# WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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

LARRABEE & COTTOM,] [PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] [PROPRIETORS.

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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, LARRABEE & COTTOM. Indianapolis, Ind.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1856.


### Salutatory.

By the valedictory of Messrs. SPANN and NORMAN, in yesterday's paper, the readers of the *Sentinel* were informed of the change of Proprietors and Editors. My connection with the paper, though not expected by me, till within a very few days, to occur so soon, is but the result of a purpose entertained by me for some years. Not, however, till the pre- [illegible] has an interest in the Sentinel [illegible] perfectly satis- [illegible] remove all doubt and hesita- [illegible] as to the expediency of the enterprise.

The present connection is formed with the intention and expectation of permanency. The financial embarrassments, in which the establishment may have been involved in former years, no longer exist. It will be hereafter conducted wholly on the cash principle, with as much efficiency and economy as possible, and at all events be made to pay.

The important and exciting elections to occur in this State, and indeed throughout the United States, during the summer and autumn ensuing, may render it necessary to occupy, for the next few months, nearly all the space usually devoted to reading matter, with political articles. The importance of the political canvass before us renders it desirable, and indeed necessary, that more attention should be devoted to politics than the proprietors could, consistent with other duties and engagements, bestow. Being determined to furnish, on all occasions, whatever Editorial, as well as Mechanical aid, circumstances may require, they have engaged the time and services of Major A. F. MORRISSON as Political Editor. Major Morrison is well known as an Editor of long experience. He is thoroughly acquainted with the political history of the State, and of the country, and is fully posted up in all the questions of the day. He is a ready and able writer. His experience, his talents, his tact, his sound and correct views of political doctrine, and his frank and reliable character as a politician commend him to the confidence of the Democracy of Indiana, as one whose counsel and aid should be brought into requisition during the important crisis before us.

Whatever space can be spared from politics during the campaign before us, will be occupied with local and general news, with correspondence and miscellaneous articles of general interest to the people.

After the elections are over, we shall endeavor, while we do not lose sight of the political interests of the Democratic party, to make the *Sentinel* as interesting as possible to general readers, by furnishing more articles of general intelligence.

As to the future political course of the *Sentinel*, we need say little or nothing. In principle and in practice we always have been, and from our mental and moral constitution, must ever continue to be a Democrat. We are of those who conscientiously believe in the truth and permanency of Democratic principles—principles which have existed in every country and in every age, though often from unpropitious circumstances, lying latent, and undeveloped—principles, which are applied by the framers of the Constitution of the United States in the organizing of this great Republic. These principles change not, though the measures evolved from them in their application, under new conditions and new questions, may vary according to circumstances.

To these principles, in their various applications and social and political questions, we shall most surely adhere.

The *Sentinel* will assume, and endeavor to maintain a high and honorable position. It will pursue a course open, frank, sincere and impartial. It will know nothing of factions and divisions, should such exist in the Democratic party of the State. It will labor for the elevation of no man, to the depression of another equally deserving. It will defend all good Democrats, but attack none.

With this brief exposition we rest our cause for the present, being conscious of right, and confident of success.

W. C. LARRABEE.

### To the Democracy of Indiana.

In the mutation of time and things, I find myself in an unexpected position before the [illegible] changes which have [illegible] management of [illegible] State *Sentinel* have at last produced the event of my being selected as its political editor for a term of time. The kind partiality of many confiding friends has induced me to make the sacrifice of ease and leisure to undertake once more the arduous duties of a political editor.

In assuming the responsibility of endeavoring to guide the editorial helm of the *Sentinel*, as the faithful expositor of Democratic measures and principles, I trust that a long life of service in the support of such principles, will excuse me from presenting a long detail of promises with a view to establish an orthodox character with the Democracy of Indiana.

The *Sentinel* will have but one great duty to perform, and that duty will be to sustain the declaration of principles laid down by the State Convention of the 8th of January. It has no new scheme or system of political tactics to introduce. Every Democrat and every man of a sound national faith, will be considered as entitled to equal rights and equal privileges. It is not intended to be the organ of any one man or of any faction, but the success and union of the whole Democratic party will be its object and its highest desire.

It will be plain and unequivocal in defining its positions on all the contested issues of the times, and will not temporise in discussing any political measures, endeavoring to speak in a plain and dignified manner of men and measures.

It will, of course, oppose political Abolitionism; the principles of Know Nothingism; Fanaticism and Intolerance in every shape; and the general system of Fusionism. It will support the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and its Compromises, the code of Jeffersonian Democracy in sustaining the rights of the people to govern themselves in the capacity of States, and their power to decide for themselves what kind of laws they will adopt which are not incompatible with the Constitution of the United States. The harmony, peace, and integrity of the union, our national power and honor, and the prosperity and glory of our common country will always be the guiding stars to point the path of our political course.

The new proprietors of the *Sentinel* have made a heavy and permanent investment in the concern, and will spare no pains or expense necessary to make it worthy of the [illegible] They are men of talents and energy, and will strive to deserve the support and patronage of the public. That support and patronage should be liberally and freely given, for more than the reason that a good paper must be well supported. Indiana has more than one hundred thousand Democratic voters within her limits, and among this great mass of intelligent freemen, but two or three thousand copies of the *Sentinel* circulate. This is all wrong, and cripples the energy and influence of the paper in disseminating correct political information. Wherever a good political paper circulates the people act in concert, and they understand the interests and policy of their party. Let there be an effort made to place a good Democratic sheet in every family, and the vote will show the benefit of the exertion. Having no pecuniary interest in the success of the *Sentinel*, I may be pardoned for making these plain but truthful suggestions. By no means neglect the support, also, of your local county papers.—Every man who is able should take his own county paper, and also take a paper from the metropolis of the State.

Trusting to the generous confidence of a liberal public, I shall very modestly assume my duties, with a fervent hope that, with the assistance of my talented associates, the *Sentinel* will be an acceptable medium for the dissemination of true Democratic doctrine, and that its labors may, in some degree, contribute to the triumphant success of the worthy nominess of our party in the October and November elections, and that every Democrat in the State will join in one grand effort to place our standard and our banner upon the summit of popular confidence.

Yours, Very Respectfully,
A. F. MORRISON.

### To the Readers of the Sentinel.

It is with a renewed sense of the responsibility resting upon me, that I again take charge of the Local Department of the *Sentinel*, and assume a position as one of its proprietors. Impossible it may be, to conduct even this department of a Central Political Newspaper, to the satisfaction of all; but, as I feel no deficiency of good intention towards any member of my party, I trust all my errors, (and I fear they will be many,) will be attributed to my judgment rather than to my will. While I shall study to steer clear of personal partialities and prejudices, there shall be no deficiency of effort on my part to ensure the triumph of Democratic principles and measures. "To err is human:" to judge with candor, and "in the midst of judgment to remember mercy," humane, charitable and Democratic. The labor I have undertaken is one of love. I come to its discharge at this time with increased energy, renewed health, and fresh enthusiasm. My past experience of its difficulties will be, to some extent, a guide for my future conduct; and for my further guidance, I ask at the hands of my Democratic friends their counsel and advice.

The local columns of the *Sentinel* will at all times contain such matter—News, Agricultural, Commercial, Social and Political, as shall affect the public of the city, county and State—with such other matters and things as shall not infringe upon the peculiar province of the political editors.

The present proprietors will lack much of the experience of their immediate predecessors; but they will emulate their prudence and promptness; and they will deem themselves happy to succeed to that public good will to which their efforts, for the brief period of their connection with the *Sentinel*, entitles them, and with which the Democracy have cheerfully endowed them.

The coming contest will be a mighty one. All the talents and energies of both parties will be exerted. No intrigue will be unattempted, no stratagem untried by our political enemies, to repeat the scenes of 1854.—The politics of the nation have reached a crisis which the battle of '56 must determine, as we believe, for the weal or wo of the Union. Already the beat of the recruiting drum is heard throughout our land.—Already are both parties marshaling their hosts. Soon the shock of the onset will be felt. Soon will be heard the roar and the shouting of the conflict. May the Democratic column emerge from the smoke and dust of the battle-field unbroken, with the banner of the Union and the Constitution still flying above its thousands, and with the standards of the enemy trailing in the dust. To insure a result so momentous and so glorious, my mite shall be contributed. A mere subaltern in the service, without the venerable scars which entitle their wearer to leadership, less will be expected of me than of those veterans who have fought through many campaigns.

To the patrons of the *Sentinel* in past time I can but renew my thanks for their liberality towards me heretofore, and assure them that I shall strive to merit its continuance hereafter. The paper is in the hands of the party—dependent upon the liberality of the party for its subsistence—and so long as the party shall have no reason to disclaim it as a proper exponent of its principles, it has a legitimate claim to their support. Support, then—such support as will at once nerve us for the struggle against wrong, and render our services efficient for the right, and fruitful of good—is all we ask at the hands of the Democracy of Indiana. C. W. COTTOM.

### From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1856.

*Eds. Sentinel*:—Various have been the propositions submitted during the week, for an organization of the House. The plurality vote has been moved and voted down every day. Resolutions to appoint this or that man Speaker, have also shared the same fate, but the most remarkable occurrence of the week was the rejection of a resolution appointing Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker. It received but fifty votes; fifty-four anti-Nebraskaites voting against it. On this ballot it required but one hundred and one votes to elect. The votes received by Mr. Campbell, and the anti-Nebraska votes thrown against the resolution amounts to 101—three more than necessary to have elected. Of the scattering votes that have not, and will not, under any circumstances, vote for [illegible] Harrison, Millward, Moore, Scott, and Wheeler voted for the resolution. Thus it will be seen that the anti-Nebraskaites had another opportunity of organizing the House by the election of one of their own party—a man too, who, on the first ballot for Speaker, received a majority of the anti-Nebraska men of the House. He was the first choice, as indicated by repeated votes at the commencement of the session, of a majority of the anti-Nebraska men of the House, and yet, when it was in their power to elect him and end this protracted struggle, they refused to do it. Let the country understand this.

Upon whom rests the responsibility of the delay in the organization of the House? Let the Black Republican member of the eighth Congressional District of Indiana answer. While the vote was being taken on the resolution above alluded to, Mr. Mace said:

"I have heard it said upon this floor, and repeatedly said, this party or that party was responsible for the non-organization of the House. We may say what we please in reference to that question in this Hall, but we have a people at home—a discriminating people—and that people will, as sure as we sit here, attribute the want of organization of this House to the anti-Nebraska party here. We are in the majority here and by a union of our forces we can elect a Speaker at any time. It is futile that we should expect the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Richardson] to concur with and aid us in making an election. It is futile to expect that the friends of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fuller] should come to our rescue. Those gentleman cannot do it. They cannot do it without falsifying their convictions of duty, and without falsifying what they believe to be the will of their constituents. I admire the man be he Democrat, be he American, or anti-Nebraska, who would stand upon this floor and duly represent the will of his constituents. Such is the kind of men I like."

I hope we will hear no more of the Democrats being responsible for the delay, after this admission of one of the high priests of Indiana Fusionism.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, took the floor in response to some remarks which had been made relative to his course, and from the tenor of his speech it will be perceived that there is something against Mr. Banks, which Mr. Dunn urged against him in caucus, but which he refuses to make public at the present time. He called upon Mr. Giddings, Mr. Tappan, and other gentlemen, who were at that caucus to state what reasons he gave for refusing to vote for Mr. Banks, but those gentlemen's memories failed them just then. They could remember every thing but that.

In regard to the charge of unfairness against the friends of Mr. Banks, Mr. Dunn called upon Mr. Brenton and Mr. Pennington to answer. They both substantiated his statement. I subjoin the remarks of Mr. Pennington, and Mr. Dunn's characterizing of such proceeding.

"Mr. Pennington. Mr. Clerk, I assume no responsibility for any action taken on the part of any of my friends in this contest: they have acted on their own responsibility. I will say, however, that I learned, late at night, soon after the withdrawal of my friend from Ohio, (Mr. Campbell,) that a plan—a *scheme* I will call it, because that word expresses better what I mean—a *scheme* was concerted, in a certain quarter, to run me up to a certain point, and then to drop me, and in that way to kill me off out of the way of other candidates. [Laughter.] At the hour of one o'clock at night, when every good Christian ought to have been a-bed, [laughter.] I was obliged, in self-defense, to make my way through the dark passages of this city to the headquarters where I supposed this *scheme* was concocted, and there protested against this "most foul and unnatural murder." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Dunn. If I may be allowed to borrow an illustration from a coarse and ordinary, but very essential and respectable pursuit of life in the West, I would say that there had been a good deal in this transaction much after the habit of our people who address their attention to the raising of hogs for the market; they fatten first to slaughter afterwards. [Laughter.]"

This is honorable proceeding certainly, for Representatives of a great people. Was the like of it ever before witnessed in this country?

Mr. Dunn declared that, under no circumstances, would he now vote for Mr. Banks for Speaker of the House. This part of the debate was marked with much acrimony of feeling on the part of several of the Black Republicans towards Mr. Dunn, but he proved himself more than a match for them all.

It may be worth while for those men who, under the cry of anti-Nebraskaism, were led into the Abolition fold, to know the dose that they will soon be called upon to swallow, so that they may prepare themselves in due season to gulp it down without making a wry face. This new issue—new in the West, I mean—is embodied in the answer of Mr. Banks, the Black Republican candidate for Speaker, to the inquiry, "Do you believe in the equality of the white and black races, and are you in favor of putting them on a level by legislation?" Mr. Banks replied:

"I have to say in this matter that I accept the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal. In regard to the superiority of races, I am impressed with the conviction that it is to be determined only by capacity for endurance. So far as I have studied the subject, it seems to me to be the universal law that the weaker is always absorbed and disappears in the stronger race.—Whether the black race of this continent or any other part of the world is equal to the white, can only be determined by the absorption and disappearance of the one or the other; and I propose to wait until the respective races can be properly subjected to this philosophical test before I give a decisive answer."

Now, be it understood, that Mr. Banks comes from a State that has equalized the two races—in his state the black has the right of suffrage, the privilege of holding office, intermarrying with the whites, and every other privilege enjoyed by the white man—and Mr. Banks acts with the party that has given and sustained them in these privileges! Of course his answer could not be otherwise than a substantial endorsement of the position that the two races are equal. We commend that answer to the anti-Nebraska men of Indiana who have sworn so lustily that they were not Abolitionists.

PINCKNEY.

☞ Business men will find the *Sentinel* an excellent medium through which to communicate with the public, as to what they may have to sell, etc.

### The Convention—Our Candidates.

The State Democratic Convention was well attended, and the greatest degree of harmony and good will prevailed.

The large attendance upon the Convention—the unanimity and readiness with which the candidates were selected, and strength of the ticket chosen, all combined, will carry a moral force with them that the turbulent and discontented tribe of Hindoos cannot withstand.

The characteristics of the Convention will inspire the Democratic ranks with such enthusiasm and unparalleled determination to do their duty and falter not, as will enable them to ride out all the storms and tempests of falsehood and sectionalism that the enemies of our party can bring to bear.

The ticket combines as much talent, honest and capable qualification for office as could be selected; and far more than can be got together by the Hindoos after ransacking every dark hole, corner, or by-way in the dominions of the tribe.

It is [illegible] of the candidates. Some, however, from the stations they have occupied in public life, are more familiarly known to the people of Indiana, than others. They have served faithfully and efficiently in public life. They have been tried and have met the most sanguine expectations of their constituents.

We then say to all who love their country and detest and abominate sectionalism, abolitionism and a morbid sickly desire for public plunder; rally to the standard that is now unfurled and let the cry "to arms, to arms," resound throughout our ranks. We do not use the phrase "to arms, to arms" in the sense that the Know-Nothing ruffians do when they get on their brass knucks and gather up their cudgels to propagate their sentiments by the use of mere brute force; but we use it in the sense which means that we are to take truth and measures, promising attachment to those principles that are as firm as our government itself, and sacred to every Democrat, and lord them at our political adversaries with such an intellectual and moral force as will put to flight the entire Hindoo ticket, and secure the triumphant election of our State ticket, which will be found at the head of this column.—*Bloomington News Letter.*

### The State Convention and the Platform

The Convention which has just closed its labors, was one of the most harmonious, able and patriotic, ever held in Indiana. Its deliberations were marked by dignity, ability, unanimity, and sound discretion, such as cannot fail to command for it the most hearty and enthusiastic approval of the People.

The platform adopted as the position which the Democracy of Indiana are to occupy in the coming campaign, is one, which for its boldness, simplicity, and sound doctrine, will meet the approbation of the Democracy of this State, and command the confidence and respect of the Democracy of the Union.

The Sovereignty of the people is clearly and boldly asserted; and the right of Congress to interfere in the local affairs of States or Territories is fearlessly and clearly denied. The people, whether as citizens of a State, or squatters on our territorial frontiers, have the right and capacity of self government, without any of that colonial vassalage against which our forefathers rebelled, and which weigh down and cripple the rights and energies of the dependencies of Great Britain. And with the people, the Democracy of Indiana have declared their willingness to trust the question of African slavery. Having, in both the old and new constitutions, declared their hostility to slavery in Indiana, they plant themselves upon the broad principle that the rights and privileges they enjoy, they will guarantee to all others. The example of California and Oregon in its first territorial action, gave strong indications that the squatter sovereigns view the institutions of slavery as it is viewed by the people of Indiana, and gives them assurance, doubly sure, that the exercise of that power by them, will be in accordance with the spirit and intelligence of the age.

Never have we known any platform more unanimously adopted by a convention, or so heartily approved by the people, who have heard or read the resolutions. The Democracy of Indiana go into the next contest with clean hands, stout hearts, and a full determination to accomplish a most glorious victory. We predict for them a most glorious contest, and hope for a splendid triumph.—*Brookville Democrat.*

### The Responsibility for the Organization Again Fixed.

Wednesday's proceedings in the House once more demonstrated that the power to elect a Speaker is exclusively in the hands of the anti-Nebraska men. On the proposition to elect Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Speaker, fifty opposition members voted in the affirmative, and fifty-two in the negative.—Those who voted in the negative were the fast friends of Mr. Banks, and they refused to yield their choice, even to effect an organization. The vote in favor of the resolution was fifty, which, with the Republican vote in the negative, fifty-two, would have made one hundred and two—being a majority of the whole, and enough to have elected Mr. Campbell had they been given in favor of Mr. Thorington's resolution. The responsibility is positively and clearly with the anti-Nebraska men in the House; and they can elect a Speaker whenever they choose to do so, or postpone that result till "the next 4th of July." It is with them to say whether they will adhere to a single man for Speaker, and so prevent an organization, or whether they will unite their votes, now once more unanswerably proved to be in a majority of the House.—*Pennsylvanian.*

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A COMPANY OF SOLDIERS BY OVERTHROWING THE RAILROAD CARS.—The two parties of the 16th Regiment, which left Quebec on Thursday last, for the scene of murder of a man named Corrigan, have returned to garrison.

The soldiers under command of Capt. Armstrong, and the police under Capt. Ermatinger, amounting together to some eighty or ninety men, embarked in a special train. They had not proceeded three hundred yards from the station, when the cars began to jolt violently, and the locomotive and tender went over the embankment, dragging the cars off the track. The locomotive and tender were turned over completely into the ditch. The engineer miraculously escaped unhurt. To the slow rate at which the train was yet going, must be attributed the escape of all on board.

The affair was caused by the tender reversing the switch, by order of his boss, who is in some manner connected with the arrested party.

The counties of Lothbiniere and Wegantic exult in open defiance of all law and authority, and party spirit is now so fearfully rife, that vigorous measures must be adopted forthwith, if it be at all intended to punish crime, and preserve the country from factious strife and bloodshed.—*Quebec Chronicle, Dec. 26.*

NO DOUBT OF IT.—The Kentucky Statesman, in speaking of the material of which the present Congress is composed, says:

The House presents a curious scene. It consists of seventy-four Democrats, thirty bigots, one hundred triangular-headed fanatics, and from six to a dozen fools. Humphrey Marshall appears to be the chief bigot, Giddings the head fanatic, and Colfax, of Indiana, the biggest fool.

☞ Within the past five months no less than eleven postmasters have been arrested in Ohio on suspicion of mail robbery.

☞ The merchants of St. Louis are about to build an Exchange in that city.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1856.

### A Word of Caution.

We deem it our duty to warn the people, particularly that portion of them who wish the success of the Democratic party, to beware of the many artful schemes of our opponents to split off from and disintegrate the democracy.

Under the pretence of organizing a party to force a radical and severe temperance law upon the State, a call has been made for a Temperance Convention to be holden at Indianapolis on the 22d of February next. The ostensible object is very pathetically set forth by the leaders of that movement; but we much doubt the candor and honesty of motive of some of the men who figure in the matter. [illegible] person [illegible] democracy to provide all necessary and proper laws for the suppression of vice and immorality, and to check the evils of intemperance by all practicable and constitutional means. Whenever a bill, properly guarded and digested, shall be presented by the true friends of temperance, the democracy will be found sustaining all of its just provisions. They will not, however, permit the passage, if they have the power to prevent it, of such another odious and unconstitutional law as that passed by the last Fusion Legislature. The rights of the citizen must be preserved, and the Constitution of the State be acknowledged as paramount law.

This old scheme of political charlatans, to do by indirect means what they dare not attempt to do by an open avowal of their designs, is quite manifest in the pronunciamento of the "State Central Temperance Committee," recently published throughout the State.

They endeavor to appeal to the consciences and moral sensibilities of the people, under the mask of moral reformers; but with the real motive of making them subservient to their designs by withdrawing them from a unity of action with the Democratic party. Their policy is to divide and conquer. Any means which would produce such a result will be freely resorted to by these men; some of whom depend upon the success of their schemes for the places they occupy and the meat and drink upon which they subsist. Such men use the names of religion, piety, temperance, and all the moral virtues to secure political influence, money, and place. Let the public be on their guard. The success of fusionism in 1854 emboldens them to further desperate efforts.

The fear of being charged as the enemies of temperance and moral improvement, shall not deter us from exposing the miserable tricks and subterfuges of these double-faced men. Brethren, be ye not deceived.

### Congress.

The New York *Tribune*, New York *Times*, and some other papers taking their cue from these standard bearers of Fusionism, are disposed to charge the delay in organizing the House of Representatives on the Democrats. Now this is most preposterous, and shows only the tendency which one-idea-ism always has towards insanity. The one idea of the *Tribune* and the *Times* is what they call anti-Nebraskaism. This, they say, was the issue in the election in 1854, and this is the great question—the only question of any importance in the politics of the day. Now they claim to have elected some sixty or more majority of anti-Nebraska members to the present Congress. The Democrats have only seventy-four out of the two hundred and thirty-odd members of the House. And yet these seventy-four, they say, prevent the one hundred and fifty anti-Nebraska members from electing a Speaker! Really, men who can seriously impute the failure to elect a Speaker to the seventy-four Democratic members of the House, are fit subjects for a Lunatic Asylum.

The fact is, this anti-Nebraska issue is the veriest humbug that ever was hatched from the prolific brain of political fanaticism. A party formed on such a principle can never be permanent, or act in harmony while it does attempt to exist. Should the House of Representatives succeed in electing BANKS as Speaker, no good would thereby be accomplished. They could not pass any law in the slightest degree affecting the principle involved in the Nebraska question. The House of Representatives, if left to itself without the check of the Senate and the Executive, could not agree on any law, and repeal any part of the Nebraska bill, it is doubtful whether they could agree on any law of importance to the people of the Union. They may as well, therefore, for all practical purposes, remain as they are, unorganized.

Thus abortive usually prove all attempts at fusion, coalition, and combinations of discordant elements against the Democratic party. Under peculiar circumstances, such as existed in 1854, the Democratic party may be defeated, but the victory will prove fruitless to the anti-democratic party.

The victors cannot unite for good, nor have we much fear of their uniting for evil. The members of this fusion Congress may as well take the advice given them in some of their own papers, resign and go home.

☞ We yesterday published the proceedings of the District Convention of this, the 6th district, as furnished by the Secretary.—The proceedings were not fully given in the Secretary's notice. It was then and there also determined that a Convention for the Judicial District should be held at the same time and place, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District. Let the counties composing this Judicial District send their delegates to the Convention accordingly.

NOVEL LAW SUIT.—The well known comedian and manager, YANKEE ROBINSON, was paying a visit to a neighboring town, and as he was crossing a street a valuable horse became frightened at the Yankee's Lion Skin coat. The horse made a plunge and was about to run over the YANKEE which frightened *him*. The consequence was, both were injured. The owner of the horse has sued the YANKEE for frightening his horse, and the YANKEE has sued the aforesaid owner for frightening *him*. We promise our readers the result as soon as ascertained.

☞ The Editor of the *South Bend Register* has a very poor opinion of Judge Perkins and Davison, and thinks they must go out and be succeeded by men of more just and enlightened views. What else could be expected from the *Register*, when "all the decency and all the intelligence" have been embodied in the opposition to the Democratic party since the days of John Adams?—Judges P. and D. will of course feel instructed to resign. After that is accomplished, the *Register* should extend its labors, and instruct Judge Stuart off the bench.

Then perhaps the Fusionists will have it all their own way—as they are doing in Congress just now.—*Logansport Pharos.*

The brilliant gentleman whose *sparkling* wit and *luminous* reasoning so bedazzles the editorial columns of the South Bend *Register*, we think transcends his *dignity* in noticing such *small potato men* as Judges PERKINS, DAVISON and STUART. He should only shoot his *ratiocinations on great occasions*; such, for instance, as the one wherein the editor of the Cincinnati *Times* takes his favorite jay-bird, the tiny *pet*, SCHUYLER COLFAX, through. The fact of *such* a distinguished genius as the *pro tem* editor of the *Register stooping* to notice such insignificant men as Judge PERKINS, Judge DAVISON, or Judge STUART, but reveals another of the *wonders* of the nineteenth century.

Speaking of wonders: Is it true that COLFAX has really settled that little matter of the Post Office at the Crossings of the New-Albany and Salem and Michigan Southern Railroads? If so, and *all* parties are satisfied, this is *another* wonder. Perhaps Dr. EVERTS, of the Laporte *Times* could elucidate this subject somewhat.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.—A resolution was unanimously adopted at the State Convention, authorizing the President to appoint a committee of three to take measures to have a campaign paper started at Indianapolis without delay. Maj. John P. Dunn, Gen. Allen May, and P. M. Parks were appointed such committee, and we understand they have selected Mr. CULLEY, formerly of the *Madisonian*, to superintend the editorial management of the campaign paper.

It will be called the *Platform*, and should receive the support of the Democrats throughout the State. Mr. CULLEY is an able writer himself, but he will be assisted by many others of the best writers in the State.—*Rushville Jacksonian.*

The *Jacksonian's* information as to the Committee having selected Mr. CULLEY to superintend the editorial management of the Campaign paper, is incorrect. The Committee have not selected Mr. C. for that position; no arrangement of any kind, in that reference, having yet been entered into by them either with Mr. CULLEY or any other gentleman.

FIRE IN THE REAR.—General Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, while shaving himself before a coal fire in Washington recently, received a "fire in the rear," which, from the light material of his dressing-gown, immediately enveloped him in flames. He exhibited his admirable generalship and presence of mind on the occasion by taking refuge under the bed clothes, and waited for reinforcements, who soon arrived in the shape of porters and chambermaids. The General, though wounded severely, we have the authority of the Washing Star in stating, is in a fair way to recover.—*Cin. Enq.*

Webb once received a fire in the *leg*, in a duel with Tom Marshall, of Ky., which not only crippled him for a time but procured for him a sentence in the penitentiary. From this last dilemma, however, the gallant General was relieved by the interposition of the pardoning power of Governor Seward.

### Popinjay Colfax.

The following mirror is hung up by the editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, the leading Black Republican paper in the West, in which Mr. Popinjay COLFAX is invited to take a look at himself. It shows in what estimation the little "fussy" gentleman is held by men in his own party, and is a just rebuke to the inflated coxcomb whose vanity leads him to regard himself as a *great* man:

"As a Representative, Mr. Harrison is worth a dozen of the Giddingses, *Colfaxes*, Washburnes, and others of that ilk, who daily annoy the House with their *shallow clatter*."

### Job Printing.

We are prepared with a large assortment of new and beautiful type, of styles entirely different from any in the city, and are ready to do Job Work of every description in a manner unequalled for style and beauty. We would invite the old customers of WALKER & COTTOM and of SPANN & NORMAN, to give us a call, as we are satisfied that we can please them. Our terms will be as reasonable as those of any office in the city, and we will *promptly* fill every order entrusted to us. Our assortment of Cards, Card Boards, and Plain, Colored, and Fancy Printing Papers is very complete, and we feel certain we will be able to render complete satisfaction.

☞ It is not true as stated in the Journal, that the resolution to elect a Speaker in 1849 by plurality, was adopted by the Democracy. On the contrary, it was rejected in the caucus of Democratic members, and was passed in the House by the votes of Whig members and a *few* Democrats. Of the 106 men who voted no, 70 were Democrats.—Cobb, who was the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and elected under that rule, voted against it, and Winthrop, the Whig candidate, voted for it.

☞ The Abolitionism of the HUTCHINSON'S seems to have been a little too strong in its *color* for even our neighbor of the *Journal*.—He admires their music, but says "good for SIX" to their ultra niggerism. Considering the *Journal's* predilections for the Ethiopian institution, this is a little strange.

THE POETRY OF CONGRESS.—Some inspired poet, getting tired of the prosaic telegraph despatches of Congressional proceedings, has put the matter in a new form, which will answer for the doings of that body a month hence as well as now.

Banks a hundred and five,
Banks a hundred and seven;
Banks a hundred and one;
Wants a hundred and 'leven.
Pennington four and three;
Richardson seventy-two;
Fuller thirty. Dear me!
When 'll the trouble be through?

☞ Mrs. McVine, thinking it one of woman's rights to be a horse thief, stole a horse, cutter, and harness, and ran away from Buffalo.

### Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

We have received this report, one of the ablest we have yet seen emanating from this bureau of the Government. By it we learn that during the year 1855, 15,315,283.18 acres of the public lands were surveyed.—The total number of acres of the public lands sold during the same period, including lands located with military bounty land warrants, and those reported under swamp land grant, amounted to 29,890,079.24 acres. This shows an increase in sales for cash during the last fiscal year over the preceding, of 8,693,789.81 acres, while the aggregate disposed of exceeded that of the preceding year only 1,319,096.45 acres, owing mainly to the fact that the locations of military warrants and other certificates, and the selections under the swamp land, internal improvement, railroad, and other grants, were 7,374,693.26 acres less than during the preceding fiscal year.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, the receipts from the sales of the public lands amounted to $11,485,384 75, and for the quarter ending September 30, 1855, $2,325,783 31, as reported and estimated.

Speaking of the difficulties which have ensued under the graduation act of August 4, 1854, the Commissioner says:

The contested cases are principally of the following cases:

1. Where the land entered was under settlement at the date of the law by a party who claims a superior right by virtue of such settlement.

2. Where the entry was made for the use of an adjoining farm, and the land entered does not, with the farm, form a compact body.

3. Where the entry was made for the use of an adjoining farm, and it is alleged the party owned no such farm, and the entry was made in fraud.

4. Where the entry was made for the use of an adjoining farm, but in which the tract is wild unoccupied land, and not in fact a farm within the contemplation of the law.

5. Where the entry was made for actual settlement and cultivation, and it is alleged the party sold the land soon after it was entered, at an advanced price, and before any settlement had been made thereon.

6. Where the entry was by a minor.

All such contested cases are tried before the proper local land officers, after due notice to all interested. Those officers have received ample instruction for their adjudication, and the testimony with their joint report is required in each case to be submitted to this office for revision.

All approved pre-emption entries, under the 24 section of the act, will be patented.

All certificates of purchase for entries for the use of adjoining farms, under the 3d section, where satisfactory evidence exists that the settlement and cultivation have been made, and the entries are in other respects regular, will be patented.

All certificates of purchase for entries for actual settlement and cultivation where there is no evidence before the office that the settlement has been made are withheld from patenting and treated as in suspense until further orders.

*Minors who are heads of families*, and others entitled to the benefit of the pre-emption act of September, 4, 1841, are also regarded as entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act.

It has been proposed to modify the circular of May 1, 1855, by extending the time from *two* to *twelve* months within which the settlement is required to be made after the land has been entered.

We must either discard the requirement of evidence of settlement and carry uncontested entries of this class into patent, or fix a period within which the settlement shall be made under the entry, and prescribe measures for the production of testimony on this point, so that hereafter we may perfect the title or cancel the entry. Should it be decided that the department has the legal ability to prescribe the rule and measures suggested, cases of this class will be placed in train of settlement; but if otherwise, the interposition of Congress will be required.

The Washington *Union*, speaking of the Report of Commissioner HENDRICKS, says:

"We make room this morning, to the exclusion of much other matter prepared for this issue of the *Union*, for the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Its length should not prevent a careful perusal, for it imbodies a vast amount of valuable information, in the preparation of which much care and labor have been expended and great ability displayed. Seldom has a more valuable public document been given to the country; and it is not too much to add, that Commissioner HENDRICKS in the report before us, has not only furnished satisfactory evidence of thorough acquaintance with the intricate machinery of one of the most important bureaus of the government, but he has also shown administrative abilities of the highest order.

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

### Fanaticism.

*Messrs. Editors:*—The fanatics of the South abuse the Nebraska Bill as a Yankee trick, to cheat the South out of slave states south of the Missouri Compromise line. The Richmond *Whig* regards "squatter sovereignty" as "one of the most diabolical modes of evading Southern rights which Yankee rascality has invented." On the other hand, the fanatics of the free States say the Nebraska Bill is a "swindle"—"an encroachment on the rights of freedom."

Nothing can be more plain than that the great object of fanatics, both North and South, isto misrepresent the truth with a view to their own aggrandizement and for the purpose of breeding disturbances and hard feelings between the North and the South. How long will honest people consent to be governed by graceless demagogues?

☞ This compromise, in substance and effect, was a compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections of the country, and was universally so regarded.—*Gov. Chase.*

The idea that Congress is empowered or possesses the ability to make a "compact" or treaty outside the Constitution, between different sections of the country, is ridiculous. Such a notion would pre-suppose that our Union was already substantially dissolved. The law admitting Missouri into the Union was simply an ordinary legislative enactment, open, like any other measure, to repeal by future Congresses. Chase, himself, has always hitherto declared the doctrine of legislative "finality" an absurdity, and has made repeated efforts to repeal portions of the compromise of 1850, which, being founded on the Constitution, is far more sacred than that of 1820, which the people in the Northern States always repudiated.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

☞ The train of the Evansville and Crawfordsville railroad that left here yesterday, at a road crossing a few miles south of this city, came in contact with a wagon and horses—the driver of the team was killed almost instantly.

Since the above was in type we learn that the name of the deceased was Lewis Smith, and a citizen of Clay county. He was nearly blind, and it is supposed he did not see the train approaching at the time he attempted to cross the track.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., arrived this morning.

Her news news consists merely of an extension of the peace rumors received by the last steamer.

Russia's answer to the Western propositions, could not possibly be expected before the 10th, and would probably be delayed some days longer.

It was anticipated that it will contain neither an absolute assent nor a refusal, but will name counter proposals to be settled by renewed conference.

The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France is again becoming so.

The Russians are incessant in preparations for the spring campaign.

Nothing important has been received from the Crimea. The docks of Sebastopol were blown up by the French on the 22d of December.

Affairs in Asia present no new feature.

The new Peto Great Britain is [illegible] importance.

A Grand [illegible] has been opened at Paris.

The Conference relative to the Sound does had been postponed indefinitely.

Sweden was making active warlike preparations.

The Steamship Baltic, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th.

The latest intelligence gleamed from the Berlin papers say that Russia is not unfavorably disposed toward the Allied proposals.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.

Flour has improved, and we quote an advance of 6d. Wheat has also improved, and the quotations are 2d. higher. Corn is firm, with an upward tendency, but the quotations are unchanged.

Pork is quiet. There is an improved demand for Beef. Lard and bacon are quiet.

The following are the quotations for Breadstuffs: Western Canal Flour 40@42s; Ohio Flour 42@45s; Southern 41@43s; Wheat, Red 11s3d@11s8d; mixed 11s3d@11s8d.

White Corn, 46@48s; Yellow, 42s@42s6d; Mixed, 42s@42s 6d.

Rice is firm at 32@35s for Carolina.

Spirits of Turpentine is quiet at 37s.

Crude Turpentine is also quiet. There is no change in Tar. Fine Rosin is without change; common sells at 5s.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The English Funds yesterday experienced a rally of ⅜ at the opening of the market, but a repulse suddenly took place, and at the close prices stood at the rates of the previous day.

The money market is easy and the demand is good at 3 ⅝ cent.

At Paris the 3 ⅝ cents closed at a decline of 1-2a3-4, but foreign exchange was generally better.

The Russian army took up its quarters