Weekly Sentinel.

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

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1855.

A Word to our Readers.

The readers of the Sentinel have perused the graceful valedictory with which our predecessor, Col. John C. Walker, retired from the editorial control of this paper. Since the first of March Col. W. has presided over the columns of the Sentinel with high credit to himself and great advantage to the cause to which it is devoted. Fortunate will his successors be if *they* also shall retire at some future period with so enviable a reputation and with so much of good will and esteem.

In assuming the position of conductors of the Sentinel, we are not unconscious of the responsibilities we take upon ourselves, but we hope to be able to meet them in a becoming manner. Questions of the highest importance and fraught with the greatest consequences are being agitated, and this agitation is destined to become more angry and more alarming as soon as they shall be brought up for action by the present Congress. The effort of the Sentinel will be to calm the troubled waters of sectional strife, and to bring about that feeling of harmony and unity which the people of one great nation should feel for each another. Regarding Abolitionism and its allies, Free Soilism, Black Republicanism, and pseudo-"Americanism," as understood at the North, as the [illegible] duty to make war upon it in all its phases.

With that faction which seeks to make birthplace and creed the test of fitness for citizenship and office we have no sympathy, and can lend it no quarter.

In matters of State policy the Sentinel will advocate those measures which are calculated to advance the prosperity of this great and growing commonwealth. But we can never lend our aid or countenance to those unjust and arbitrary laws by which certain *soi disant* philanthropists expect to change the habits and tastes of the people. Maine Lawism may, indeed, be considered a failure, since those who were the first to adopt that species of legislation have been the first to abandon it. Public opinion and moral suasion will work the reform which tyrannical laws have failed to produce.

With these few and disjointed sentences we throw ourselves upon the indulgence of our readers and upon the Democracy of Indiana. To them we appeal in confidence for that support and encouragement necessary to sustain our enterprise. Our ability to aid in the dissemination of correct principles will be measured by the extent of our circulation and the means placed at our disposal. An important and arduous canvass lays before us, and to the discussion of the questions which it will evoke we shall devote our best energies.

We hope all our friends and readers will remember that although we bring some experience to our aid in the discharge of our new duties, yet, like our immediate predecessor, the years upon our shoulders are few and our judgment may not be thoroughly matured. Whatever errors we may commit, therefore, (and doubtless there will be many,) we hope may be attributed rather to the head than the heart.

The Post Office.

It is quite unlikely that many of our citizens are aware of the great amount of labor performed by, comparatively speaking, a few men in our Post Office. Did many of our business men, who are constantly in receipt of almost innumerable correspondence,—our bright-eyed damsels who receive regularly their *billet doux* from love-sick swains—our shanghai walking-stick *swells*,—or our gruff and petulant old fogies, actually know the vast amount of labor indispensable to this important branch of our business, we venture the assertion that no complaints would be heard. It is not however of those whom the public is thrown in daily contact with that we intended to speak especially of, as their close attention to business, gentlemanly deportment, and assiduous efforts to please, are too well appreciated to require anything from us, in their behalf. But of those who are connected with the mailing department, the most important of the office, we feel it to be a duty as well as pleasure, to speak, and no encomium that we could pass upon them would be unmerited—no praise overwrought.

Under a new arrangement of the Department, requiring the direct mailing of great quantities of matter heretofore sent to other offices for distribution, the labor of that department has increased nearly one hundred per cent, while the number of hands remains the same. Under the old arrangement the duties were very arduous, and this increase must necessarily require the unremitting and almost superabundant labor of the clerks who, rain or shine, sick or well, must attend to it.

This department is carried on by the Messrs. Palmer, Boyd, Uline, and Van Alstine, all gentlemanly and accommodating young men; and if any of the incredulous would call in at that department, they would see work done with a dispatch almost unparalleled.

☞In another column will be found the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention held in this city on Saturday last.—Accompanying the proceedings will pe found a sketch of the remarks of Lieut. Gov. Willard on the occasion, to which we invite the special attention of those Know Nothing editors who have lately manifested so much *interest* in Gov. W.'s welfare.

☞Our readers must excuse any delinquencies on our part for a few days. Having had a pretty long exemption from editorial duties, it may be some time before we shall again become thoroughly broke to the harness.

☞We cordially reciprocate the wishes and hopes expressed by our neighbor of the Journal, that the editorial intercourse between him and ourselves may be as pleasant and agreable as that which existed between him and our predecessor. Widely differing as we do from the Journal on most public questions, we know of no reason why our personal and professional relations should be thereby changed from what they have ever been—those of friendship.

Death of Mrs. Wright.

To the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel:—

You will please announce that, as a token of respect to the memory of the estimable wife of Gov. J. A. Wright, who died suddenly at the residence of her father, in Kentucky, the offices of Auditor, Secretary, and Treasurer of State will be closed this day.

Respectfully,
W. R. NOFSINGER.

To the Editors of the Indiana State Sentinel:—

Permit me, through your paper, to say that I am not a candidate for the office of Reporter of Supreme Court Decisions, and will not be for that or any other office, at the next Oct. election, and to return my thanks to those friends who have used my name favorably in that connection. JAS. A. HESTER.

Marion County Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democrats of Marion county assembled at the Court House at Indianapolis, on Saturday, December 1st, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On motion of E. N. Shimer, of Warren township, JAMES JOHNSON, of Wayne township, was called to the Chair, and Kilby Ferguson, of Centre, appointed Secretary.

On motion, the several Townships were called, when it appeared that delegates were present from all except Decatur township.

Austin H. Brown, of Centre, offered the following resolution, which, after a brief discussion, was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as Marion county will be only entitled to thirteen votes in the State Convention, that this Convention will select thirteen delegates, and thirteen contingent delegates, to be distributed as follows:

Centre township, five delegates and five contingent; Decatur township, one delegate and one contingent; Franklin township, one delegate and one contingent; Lawrence township, one delegate and one contingent; Perry township, one delegate and one contingent; Pike township, one delegate and one contingent; Warren township, one delegate and one contingent; Washington township, one delegate and one contingent; Wayne township, one delegate and one contingent.

Samuel D. Baker, of Perry, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, due regard should be had to their political principles—men of an enlarged national faith, who are devoted to the Union and our National Constitution, and to the general principles of civil and religious liberty have our fellowship and our confidence; and to them we are willing to entrust the destinies of our beloved country.

Resolution of Hon. [illegible] tre, the Convention took a short recess to enable the townships to select delegates to attend the State Convention.

Upon re-organizing, the several townships reported their delegationes as follows:

Centre Township: A. F. Morrison, Kilby Ferguson, Henry Vandegrift, A. H. Brown, and Wm. J. Elliott, delegates. Contingent, Joseph A. Wright, W. H. Talbott, N. B. Palmer, O. B. Torbet, and Wm. Stewart.

Franklin Township: Jeremiah Billings, delegate; Abel Jennings, contingent.

Lawrence Township: Sylvester Vanlaningham, delegate; Smith Bates, contingent.

Perry Township: Peter Canine, delegate; Caleb Bentley, contingent.

Pike Township: J. P. Smock, delegate; Jos. Klingensmith, contingent.

Warren Township: Henry Brady, delegate; Harris Tyner, contingent.

Washington Township: David Huff, delegate; Carlisle Vanlaningham, contingent.

Wayne Township: James P. Drake, delegate; Allen May, contingent.

The nominations were concurred in.

E. N. Shiner, of Warren township, moved that Demas L. McFarland be appointed delegate and Noah Sinks contingent delegate for Decatur township; which motion prevailed.

Austin H. Brown, of Centre, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from this county to the State Convention be instructed to confer with the Delegates from the other counties, composing the Sixth Congressional District, and select the time and place of holding the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to confer with the delegates from the other counties composing this Judicial Circuit, and select the time and place of holding a Convention to nominate a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

E. N. Shimer, of Warren, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the profound legal attainments and experience of Hon. James Morrison; from his high standing as a public officer, and as a private citizen; and from the fact that he is already the incumbent of the station, we recommend him as a suitable person to receive the nomination for the office of Attorney General; and hereby instruct our Delegates in the Democratic State Convention to use all honorable exertions in his behalf; and we hereby present him to the people of the State as a gentleman deserving their undivided confidence as their constitutional legal adviser.

Judge Morrison being loudly called upon came forward and thanked the Convention for the compliment contained in the resolution just adopted.

James H. Kennedy, of Centre, offered the following resolution, which was received with shouts of applause, and which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consideration of the high qualifications, sterling integrity, and eminent public services of Hon. A. P. Willard in the cause of Democracy in Indiana, and elsewhere, we hereby instruct our Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, from the county of Marion, to support him for the nomination as Governor of Indiana.

Governor Willard, being frequently called for came forward and addressed the Convention. His remarks will be found below.

Austin H. Brown, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegation from this county be directed to vote for John C. Walker, the young and talented defender of the right, for Lieut. Governor.

William B. Beach, (Col. Walker not being present) said that, in his behalf, he returned the hearty thanks of Col. W. for the complimentary resolution just passed.

Kilby Ferguson, of Centre, offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That William B. Beach, of Boone county, since his temporary residence among us, by his eloquent and effective defence of Democratic principles, and by his conduct as a private citizen and his course as a public officer, has endeared himself to the Democracy of Marion county; and in view of his superior qualifications, we would hail with approbation his nomination to the office he now holds, that of Clerk of the Supreme Court.

W. H. Talbott, of Centre, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, This Convention recommend that the next county Convention, for Marion county, be held on the second Saturday of June next, for the nomination of Senator, Representatives, and county officers.

On motion of N. B. Palmer, of Centre Township, the editors of the State Sentinel were requested to give publicity to these proceedings.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

JAMES JOHNSON, President.
K. FERGUSON, Secretary.

THE TORY OATH OF 1776.—I, A—B——, do swear to be true to His Majesty, King George, and to serve him honestly and faithfully in defence of his person, crown, and dignity against all his enemies in North America, or opposers whatever; to keep secret, and to observe and obey the order of my superior officer that shall be issued to me from time to time. So help me God. I A—B——, do swear to keep secret all that you shall say or read to me, and not reveal the same to blood relations or any other person whatever. So help me God."

The above is the oath taken by the Tories of the revolution—is there anything more infamous in this Oath than the Oath taken by the Know Nothings? Are not the sentiments of each the same? This Tory oath, as does the K. N's, ends with the sacriligious, "So help me God." Well, God did help them to a rope round their necks, and their name, and posterity into contempt and disgrace, as he will the present Know Nothing fraternity.—*Chicago Times.*

MARRIED IN PRISON.—A wedding was celebrated in the county jail, Thursday, under somewhat singular circumstances. It seems that just before John Geyer, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for grand larceny, took his departure, he was called upon by a young woman, who had procured a marriage license; and the two agreeing to it, Esquire Rowekamp was sent for, and he united them in the holy bonds of wedlock. Geyer's feet were in fetters during the ceremony, and he had just time to kiss his wife, and then away to fulfill the punishment of the law. Truly a matrimonial adventure extraordinary.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞The Monticello (White county, Ind.) Republican says that deer hunting is the fashion out that way just now. A company of six men killed ten very fine deer in two days, and report the hunting capital.

DEATH OF MRS. WRIGHT.—It is with feelings of profound regret that we, this morning, are compelled to announce the decease of the accomplished and excellent lady of Gov. Wright, Mrs. W. breathed her last Saturday morning, the 1st inst., at the residence of her parents in Scott County, Ky. On Saturday morning the Governor received a letter from her friends containing the pleasing intelligence that her health was much improved, and that she was no longer considered in a dangerous situation. But this welcome intelligence was soon dissipated, and the heart-hopes of a doting and kind husband forever withered. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day he received a telegraphic despatch which informed him that "earth had returned to earth and dust to dust," that one who was too pure and guileless for this world, had been spirited by the angels away to the beautiful land of the blessed and good, where sickness is a stranger and death never enters. Thus one by one, perisheth the hopes of man.

"Our lives are rivers, gliding free
To that unfathomed, boundless sea—
The silent grave!
Thither all earthly pomp and boast
Roll, to be swallowed up and lost
In one dark wave!"

Excellent Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late Convention of the Democracy of New Hampshire. They are candid and to the point, and are such as the Democracy of the whole country can heartily endorse:

"*Resolved*, That while the shifting organizations of our opponents have neither permanency of name nor consistency of doctrine, the Democratic party that its great and guiding principles are immutable, its purposes fixed, and its name time-honored and unchangeable.

"*Resolved*, That we hold to a strict construction of the constitution, abstinence from the exercise of undelegated or doubtful powers, an economical administration of the State and Federal Governments, and a scrupulous observance of the reserved rights of States and of individuals.

"*Resolved*, That democracy has no secrecy and requires no oath; that while it publicly avows, as a fundamental principle, freedom of conscience, without distinction of religious faith, the political equality of all whom the law recognizes as American citizens, without reference to the accident of birth, it relies for success upon open discussion and the intelligence of the people; we, therefore, denounce the Know Nothing organization, so called, as intolerant in its warfare upon the freedom of religious belief and the sacred rights of conscience, unjustly exclusive in its requirements of birth and blood, and anti-republican and dangerous in its methods of secret political action, as corrupting in its encouragement of secret combination and falsehood, reprehensible in its objects, and unmanly and dishonorable in the modes by which it seeks their accomplishment.

"*Resolved*, That we believe in the cardinal doctrines of State rights and popular sovereignty; that we recognize in the broadest sense, as just and salutary, the principle that to the people of every organized State and Territory belongs of right the prerogative of regulating for themselves their own domestic and local affairs within the limits of the constitution; and that we denounce all violations of this principle, whether by the interference of the abolitionists of the free States or by the aggressions of their abetors in the work of sectional agitation from the slave States.

"*Resolved*, That the constitution of the U. States is founded upon the fundamental principle of entire and absolute equality among all the States of this Union; and it is not competent for Congress, or any other power, to impose upon new States coming into the Union any condition or restriction in respect to their domestic institutions of internal concerns, which the federal constitution has not imposed upon the original States; and that any effort on the part of Congress, or any other power, to violate the principle, should be met and resisted by all good citizens as an attempt to trample upon the constitution and destroy the Union."

War in Kansas.

We clip the following important despatches relating to the difficulties in Kansas, from the St. Louis Republican of the 1st inst.

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 30.

A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who states that Marshal Jones had 52 men with him at Lecompton; that Lawrence is up in arms, drilling constantly, and have five pieces of artillery. Our cannon left this morning in the hands of Kansas men.

WESTPORT, Nov. 30.

The outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses, and driven a number of families, women and children, into Missouri for refuge.

Latest accounts represent that the law and order people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas county in the execution of the law. He has by this time an overwhelming force. Sheriff Jones is acting as U. S. Deputy Marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Nov. 30.

The Marshal has a requisition from the Governor to arrest forty-two men in Lawrence, and they refuse to deliver themselves up, and he calls for volunteers. The people of Lawrence say publicly that they will take Coleman and Jones and hang both of them.

They are drilling in open prairie every day and have five fine pieces of artillery. They openly bid defiance to the law.

Large numbers of the law breakers were seen crossing from Delaware and Leavenworth, yesterday, going to Lawrence. A member of the Legislature was from there yesterday morning for guns. We can only send them twenty. Jones also sends for a wagon load of ammunition and for cannon, immediately.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 30.

The Inquirer, of this morning, publishes dispatches of an exciting character regarding Kansas. The substance is as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Nov. 29.

Near Hickory Point, on the Sante Fe road three Abolitionists, with Sharp's rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, a pro-slavery man, and ordered him to leave. He was allowed ten minutes to leave, or he would be shot. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. He met with one of the three men, who renewed his threats, and attempted to shoot Coleman, but his gun missed fire.—Coleman then shot his assailant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial.

A mob of Abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles, repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burning his house and ordered other pro-slavery men to leave, and burned their houses. Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and obtained the names of twenty others. Jones is now at Lecompton with two prisoners and fifteen or twenty assistants. The Abolitionists are gathering at Lecompton, demanding the release of their comrades and the surrender of Coleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the militia to the assistance of the officers.

Last night and this morning many persons started from this city and county to Lecompton for the purpose of placing their services at the disposal of the Governor. A letter from one of the editors of the Western Dispatch, dated at Shawnee Mission, to-day, states that the writer has learned that a number of citizens are missing at Hickory Point, and that sixteen or more houses had been burned.—The Governor calls on law-abiding citizens to suppress the out-break. Dispatches from Weston and St Joseph last night state that large meetings of the citizens have been held and companies formed to go to Kansas.

A KNOW NOTHING.—One of the Know Nothing judges at the late election in Baltimore, refused the vote of a man who said he was born in Germany, because the certificate of naturalization which he produced represented Prussia as his birth-place. "You are trying to vote on another man's paper," says the judical Know Nothing. He could not be convinced by the statements of "foregin" bystanders that Prussia was in Germany and the vote was lost.—"Americans must rule America."—*Chicago Times.*

☞The hog slaughtering season commenced at Terre Haute yesterday. Prices range from $5,50 to $6 nett.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Democratic Candidate for President.

It is now but six months to the time when the Democratic National Convention that assembles in this city, will designate the individual who is to be the next President of the United States—a position the most dignified and elevated, resting, as it does, upon the grand principle of popular sovereignty, of all in the world. As our nation increases, too, in power, wealth and material resources, the office is becoming more and more important, the duties more arduous and embarrassing, and it now, more than any other season, imperatively requires that the individual who it should be an able and experienced statesman, whose name and character would inspire respect at home and considerate abroad. It is well and becoming that the Democratic people should canvass the merits and qualifications of the leading aspirants for that dignity—also, their availability, though that is a secondary consideration, less importance than the former—in order that the Convention, in its action, may reflect the views of its constituents. Thus far little has been done by those friendly to the organization, more than suggesting the name of certain individuals as worthy of the Presidential succession. The claims of but few persons have been pressed with any earnestness, and much good temper and feeling characterized the rivalry of friends. The latter is as it should be, and, we trust, will be continued to the end, for it is auspicious of good results. But as the day of the Convention approaches it is judicious and right, in our judgment, that the people should be made familiar with the names and merits of those who will come before their delegates in the National Presidential Convention.

We have said nothing on the subject up to this, but as the struggle is near at hand, it comes up legitimately and properly before us. The most prominent names that we see urged in connection with the post are the following: Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, George M. Dallas, R. M. T. Hunter, Henry A. Wise, Jesse D. Bright, Stephen A. Douglas and William Allen.

There are other respectable gentlemen spoken of, but public opinion, so far as it has been developed, inclines to a choice out of the list we have put down.

The present Executive, Mr Pierce, will doubtless have partisans in the National Convention, who base their support upon the fact that his administration, in its principal measures, has commanded and received the favor of the people, and especially of the Democratic party. His vetoes of prodigal and unconstitutional expenditures—the faithfulness with which he has adhered to a strict construction of the Constitution and to the reserved rights of the States—his courage in enforcing and maintaing, even against local prejudice, national laws—his upright fidelity to the principles of the organization which elected him, and the inexpediency of selecting an untried over a tried man, will be the arguments urged by some in his favor, and will give him, probably, a strong vote.

Pennsylvania seems to be divided in her preferences between her two distinguished statesmen, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas.—Both are able and strong men, who have had much experience in political affairs, and who have filled, for a series of years, the highest stations, with credit to themselves, and usefulness to the country. The Democracy of neither can be questioned, and they come from a State which, though second in the Union, has never had a President. Mr. Buchanan has been a United States Senator, Secretary of State, and Minister to England—Mr. Dallas Senator and Vice President; and they have long ranked among the brightest stars in the Democratic constellation, as respects talents and attainments. The fact, however, that quite a bitter rivalry prevails at home between their partizans, and the belief of many that to nominate either would dissatisfy many Democrats in Pennsylvania, and perhaps peril the State at the election, will have a great deal of influence among delegates in the Convention, it being important that a candidate should run who can receive the united vote of the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

R. M. T. Hunter and Henry A. Wise appear to be the favorite Southern candidates. The glorious and extraordinary canvass made by the latter for the office of Governor of Virginia, the eloquence and zeal displayed by him in overthrowing Know-Nothingism, and the many strong points of his character, have made friends with the National Democracy, notwithstanding his unfortunate and bad antecedents in the days of Jackson and Van Buren.

Mr. Hunter is the well-known United States Senator from the Old Dominion, who, since the death of Mr. Calhoun, has been universally recognized as the leading Southern man in that body. He possesses an active and philosophical mind, of great native force, which has been strengthened by the most assiduous study and reflection; his private character is pure and unsullied; and, from his ability and versatile attainments, and the orthodoxy of his political creed, commands an attention in the Senate which is conceded to but one or two individuals. He is in every respect a first class statesman, of the old Virginia stamp; and if the President is taken from the Sauth—a very probable contingency—he is undoubtedty the best choice that could be made.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Douglas are Western men, whose characters are familiar to our readers as well as their past history and services to the Democratic cause. The former is the present acting Vice President, and a man of sounder judgment, clearer head, stronger natural sagacity, and more wisdom, learned from actual contact with the world, it would be difficult to find in the land, as it also would a better Democrat. Of Mr. Douglas, the "Little Giant," we can hardly speak in terms of too great commendation. In point of intellect he has no superior, and few equals, while his boldness, vigor and decision strongly remind one of General Jackson.—The rancor and violence with which Mr. Douglas has been pursued by the opposition, for being the author of that wise, just and beneficent measure, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, is sensibly diminishing, while it has endeared him to the heart of every Democrat who loves the fundamental principles of his party. Mr. Douglas does not desire to be considered a candidate for the next Presidency; but, nevertheless, he will have many friends for that station. The same remark can be applied to Mr. Allen, of our own State, who, for many years, has been a representative man of the Ohio Democracy, and who, by his great ability and strict political integrity, has well deserved that distinction.

We believe a President and Vice President ticket can be made out of the list we have named, which will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and whose administration would dignify and adorn our political history. We trust such a selection will be made, and that no new candidate, whose merits have not been discussed before the people will be brought in as a compromise man, and nominated at so late an hour as to preclude a popular examination into his merits and fitness previous to his selection.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Mr. Wells, the Democratic candidate for Govenor, accepts the nomination and says, if elected—"I will endeavor in all constitutional ways to restrain bigotry, intolerance, prescution and fanaticism, within harmless limits. Every law which will insure the maintenance of order, the promotion of temperance, the free enjoyment of religious and political opinions, furtherance of education, the security of personal rights, the stability and independence of the Judiciary and the enforcement of constitutional obligations, I will sanction and approve. But such laws as will lead to promote disorder, to abridge the freedom of political privileges, to violate personal rights, to impose burdens upon a class of citizens on acount of their birth place or religion which are not imposed upon other classes, to increase intemperance under the pretence of reform or to render the Judiciary of our State dependent upon the rise or fall of parties, I will oppose. I have examined the resolutions approved of by the Convention, and shall give them my cordial support."

INDIANS.—Five Indian chiefs of the Shawnee tribe, have been in our city, stopping at the American Hotel, since Saturday last.—They are all men of intelligence, and professors of the Christian religion—two of them being missionaries among their tribe. They leave to-day for Washington City on a visit to the President.

☞At a meeting of the employees of the Sentinel establishment held in the same on Monday, December 3d, 1855, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, During our connection with the Indiana State Sentinel, under the editorial management of Col. JOHN C. WALKER, our worthy associate, C. W. COTTOM, we never met those kind offices which alone flow from hearts that feel all the emotions [illegible] for man, in an humble as well [illegible] sphere of action; *And Whereas*, [illegible] by their gentlemanly deportment, [illegible] bearing, and kind-heartedness, [illegible] earnest regard and esteem; there- [illegible] these testimonials of our [illegible] ...nds of his [illegible] time, while in the [illegible] editorial duties, firm and undaunted [illegible] ...ses, that has rendered him so deservedly [illegible] ...ar with the Young Democracy of this, his [illegible] State.—Westbrook.

The Sentinel.—Young America, and the National Democracy for ever.—W. P. Hammond.

Hon. John L. Robinson.—The invincible "Political Preacher Killer," and the uncompromising opponent of the Indiana Liquor Law.—May he live to see the former learn righteousness, and the latter expunged from the statute books.

[illegible] ...ed in the data [illegible] ...lantern party. May his success in the future be as brilliant as the metal which he transforms into such beautiful shapes.

A. P. Willard.—He has made a good Lieut. Governor, but he will make a better Governor.

Messrs. Norman & Spann—The New Firm.—May they ever stand *firm*, battling in the cause of Democracy. Success attend them.—C. G. Warner.

P. Kirland, Esq.—Always liberal and open handed whenever the Democracy of Indianapolis want a tar barrel or a dollar.—A. H. Brown.

Col. J. C. Walker.—While we regret the severing of his connection from the Sentinel, as its editor, we have a cheerful hope of showing a substantial evidence of our esteem for him in the next political canvass.—W. R. Cottom.

The Journeyman Printer.—The Mechanic whose greatest aim is to educate the mind and enlarge the heart.—A. H. Brown.

Judge Perkins.—The fearless chastiser of injustice and oppression—a Judge without fear, favor or affection; and last, though not least—without that immemorial owlishness which has too long disgraced the bench.—Volunteer.

Gallant Old Scott County.—May she always have representatives at Democratic meetings.

Henry Vandegrift.—The Watch-dog of the city treasury.

The Ladies.—God bless them; may they marry democratic husbands, and rock democratic babies in their cradles.

Dr. Barbour.—The courteous and gentlemanly proprietor of the Palmer House—ever attentive to the wants of his friends and guests.—May he never lack friends or customers.—W. R. Cottom.

M. M. Ray, of Shelbyville.—Shelby county delights to own him as her son—the democracy delight to acknowledge him as their leader.

John B. Norman, Esq.—The unflinching champion of the unconquerable democracy of the 2d District, and late editor of that sterling Democratic paper, the New Albany Ledger.—He will, as editor of the central organ of the Democracy of Indiana, wreath his brow with fresh laurels, and make a journal as honorable to his talents as it will be terrible to the Fusion party. Volunteer.

C. W. Cottom.—The friend of his poor printer boys. May God bless him and his lady.—Dick Holland.

Jesse D. Bright.—Indiana's first choice for the Presidency in 1856. Volunteer.

The American Eagle.—May the day speedily arrive, when, with one foot upon the Andes and the other upon the Alleghanies, she shall cover the Atlantic with her tail. Volunteer.

Richard J. Ryan.—The unwavering and eloquent advocate of the young democracy of Marion County. May he long live to aid us by his councils and by his eloquence to nerve us for the battles which the Democratic party may have to fight for our country. Volunteer.

Lieut. Gov. Willard's Speech.

Democrats of Marion:—The resolution which has been so heartily adopted, adds another to the many obligations I owe to you. Four years ago you honored me with your support for the position I now occupy; that was at a time when I was young and almost unknown in the State, for but ten years since I came among you a boy and a stranger. I had not then one drop of kindred blood within the boundaries of your State. I have sympathised with you in all your efforts to establish the principles you advocate as the permanent policy of the country. It affords me pleasure that I am able to be here in person to return you my thanks for your kindness. And you will pardon me if I avail myself of the opportunity to make some remarks personal to myself. They have reference to the attacks made upon me, concerning my personal habits. In so doing, I shall not claim exemption from every vice. Let he who is without sin cast the first stone; this is a good rule in religion, and I hope not a wrong one in politics.

One of the opposition papers alleges, that during the last session of the Legislature I permitted myself, by intoxication, to degrade the position which the generous and confiding Democracy of the State had elevated me. I here this day, at the Capital of the State, in the presence of those who knew and saw me, pronounce the charge false. On the contrary, I declare that from the beginning to the end of that session I never drank one drop of liquor. When the Legislature assembled, it was a dark day in the history of the Democracy of Indiana. We had been struck down by a secret foe, armed with bigotry and fanaticism. All eyes were turned to the Senate, more in hope than in confidence, that she would preserve the record of the State from the stain of Abolition disunionism. At such a crisis, I felt that the Democracy had a right to demand of me all the capacity, and all the energy which had commanded their respect and support, and I appeal to my associates to vindicate my course.

It is difficult for me to please the opposition. At one time they charge me with controlling and governing the Legislature, making and unmaking all the laws of the State, and then in an instant they turn and say I was intoxicated all the while. Well if it is true that I exercised so much influence, when so intoxicated, what would I accomplish provided I remained always sober.

The editor of a paper at Vincennes says that I was intoxicated when I addressed the citizens of that vicinity. That editor knew this charge was false when he made it. The sterling Democracy who surrounded me that day are the living witnesses for my vindication.

After having said this much, I will not deny that in my social intercourse I may have been guilty of errors, as others have been before me. And many of my kind friends have desired that I should place this subject beyond any controversy. To them all I return my thanks for their counsel and advice. And I thank my enemies also; for, if the love of my friends might not have prevailed, the hatred of my enemies has determined me to the course I shall this day pursue.

It is time that I put this question at rest. And in such a manner that no man may tremble for the honor or safety of the State, provided the wishes of this Convention should be consummated. I feel that when my friends seek my advancement, every embarrassment should be removed which can be done by a word or act of mine. I have no hight if I am selected to bear your standard in the terrible struggle which is before us, to suffer one man to be lost to those principles which we all unite in sustaining. I say, therefore, to you my friends who have not allowed your affection, to be changed or your confidence to be shaken, that whenever you shall know from reliable evidence that I have indulged in the use of ardent spirits, to withdraw your support from me in the Convention; and if I am nominated, your votes during the canvass; and if elected, your support during my term of service.

I have gone thus far in pledging to you my total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors during my term of service if elected Governor of Indiana, that to you I might avoid even the appearance of evil, and that the tongue of slander and malevolence may be hushed and palsied.

Gentlemen, we are entering upon an eventful contest. We are to do battle for the great prize of the Union of the States, the preservation of the Constitution our fathers made. We are to test the strength of the affections of the citizens of this republic for the cause of human freedom, as established by the men of the Revolution. If we but maintain our high position, declaring that we will execute the Constitution in the letter and spirit in which it was written and understood by its authors, suffering no discord to divide those who agree in principle, we shall turn back from the ballot boxes, singing songs of victory for the Constitution and the Union over the defeat of bigotry, fanaticism, and abolition treason.

☞CHARLES W. RAYMOND, Esq., of Wayne county, we learn, is a candidate for Secretary of State. His Democracy is of the simon pure stamp.

Presentation to C. W. Cottom.

On Monday evening the Democracy of Indianapolis presented to C. W. COTTOM, late publisher and associate editor of the State Sentinel, a beautiful Silver Pitcher, Goblet, and Salver, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. At the same time and [illegible] a beautiful Silver Cup was presented Mr. COTTOM by S. P. BAILY, Esq., in token of his personal friendship.

The presentation came off in the dining hall of the Palmer House. Mr. A. H. BROWN, as President of the meeting, explained the object, in the following words:

Gentlemen—We are this evening assembled for the pleasing purpose of presenting Mr. COTTOM, Esq., [illegible] testimonial [illegible]

Mr. Charles W. Cottom:—The pleasing duty has been assigned me of presenting to you, on behalf of the Democracy of Indianapolis, this testimonial of their cordial esteem and gratitude.

In your social intercourse with our citizens, your conduct has been such as to elicit the friendship of all who know you. There is, perhaps, no one principle that wields, and justly, too, such a potential influence on the destinies of men, as true friendship. Its charms are as irresistable, as its benefits are incalculable.

'Tis not alone in a social capacity that your superior worth has been made manifest. As one of the editors of the INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, your arduous labors have been no less eminently successful, than highly appreciated by an intelligent public.

Your unwavering exertions in advocating and defending the principles of the Democratic party, could not fail to win our admiration. You came among us at a time when defeat after defeat had disorganized our forces; and even veterans who had grown grey in the service, were ready, almost, to strike our flag. You, however, were undismayed, and grasping the editorial pen, fearlessly entered the lists, and bore off the palm in triumph. Victory after victory has crowned your efforts; and once again the flag of Democracy floats proudly in the breeze. For this and similar services we shall ever feel that to you is due a debt of gratitude which we can only repay with our thanks.

This beautiful silver Pitcher, bright emblem of friendship and sociality, "is offered a tribute to your worth and a memento of friendship."

As the Poet says:

"High worth is elevated place;
It makes more than monarch, makes honest men,
Though no exchequer it commands, 'tis wealth,
And though it wears no ribband, 'tis renown!
Renown that would not quit thee, tho' disgraced,
Nor leave thee pendent on a master's smile."

Accept, dear sir, this service of plate; and with it our warm and heartfelt thanks. May your future ever be as happy, prosperous, and bright as the past has been useful and brilliant. May you long live to cherish a memory of the friends you leave behind:

"For oh! 'tis like the dew to flowers,
The spell that memories twine
They make the present seem more sweet,
The future bright to shine."

MR. COTTOM'S REPLY.

MR. FERGUSON:

I accept these beautiful presents, the handiwork of the ingenious mechanics of Indianapolis, from the Democracy of this city, with a pleasure which I cannot express; and while I cannot with my lips give utterence to those feelings, I beg you to accept for yourself and those gentlemen who have thus expressed their approval of my humble efforts to advance the prosperity of our city, and to promote the interests of the Democratic Party, the assurance that my *heart*, at least, is eloquent in its gratitude for this mark of esteem. I shall often refer, in memory, to this evening—one of the happiest of my life—as being the occasion of an honor conferred upon me, of which I feel as proud as though it placed upon my brow a regal diadem or an imperial coronet. And permit me to assure you that I shall ever so guard my political as well as moral integrity, as to give you no cause of regret for this bestowal of your appreciation and this evidence of your good feeling. Again I would thank you, and the kind friends you represent, for the very flattering compliment paid so humble an individual as myself.

Mr. Ferguson, then proceeded as follows to present to Mr. Cottom, through R. J. Ryan, Esq., a silver cup from S. P. Baily, Esq.:

Mr. R. J. Ryan:—Permit me, on behalf of our mutual friend, S. P. Bailly, to present through you to Mr. Cottom, this silver cup, bright and pure, like the friendship that exists between them. Their's is not that fickle friendship which fades with the moment. Its purity is shown by rising above political prejudices; having originated exclusively from an appreciation of moral and social worth. May their friendship ever continue, and brighter grow, though differing in political faith.

The mechanical execution of this treasured gift exhibits the superior skill of the donor and those who are associated with him. In their name, I ask of you, on behalf of Mr. Cottom, to accept it as a token of their sincere friendship, for

"A flower given by one we love
Is prized far more than sparkling gems;
A smile, a look, a gentle word,
Outweighs the coldest diadems,
Then why should we these trifles call
Which make the sum of life, the all
That man doth live for here below,
And make him joy or sorrow know."

Mr. Ryan's speech, we regret to say, was not furnished for publication. It was an excellent one.

The inscription upon the pitcher is as follows: "Presented to C. W. Cottom by the Democracy of Indianapolis, in appreciation of his services as an Editor of the State Sentinel, Dec. 3rd, 1855." The engraving was executed by Mr. Reed, and is done in a style of the most superior workmanship.—The salver and goblet are beautifully and elaborately carved.

The cup presented by S. P. Bailey, Esq., bears this inscription: "To C. W. Cottom, Esq., from his friend, S. P. Baily." The engraving on this cup was also done by Mr. Reed, in his best style.

Its value was twenty dollars. The cup was presented by Mr. Ferguson, and accepted R. J. Ryan, Esq., in an eloquent and witty speech—the wit being at the expense of Mr. Baily, who, although a most estimable gentleman is a most inveterate Know Nothing.

After the ceremony of the presentation many toasts were drank and responded to, from which the following are selected:

Jeffersonian Democracy—the firmest and purest political organization history records. Its principles are its soul—its advocates its body. The maintenance of its principles are a consideration as infinitely above the ambitious claims of its best and ablest advocates as our ever-living intelligence is above our dying clog of clay. May its principles live till they shall have accomplished the emancipation of the nation, and may its advocates know no watch word but "Harmony" in the choice of their leaders.—Gordon Tanner.

The Democracy of Indiana—the nursing mother of a numerous family of promising sons—May she teach them to worship their parent, but not to idolize their brethren. By a volunteer.

May the central organ of the State, the Indiana State Sentinel, under whose editorial auspsices and control it has flourished, with the names of the noble Walker and his associates at its mast head, continue to flourish until fanaticism and error shall be driven from the land. By a Volunteer.

Charles G. Warner.—The oldest printer and the best, in our city. May he ever have a clean proof, and when his *forms* are made up, may his end be peace. Volunteer.

C. W. Cottom, Esq.—The man of our hearts and the unflinching and unterrified champion of our country's rights and our National honor. Young in years, but old in the c