Weekly Sentinel.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 7, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.

For Lieut. Governor,
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.

For Attorney General,
JOS. E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.

For Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

Democratic Township Convention.

The Democratic voters of Centre Township are requested to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Indianapolis, on Saturday the 9th day of March, 1856, ot one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following named offices: One Township Trustee; Township Clerk; Township Treasurer; One Justice of the Peace; and four Constables.

AUSTIN H. BROWN
H. VANDEGRIFT,
W. H. TALBOTT,
Township Committee.

The "Pocket."

The South-Western part of Indiana, called, from its peculiar position on the map, between the Ohio and the Wabash, the "Pocket," has not been until lately, if it is yet, fully appreciated in other parts of the State. Its agricultural resources have been undervalued, its mineral treasures unknown, and its population misrepresented.

The general face of the country, like most portions of this State, is naturally beautiful. The prairies of Knox; the park-like groves of Daviess and Pike; the undulating surface of Dubois and Gibson; the intermingled rocky hills and pleasant vales of Perry and Spencer, and the dense forests, contiguous to highly cultivated farms of Warrick, Vanderburgh and Posey, all contribute to the forming of landscapes of great variety.

The traveler, in journeying along over the country, will often be surprised at the opening up, most unexpectedly, of some sylvan scene of surpassing beauty. Such scenes will appear to the eye of taste as you pass from Mt. Pleasant to Washington. As you leave Washington on the road to Jasper, there will appear, just South-west of the town, a most glorious prospect of rural beauty.—Some of the valleys among the hills along the Ohio and White rivers, appear like a dream of unclouded sunshine and perpetual summer. The scenery about White river, near the ferry, on the road from Princeton to Vincennes, is most gorgeously beautiful.

The river scenery in this part of the State is all beautiful. The Ohio on the South and the Wabash on the West, roll majestically along over broad and beautiful plains of exhaustless fertility. The Patoka and White rivers wind their meandering course amid secluded valleys, shaded by forests of tropical luxuriance. The smaller streams come now rushing down the limestone hills, and then creep lazily along the level bottom land.

The agricultural resources of the country have not been developed. There are, it is true, many large and valuable farms, but dense and unbroken forests yet cover a very large part of the country. Let these forests be cleared away, and the rich and deep soil upturned to the sun, and all the means of communication, railroads, rivers and canals, present and prospective, will be severely tasked to carry to market the copious products of the teeming soil.

The mineral treasures of the "Pocket" are just beginning to be discovered. Beneath the soil lie, accumulated in the long and distant ages of the past, exhaustless beds of coal of a quality not exceeded in value in any part of the terrestrial globe. Iron is found abundant in quantity, and superior in quality. This beautiful and fertile region has been, until lately, secluded, and almost unknown, except to its own citizens, and they, we are inclined to think, have undervalued the country. The only means of access to market were by flat-boats and rafts down White river and the Patoka to the Wabash, or by wagons to the Ohio. Now, however, the Wabash and Erie Canal, and the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad furnish additional modes of communication with the world, and the Indianapolis and Evansville road, along the valley of White river, and the Ohio and Mississippi, running on the northerly limits of the Pocket, will, when finished, furnish every additional facility desirable for reaching, at all times of the year, the markets North and South, East and West.

The population of the "Pocket" have been, in some other portions of the State, misrepresented and maligned. The people about the centre, and the northern part of the State, have been in some cases induced to believe that learning, temperance and religion, stop when they reach the boundaries of the "Pocket." Some seem really to doubt whether the sun ever rises on the benighted landscape of the "Pocket" before, at least, three o'clock in the afternoon.

Now the fact *is*, a more industrious, more moral, more temperate, more religious population, than that of the Pocket generally, cannot be found in this State, or in any other State, West or East. In no part of the State, not even in the boasted north, have the people manifested so much interest, during the last few years, in common school education, and so much anxiety and desire for a thorough and practical system of public instruction, as in the "Pocket." The farmers of the "Pocket" are a sober and intelligent class of men, of good, strong, practical common sense. The only fault of the people of the "Pocket," that which has brought on them the anathemas of political pharisees and religious fanatics is, that in politics they are Democrats; in religion, some of them adopt the creed of CHATEAUBRIAND, and of FENELON, rather than that of CALVIN and of LUTHER; and in morals they belong to the School of ST. PAUL, rather than that of NEAL DOW.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown a handsomely executed bank note this morning, purporting to be a five on the Merchant's Bank of New Haven, Conn. It looked new, though the date was Oct. 20th, 1854. The signatures were N. Pect, Jr., President, and H. B. Smith, Cashier. The execution of the bill is so fine, that it is well calculated to deceive even good judges of the genuine. But it is a counterfeit, there being no such bank.

☞Saturday last was the coldest day of the season at Pittsburg, the thermometer having gone down to 18 degrees below zero,

"Hit him Again"—"He has no Friends Here."

THE MADISON BANNER VS. GEO. G. DUNN.

It is an old saying that "many a man serves a thankless master." This is peculiarly verified in the lives of politicians. Last summer GEO. G. DUNN was the great Fusion gun of Indiana, and his success was heralded as a great triumph throughout the State. Since Mr. DUNN went to Washington he has set up for himself, and refused to be dragooned by GLEELEY and his Fusion associates. They came down upon him for impracticable obstinacy, in unmeasured terms of condemnation. He seems to be a doomed man.

The Madison *Banner*, printed in Jefferson county, in Mr. DUNN's district, speaks of Mr. D's. course with great severity. It will be remembered that this same Jefferson county, gave DUNN a majority of six hundred and sixty-eight votes at the time of his last election, being, by far, a greater majority than he received in any other county. The *Banner* of the 8th February, speaks as follows:

"Conscientiously we have felt called upon to censure all who in our judgment deserve censure, and especially to speak in no equivocal terms of what we and all other Republicans considered the recreancy of even so able, so honest, and so fearless a man as the Representative from the Third Indiana Congressional district. We have no other words than those of censure for him now. He has misrepresented his constituents and betrayed the trust they reposed in him. By his inexplicable course he has cut them off from any participation whatever in a victory for the Republican cause, the moral effect of which is inestimable, not only with reference to present political questions and events, but with regard to questions and events which are for all time as affecting the destiny of the Republic for weal or woe. The Third Indiana Congressional district is not represented in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States. Eloquent speeches in Washington and sentimental letters written home are not all that is required of a delegate assuming to stand for freemen. Their WILL must be carried out in honest and fearless action. Geo. G. Dunn has utterly failed in this. And Geo. G. Dunn's return among his constituents will be a humiliation for him, a defeat and a lasting disgrace. We speak weighing our words deliberately. It is Geo. G. Dunn's avowed determination to ask at the hands of independent voters a *third* elevation to the place he now occupies. We shall see if he can again thrust himself upon a free people whether they be willing or not. The day of one man power is passed.—*Madison Banner Feb. 5th.*

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

Fourth Congressional District.

Messrs. Editors.—We see in some recent numbers of the *Sentinel* that the untiring Democracy are beginning to look around for suitable persons to be our standard bearers in the approaching contest, as candidates for Congress.

We, therefore, (with due deference to many other good and true democrats in this the 4th district,) would urge the claims and recommend to the consideration of the democracy of this district, Dr. William Bracken, as one true and tried, and every way qualified to lead us to certain victory.

He is a democrat of the old school, and while fanaticism has swept like a tornado over the land, he has never flinched, but has always been at his post. He has some legislative experience, having served in the Constitutional Convention; besides, no man can show a cleaner record both politically and morally, and he possesses that energy that never says "beat." OLD RUSH.

MILROY, Rush Co., Ind.

[Correspondence of the Indiana State Sentinel.]

From Northern Indiana.

ST. JOSEPH CO., Ind., Jan. 28, '56.

Messrs. Editors:—Your *daily* of the 23d informs us that a third change in the business and editorial responsibilities of the *Sentinel* has taken place within the past twelve months. These changes are doubtless the result of conviction among the *outs* and *ins*, that each one concerned is making a point on the board of life. I trust it may be so, and if it were not so very common to compliment the retiring and puff the incoming administrations of a newspaper, I would venture a remark upon the extraordinary array of competency that now graces the editorial sanctum of the central organ of Nationalism in Indiana. Can I escape the charge of "blarney," by insinuating that a failure to carry our ticket may be attributable to any imaginable cause except a want of qualification in the editorial corps of the State paper.

A remark of Maj. Morrison relative to the limited circulation of your paper, is worthy of very grave consideration by every one who desires to see Indiana among the Democratic States. Much blood is warmed and much discussion induced by the brilliant, and sometimes not so brilliant, speeches of our multitudinous orators; but from the closest observation, I am convinced that the silent teachings of the press do more to win the victory than all other causes combined. The man who reads and reflects, forms opinions not easily shaken, while he who is confounded or even converted in the noise and confusion of a "Grand Rally," is quite liable to "fall from grace" and turn back under the influence of a *Grander* Rally, and the seductive oratory of a more accomplished speaker. A circulation of the documents is particularly essential in the early part of the fight. Let every man charge his mind with such facts as will be effective in silencing the foe. These facts he can get only from reading, and as our journals contain the marrow of all things, without the tiresome statistics of any, they are the mediums through which political ammunition can be distributed to the masses. Our opponents understand this, or at all events they practice upon it much better than we do. The immense circulation of the *Tribune* has enabled Horace Greely to indoctrinate thousands with the political malaria which flows from his pen—it has enabled him to destroy, utterly, the influence of "Americanism" in its effects upon "Freesoilism;" and it now enables him to sit like a tyrant in the House of Confusion, at Washington, the dreaded critic, whose applause or censure will make or unmake, at home, every member of the "Republican" party. The future alone can tell what greater power he may reach, or what more pernicious curse he may inflict upon his country through the *one hundred and fifty thousand copies* which he weekly sends on their mission of mischief to the reading people of the northern States.

Shall we fold our hands in fancied security, and hope—no, we can't hope—shall we *presume* that, against this mighty inundation of treason, grown imperious by the daily widening of its channel, we will be sufficiently protected by an occasional speech from our candidates! These can do much, and every man who can serve his country as an orator, is a valuable auxiliary, an officer, if you please; but the rank and file must be provided with *printed* facts, counteractive of the printed *falsehoods* that are silently alienating the minds of many of our people from that love of country which they had learned from the teachings of their once venerated Washington!

The convention of the 8th draws out comments of a contradictory character. Strange, isn't it, that one party never exactly suits the other! One set of editors sees nothing but truth, patriotism and positiveness in the platform, nothing but perfect appropriateness in the nominations—while the opposition affects to discover a "rare-done" "dodge-y" sort of creed and "indiscreet bundle of juvenibility" in the ticket. Perhaps the strength of the "boys" honored with the confidence of that convention can be better appreciated when the tripple-headed party trot out their opponents. That probably will not take place till May, and until our folks have something tangible to war against, there can be no active display of enthusiasm. For months there will be a comparative calm—then will commence the skirmishing to be succeeded by the storm of battle. Editors will hunt up delinquencies, moral and political, of candidates, and blow each other up generally—orators will call up spirits of our sires to testify in the case of "Seward, Giddings *et al vs.* The Union of the States"—Know Nothings will howl over the terms of the inquisitive—candidates will be as plenty as blackberries, and as polite as dancing masters—then appear imposing placards cautioning the voter to "Beware of spurious tickets"—then a dense smoke will go up from the field of conflict and then the smoke will dissipate and Democracy will wave her victorious banner over the hosts of the redeemed! Selah.

Our weather for many weeks would have done credit to Greenland. It is not so villainously cold now as it has been, but the least indulgence granted us in the shape of caloric is usually followed by an extra allowance of frigidity; and though it may be quite passable to-day, we have reason to fear that our ears will be called for to-morrow. We have got so acclimated to severity, that *ten degrees* below that mysterious Greek station denominated *Zero* is reckoned quite comfortable, and were the bowels of our lakes in a less constipated state, we might, such is the effect of atmospheric contrast, be seduced into a fishing excursion. We would be sure of a *bite*, did we attempt it.

In addition to the uncomfortableness of such weather, serious losses of fruits and garden products have taken place. Not anticipating weeks of weather varying from 0 to 27 degrees below, no extraordinary care was taken in storing the winter and spring supplies; and hence, in depositories heretofore defying the encroachments of the ice-king, our apples and potatoes are converted into solids which, in the Crimea now, would be valuable as grape and cannister. Our *sass* is not all destroyed, but a large portion of it will undergo political transformation before spring fairly opens. Now it is decidedly with the "Hards"—then it will have joined the "Softs."

When wells, thirty feet deep, are covered with half-inch ice you may infer that the gentleman who dispenses coolness was "bobbing round" rather emphatically. But one *well*-attested instance has been reported however, and that happened with a liquor dealer. It is supposed that while he was, at the well aforesaid, diluting the *eau de vie* to render it more palatable to his customers, a small quantity unluckily fell into the water and *chilled* it! If this is a fact, I beg pardon of the well and the weather also. *Per contra.* Our wheat fields are covered with snow and our lumber men are hauling worlds of logs to our Mills and Railroad Stations. Our young people are anticipating the joys of elysium, in their devotion to the sleighing parties, and in the "mazes of the giddy dance."

I ought to say something more about our convention. I have *some* recollection of having been there, and I have great reason to remember it with pleasure, notwithstanding a *friend of mine* was not so fortunate as to be one of its nominees. I have endeavored to console him with the assurance that "every body can't have office"—that "office is a life of vassalage"—that private life is the only independent position, and that "what's done can't be helped." I have even tickled his vanity by telling him that the rejection of himself and others, has been more seriously dangerous to the well-being of the State, than it has to his or their health! This took, and when I added what the Illinoisan wrote to his father "that mighty mean men get office," I saw at once that his nervous system had quieted down to an antisuicidal state. He is now reading "Pilgrim's Progress," and judging from a dog-eared leaf in the book, he has already got as far with *Christian* as "The Valley of Humility!" The lessons there taught will cure him entirely. A. P. R.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the State Sentinel.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Editors Sentinel:—I ventured the assertion in one of my letters that no body of men, or no party, that has ever existed in this country, contains within its organization a greater number of unprincipled, dishonest, and corrupt leaders than the Black Republicans; and every day fresh proof is furnished of the soundness of this position. I have given many evidences of it; the proceedings of this week furnish another. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, a real Giddings of a fellow, standing high here as a leader of the Black Republican forces, wrote a letter for publication, to the Cleveland *Herald*, signed "Republican," in which he abuses without stint, his colleague, Mr. Campbell, who, it will be recollected, is also a high priest in the Black Republican church. The letter charges that Mr. Campbell was cognizant of the resolution introduced by Mr. Thorington, of Iowa, to make him Speaker—that it was a concocted plan between them and other Black Republicans, to threw the Banks Republicans into a false position—that Campbell had become very acceptable to the Southern Know Nothings and Democrats, and that many of them left the Hall so as to let him be elected. Mr. Campbell called Mr. Thorington, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Leiter—three Black Republicans, who had been voting for Mr. Banks—to the stand to testify concerning the matter. They all testified to the untruth of the statements of the letter, Mr. Thorington denouncing them as "untrue and false in inference and in fact." Thus by the testimony of three of his own party, two of them his own colleagues, was this monkey Knight of Black Republican chivalry publicly convicted of secretly and covertly slandering his own colleague—convicted of publishing a wilful lie upon a member of his own party. It was a matter of surprise to many what could possibly have induced such a step on the part of Mr. Wade, but the reason soon eked out.—This Mr. Wade has a relative, a brother, I believe, who is a Senator in Congress, and a candidate for re-election before the present Ohio Legislature. *Mr. Campbell also is a candidate.* This accounts for "the milk in the cocoa nut." The Wade of the House was anxious to give his brother of the Senate a "lift," and so indited this letter to the Cleveland *Herald*, little expecting that he would be discovered and publicly exposed. Well and truly did one of Wade's own party exclaim that such conduct was "devoid of all decency." I have not for many a day listened to as severe a castigation as that administered to this Ohio representative, and seldom have I witnessed such humiliating degradation as was evinced by him. He fawned, and begged, and cowered like a whipped puppy.

Another episode took place on the same day, which it may be as well to mention here, as another illustration of the rottenness and dishonesty of the Black Republican leaders. Mr. Edie, of Pennsylvania, one of their number, stated that Greeley had published him as dodging on a certain vote—that such was not the case—that Greeley's attention had been called to it, and he had promised to correct the error; that, after waiting for him to do so, and he had failed even to allude to the matter, he now felt authorized to stigmatize him as an "intentional falsifier." Mr. Brenton, of Indiana, also gave notice that if the said Greeley did not correct a slander he had published against him, he would seek an occasion to repel it.

By-the-way, talking of Greeley, I was an eye-witness to the fracas between him and the Honorable Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, which took place on the Capitol grounds. Greeley had published an abusive article on Rust, in which the words "human degradation" were used in reference to that gentlemen. Mr. Rust accosted him with the inquiry, "are you a non-combatant?" Mr. Greeley's reply was, "I don't know," with a significant shake of his head. Mr. Rust inquired, "would you resent an insult?" Mr. Greeley replied, according to the statement of his friends, "I don't know," with another significant shake of his head—my impression is that his reply was, "I reckon I would," when Mr. Rust struck him five or six times on the head, Greeley striking back at first, and then struggling to get away. Soon after, they met at the National Hotel, when some more conversation took place, the gist of which was that Greeley told him he had acted dishonorably towards him, when Rust struck him again with his fist in the mouth, and aimed a blow at him with his walking cane. But little injury was done, as, on both occasions, they were almost immediately separated.

PICKNEY.

☞In periods of political excitement men frequently make rash and thoughtless assertions, and vehemently swear that, if they possessed the power, they would do things which, upon after reflection, seem even to themselves as silly and senseless as the vagaries of a lunatic.—*Patriot.*

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

THE DEAD BUT SLEEP.

O'er the earth, the cold white snow,
Like a shroud is spread;
Under it the flowrets lie
Shrouded, as if dead.

Are they dead, or do they rest
Till the Winter's gone?
Till the shadows break away
In the Spring-light's dawn?

Where the lily and the rose,
Robed in Summer's dew;
And the thousand other flowers,
That in beauty grew?

They are sleeping; leaves and flowers,
Sleeping for the white;
They will wake again in Spring,
And in beauty smile.

Is the mortal man then less,
Than the flowret's bloom?
Will he not in brighter form,
Live beyond the tomb? J. T.

YANKEE ROBINSON.—We have just conversed with Mr. J. W. Heller, who has just returned from the west, and he informs us that Yankee Robinson is doing an excellent business in the show way. The Yankee, as it would seem, struck a streak of luck. He has now some very fine trained horses attached to his exhibition—a new and novel feature to his heretofore interesting performances. Hidler informs us that the famous horse "Dash"—who is said to be one of the "most learned" horses in the world—was trained by Dodge, the well known horse-man. The Yankee will visit Dayton when the weather becomes pleasant.—*Dayton Empire.*

The YANKEE has not only struck a good streak of luck, but he has got up one of the best "shows" of the season. If he goes to Dayton our friend of the *Empire* will say amen to the above; and YANKEE wil give the Daytonians a better exhibition than ever was given in Montgomery county.

And speaking of "shows," it will be borne in mind that the Benefit of the Relief Hose Company comes off at ROBINSON'S Amphitheater this evening. The bill is an attractive one, and the horse should be filled.

WELL DONE FOR WHEELING.—Out of 22 Councilmen in Wheeling, 21 have just been elected against the Know Nothing ticket.—The Know Nothings had swept Wheeling clean, under the cry of "Foreigner," "Pope," "Jesuit," &c., but after two or three victories, the people were unwilling longer to countenance the humbug, and hence the uprising of the people, and the downfall of the Dark Lantern oligarchy.

Big Price.

To give persons abroad an idea of the value of land in this and adjoining counties, we may state that Joe Fraizee sold his farm a few days ago for $122 per acre. This land is situated on the county line, between this and Rush, near Fairview. This is the biggest price we have yet heard being paid for land in this section. R. W. Rich was the purchaser.—*Connersville Telegraph.*

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented from naval officers aggrieved by the conduct of the Retiring Board.

Mr. Tombs said that the Board should have kept a record of its proceedings to show that the jurisdiction conferred had not been exceeded. Wrong and injustice had been done by their decisions, and no act of his should sanction their proceedings.

Mr. Clayton defended the Board, but was willing to correct the errors they may have unintentionally committed.

The president and Secretary of Navy have the power to revise the action of the Board, and unless it was shown that the Board had exceeded its jurisdiction it was to be presumed that they had not.

HOUSE.—The Speaker administered the oath to support the Constitution of the United States to members, the Representatives from each State coming forward as their names were called, for that purpose.

The Delegates from the Territories were likewise sworn in. When the name of Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, was called, Mr. Grow said that in deference to the wishes of his friends, he would not object to Mr. W. being sworn in; he thought, however, that circumstances would warrant the withholding of the oath. He hoped to be heard at some other time on this question.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, said that a constituent of his, a Kentuckian by birth, had been cruelly murdered in the most cowardly manner, shot in the back, as he had been credibly informed, by an officer in the pay of the General Government in Kansas. An objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Whitfield would only tend to greater confusion after the excited struggle, and hence he would not insist upon it.

Benjamin contended that the Navy Board had not exercised any jurisdiction, but had simply given their advice and opinions on matters before.

Bayard had no imputation to make against a Board composed of honorable and meritorious men. The law under which they had acted was the most barbarous ever passed by the legislature of any civilized country. He recommended the passage of an act authorizing the establishment of a revisory board composed of a majority of civilians.

Crittenden believed it competent for Congress utterly to annul and abrogate the action of the Board, and make it as though it had never existed. After further debate the subject was postponed.

Many bills were introduced, principally for internal improvements.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill extending the term of Naturalization.

On motion of Fish, the Committee of Finance was instructed to inquire whether the smaller Spanish silver coin may not be removed from circulation, or have a value established by law to accord with their intrinsic value and to avoid fractional parts of a cent.

The Senate then adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, a committee was appointed to wait upon Senate and inform them that a quorum of the House had assembled, elected Mr. Banks as the Speaker, and that the House was now ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Pennington, a committee was appointed in conjunction with one from the Senate, to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum had assembled, and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Thurston offered a resolution that the House proceed to the election of Clerk, viva voce. This was tabled by a vote of 103 to 85.

William Cullom of Tenn., was then elected Clerk by a resolution—yeas, 126; nays, 57.

The Speaker administered the oath of office to Mr. Cullom, and he took his chair, amid applause from the galleries. The members then in accordance with the resolution moved by Ball, retired in a body without the bar of the House, but severally returned selected and took possession of their seats as name after name was drawn by the Clerk from a box, in the manner of a lottery.

This proceding consumed an hour. Nicholas then offered a resolution declaring Glassbrenner, the present incumbent, Sergeant-at-Arms. Pending Mr. Nicholas resolution, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Cullum was elected Clerk of the House by the votes of all the Republicans present, excepting Messrs. Billinghurst, Bliss, Brenton, Day, Halloway, Leiter, Nichols, Spinner and Watson, combining with all the Americans present, excepting Messrs. Eustis, Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall and Walker.

It is calculated that there were at least five hundred applicants for offices under the House organization, in and about the Capitol to-day, while distant aspirants are operating through their Congressional friends. The rush is desperate.

Judge Scarboro having recovered from his illness, the Court of Claims is again in session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

To-day the acting Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Glosbrenner, drew from the Treasury about $80,000 in gold, which was the amount advanced by him on account of arrearages to pay dues to members of the House.

Drafts to enable him to obtain money were signed by Speaker Banks, at a late hour on Saturday night, amounting to about $230,000, which is yet due to members, and which will be drawn during the week.

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 2.

In consequence of the expulsion of four students from Dickinson College to day by the Faculty, for a violation of College regulations, about one hundred students rebelled against the Faculty and left the institution, alleging the expulsion of the four to have been unjust.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 4.

Delage's block of stores, on the corner of Salina and Fayette streets, were destroyed by fire yesterday. They were occupied by various tenants, all of whom lost stocks of goods. The office of the Syracuse *Chronicle* was consumed. The building was valued at $35,000, and was insured for $22,000.

PUBLIC SALE OF SWAMP LANDS IN DAVIESS CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Auditor of Daviess county, Indiana, will offer at Public Auction, at the Court House, at Washington, in said county, 7th day of April, 1856, within business hours, all the unsold Swamp Lands lying within said county. Said lands will be sold in legal subdivision. Each tract of land offered as above will be struck off to the highest bidder therefor, for any sum not less than $1 25 per acre. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

M. S. BRETT,
Feb. 2, 1856. feb7 w6t Auditor of Daviess Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Newton Larah, late of Preble county, Ohio, deceased.—Whether said estate is solvent or insolvent, is as yet unknown.

JAMES H. McKERNAN,
Feb. 2, 1856. feb 7 w3w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Patrick Cahill, late of Marion county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

ANN P. CAHILL,
Feb. 2, 1856. feb 7 w3w Administrator.

Semi-Annual Report of the Condition of the Kentucky Stock Bank, for the Six Months Preceding the First day of January, 1856.

ASSETS:

Capital Stock, State Bonds	$20,000 00
Notes Discounted	47,899 67
Bills of Exchange	980 00
Suspended Debt	
Remittances	8,599 00
Notes of other Banks	3,116 67
Amount of the Debts due to the Association or Bank, from Banks and Bankers	12,574 79
Amount due from Stockholders	600 00
Value of Office Furniture	
Value of other Real Estate	11,256 00
Gold	7 65
Silver	
Total	$129,992 18

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Capital Stock paid in according to the provisions of the law	50,000 00
Amount due other Banks, or moneyed corporations, or associations	
Amount due Depositors	30,271 74
Amount of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt, issued	48,000 00
Amount of losses charged upon capital	
Amount of losses charged upon profits	
Am't. of dividends declared and made	
Surplus Profits	1,720 44
Amount of debts due from the Association or Bank	
Total	$129,992 18

Amount which the Capital of the said Association or Bank has been increased during the preceding six months, if any, $

Names of the Officers of the Association or Bank:—WILLIAM MCEWEN, President: H. F. JONES, Cashier.

Names of present stockholders:—Wm. McEwen, W. F. Pidgeon, B. F. Jones.

Days of Discount—Every business day.

Days and hours open for the transaction of business, to-wit: from 10 o'clock A. M, to 3 o'clock P. M.

State of Indiana, Bartholomew county, ss:—Benjamin F. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Cashier of said Bank, and that the foregoing Report of the transactions and condition of said Bank, for the period therein named, is true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

B. F. JONES.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January, 1856. WM. H. H. TERRELL,
Notary Public, Bartholemew Co., Ind.

Jan 29 d2t&w2w

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

WITH the January No. commences the 8th Volume of this periodical, each number containing 96 pages, making Two Volumes a year of nearly *Twelve Hundred Pages*, most beautifully illustrated, the present number containing

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jan 11 d&w3m CARLTON & PHILLIPS.

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January 1st, 1856.—d&w1y.

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jan 26 d&w4w

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jan 22 d&w

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

To the Democracy of Indiana.

The undersigned having purchased from Messrs. SPANN & NORMAN, the establishment of the INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, and having engaged Maj. ALEXANDER F. MORRISON, a gentlemen well known to the Democracy of Indiana as one of the ablest and most accomplished political writers in the State, to take charge of the editorial department of the paper until after the Presidential election, would respectfully call the attention of the Democracy of Indiana to the necessity and importance of sustaining, by a liberal and increased patronage, a Democratic paper at this central point. The present time is peculiarly auspicious for the commencement of subscriptions. A session of Congress which promises to be one of the most important as well as the most stormy that has ever assembled, is now convened at Washington, and its action and debates will be looked for with the most intense interest. During the coming year, also, the People of Indiana will be called upon to vote for President and to elect a State ticket, Legislature and Congressmen. The canvass promises to be an exciting one, and the result one of the highest importance to our State and Nation. In this canvass the SENTINEL will, as heretofore, be found battling manfully and with all the power it can command, in the ranks of the National Democracy.

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The paper has never had that support from the Democrats of Indiana which it should have had to render it as efficient for the party as it was int