Ink, J. J. Butler, Cincinnati, O.; diploma.

17. Butler & Parr's Writing Fluid, W. H. Butler & Parr, Cincinnati, O.; diploma.

25. Three specimens of Fancy Painting, by Jacob Cox, Indianapolis; two dollars and diploma.

30. Meat Cutter, Birkenmeyer & Brewster, Indianapolis: 81. Sausage Stuffer, by same; 32. Window Washer, by same; three dollars.

38. Knife Sharpener, A. M. Tuesdall, Indianapolis.

39. Portable Soda Fountain; 40. Assortment of Syrups; 41. Assortment of Soda Water, by Alexander Frankenberg, Columbus, O.; two dollars and diploma.

42 French's Patent Boot Jack, F. S. Lanson, Massachusetts.

57. Medicated Hair Tonic; 393. Shampooning Liquid, G. W. Canada, Madison, Ind.; three dollars and diploma.

58. Pear Butter, Miss Letitia Moore, Marion, Ind.; two dollars and diploma.

64. Bonches of Flower Work, Miss Sarah Swineheart, Indianapolis; two dollars and diploma.

75. Pair Fowls, cross of Bramah, Poolra and Shanghai, G. Standart, Attica, Ind; three dollars and diploma.

79. Writing Ink; 80. Indelible Ink: Chester S. Gould, Wayne, Ind.; three dollars and diploma.

90. Card Writing; 91. Card Pencils; T. J. Bryant, Indianapolis; two dollars and diploma.

92. Pear Preserves; 97. Apple Preserves; 98. Maple Molasses; 99. Tomato Preseves; 100. Melon Preserves; 101. Grape Preseves; 102. Siberia Crab Preserves; 103. Cherry Preserves; 104. Pear Butter; 105. Pumpkin Butter; 106 Greatest Display of Jelly; 107. Elder Berry Jelly; 108. Plum Jelly; 109. Grape Jelly; 110. Apple Butter; 111. Starch; 216 Dried Apples. For these manifold evidences of industry, good taste, and good housewifery, the Committee award Mrs. Harrison H. Hall, of Rush, Ind.; a premium of ten dollars and a diploma.

113. Map of Marion County, by Condit, Wright & Hayden; five dollars and diploma.

115. Sweet Pickled Peaches, Mrs. J. B. Magbee, Evansville; two dollars and diploma.

116. Worked Pillow Cases, Mrs. Harrison H. Hall, Rush, Ind; 117. Wax Candle, by same; premium, two dollars.

118. Specimen of Stencil Cutting, Nathaniel Cox, Indianapolis; two dollars and diploma; 120. Tomato Catsup, by same; one dollar.

124. Specimens of Copper Plate and Wood Engravings, by T. B. Perine, Indianapolis; five dollars and diploma.

125. Comfort, made by Miss Mary Caldwell, of Rush, under 8 years of age; two dollars and diploma.

129. Eye Cups, by Dr. J. D. Moore, Oculist, Cincinnati, O.; diploma.

131. Cage of Parrots, D. C. Dupal, Indianapolis.

134. Cologne Water, Hair Regenerator, and Extract of Jamaica Ginger, W. W. Roberts, Indianapolis; three dollars.

135. Hair Wreath Bracelet, Mrs. V. C. Hanna, Indianapolis; two dollars.

138. Grape Jelly, by Miss Mary A. Hammond; two dollars and diploma.

144. Bride's Head Dresses, by Mrs. J. G. Weeks, Indianapolis. These beautiful articles were gazed at with longing eyes by

"Maidens fair,
Of dimpled cheeks and auburn hair,"

and are awarded a premium of three dollars and a diploma.

148. Hair Wreath, Mrs. J. L. Day, Indianapolis; two dollars.

149. Crab Jelly, J. M. Hulbert, Indianapolis, two dollars.

150. Best variety of Fowls, O. M. Bartlow, Brookville, Ind. A very excellent variety of the common fowl: three dollars and diploma.

151. Cage of Canary Birds, Mrs. J. S. Watson, Indianapolis; sweet musicians; a happy family in miniature; three dollars and diploma.

152. Box of Cocoombs, Mrs. John Bigelow, Indianapolis.

156. Apple Butter. 276. Tomato Jelly, Mrs. Jacob Loucks, Marion, Ind.; three dollars and diploma.

157. Cage of Squirrels, James George, Indianapolis; two dollars.

259. Fly Brush, John Cassaday, Connersville, Ind.; a beautiful article, two dollars.

165. Stuffed White Squirrel, J. H. Mannaugh, Clark; two dollars.

175. Catawba Wine, John M. Cooper, Clark, Ind.; a fair article; three dollars.

178. Pear Preserves; 179. Pepper Pickles; 180. Crab Jelly; Mrs. E. W. Neff, Indianapolis; three dollars and diploma.

185. Spirometer, E. P. Moulton, Indianapolis.

187. Quince Jelly; 222. Fresh Peaches, canned, Mrs. E. Newland, Washington, Ind. Very superior articles, especially the Jelly; three dollars and diploma.

194. Preserved Water Melon Rind; 195, Preserved Musk Melon; 196, Preserved Citron; 197 Preserved Raisins; 198, Preserved Wine Grapes; 199, Preserved Winter Grapes; 200, Preserved Tomatoes; 201, Preserved English Grand Cherry; 202 Preserved