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, FEB. 14, 1856.

Fruits of Black Republicanism.

Encouraged with the success of the last State election, the Abolitionists of Columbiana county, Ohio, have presented to the Legislature of this State the following treasonable petition:

"SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, February 5, 1856.

"*To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio:*

"Your memorialists, in behalf of the Western Anti Slavery Society, respectfully represent that, in accordance with the right of the people, asserted in the Declaration of Independence, and reiterated in the 2d section of our Bill of Rights, to alter, reform or abolish the government under which they live, whenever they esteem such change most likely to effect their safety and happiness, we do most earnestly solicit you to decline entering into any election for Senator of the United States; to rescind the laws which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States and electors for President; to provide for an amendment of the Constitution of Ohio, which shall repeal the 7th section of the 15th article, and forbid all State officers to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such other measures as in your wisdom may appear expedient to effect a peaceful withdrawal of Ohio from the Federal Union."

Every action of the Black Republicans gives evidence of their political insanity and fanaticism. The open avowal of their desire for disunion, their hitherto unheard of attempts to induce the States of the north to interfere in the settlement of elections in Kansas through their Executive and legislative powers. By their lawless and dreadful intention to use "SHARPE's rifles" to coerce political sentiment in their favor in Kansas, and in all their systematic efforts to spread alarm, false clamor and false statements in regard to the conflicts, riots, mobs and murders in that Territory. Governor CHASE, of Ohio, and Governor CLARK, of New York, have lent themselves, as willing instruments, to carry out the wild and fiendish designs of such demagogues as JAMES H. LANE and his fellows, who have confederated themselves as leaders of the fanatics of Kansas, with the intention of foisting themselves into notice and into office, by exciting the sympathies of the public in behalf of what they call the people of Kansas. The whole country is spread over with a blaze of alleged Kansas riots and murders, exaggerated, misrepresented, and almost totally without foundation. The motive is to lash up an anti-slavery Abolition sentiment, and to augment and strengthen the anti-Nebraska party.

What man of right heart, of sound mind, and of patriotic impulses, can tolerate or countenance this open, dastardly petition, praying a dissolution of our national Union? It chills the blood to hear such sacrilegious sentiments uttered against our adored *magna charta*, and it must arouse the indignation of every honest man against that party which advocates and utters such doctrines. The man who acts with such a party, and aids and comforts them, is really no better than the Columbiana disunionists. He may justify himself by words, but his conscience will never be cleansed from so great a political sin.

The Slave Power.

We have heard stump political fanatics, and Abolition ranters speak of the *slave power*, as we speak of the powers of Europe, meaning thereby the governments of England, France, Spain, Austria, and Russia. But we never found the term in the Constitution of the United States, nor of any State of the Union, nor in the laws of the United States, or of the several States, nor in the message of any President or Governor, nor in any State paper whatever, until we read it the other day in the extraordinary message of SALMON P. CHASE to the Legislature of Ohio.

It would appear, according to this remarkable document, that the slave power has become officially recognized as one of the powers of the world, capable of *demanding* and *insisting*, of proposing and refusing, of contracting and agreeing, of making treaties and annulling them.

The kings of Europe and Asia, should the light of this wonderful doenment fall on them, would open their eyes wide in astonishment and alarm, at the official discovery of a new power, of which they had never heard. They would at once bestir themselves to ascertain the boundaries of this new State or Empire, which ever it may be—the location of the Capital city—the form of government—the name of the reigning Sovereign, and the most suitable mode and time of opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

Whenever Mr. CHASE becomes President of Abolitionism, he will, we suppose, report more fully to his Congress and to the world, in the part of his message treating of "foreign relations," the condition of things in this newly recognized power.

Kansas Rumors.

The Boston *Times* says: "Incredible as some of these stories are, there are thousands who are ready to believe them. But if the people generally knew what premiums were paid by the Abolition presses for such terrible fictions, their recital would create but little censation. A Kansas letter writer would not be considered 'worth his salt' unless he had a 'pro-slavery invasion,' 'border-ruffian outrage' 'atrocious murder by Davy Atchinson's gang of scoundrels,' 'Free State man lynched,' 'Another Northerner tarred and feathered,' 'Another bloody deed,' 'A woman and child murdered by the ruffians,' 'Houses and barns destroyed,' 'Ballot boxes smashed,' or some equally 'taking' story with which to regale the readers of such papers as the New York *Evening Post*, New York *Times*, *Tribune*, Boston *Telegraph*, etc. Border life is terrible and dangerous enough at best, and startling adventures naturally occur without requiring recourse to hobgoblins of the imagination. All that these Kansas letter-writers are expected to do, is to get up 'sensation' articles, for they command the highest prices and always find a ready market at the Eastward. Raise the curtain upon the next 'Kansas pro-slavery tragedy.'"

☞ There are thirty-one churches in California.

O'Neill Again.

This fellow is out in another "Card" in the *Journal* of yesterday, in regard to the difficulty Col. WALKER, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had with a couple of drunken policemen at Cincinnati. Like a convicted falsifier the fellow whines; and instead of producing the proof he so boastingly promised in his first "Card," he evades the issue and deals in personalities towards Gen. ELLIOTT. To fasten the falsehoods he has published more firmly upon him, we copy the following article from the Lafayette *Journal* of the 7th inst. It will be borne in mind that the editor of the *Journal*, Mr. TERRELL, is at the head of one of the most influential Fusion papers in the State—therefore, being politically opposed to Col. WALKER it is not to be supposed that he is very anxious for his election. But Mr. T. too honorable a gentleman to lend himself to so mean a use as this O'NEILL has done. The following is the *Journal* article:

Col. John C. Walker.

We publish elsewhere a correspondence between a committee of Col. Walker's political and personal friends, at Indianapolis, and Gen. W. J. Elliott, of the same place, which appears in the *Sentinel* of Wednesday, touching the circumstances of the killing of a Cincinnati policeman by Col. W. a few years since. The Card of O'Neill was not seen by us until its appearance in this correspondence, or we should have replied to it, and fully vindicated the truth of all we said, a task which the statement of Gen. E. now renders unnecessary, as it so entirely corresponds with our own recollection of the facts. O'Neill is evidently both a knave and a fool—a knave to attempt to make people in Indiana believe that Davisson and Delzell were sober, inoffensive men, when every body who lived cotemporaneously with them in Cincinnati, knows the contrary to be true, and a fool to think that any supposed connection of Col W. with the late Judge Walker, could have had the slightest influence in shielding him from punishment if he deserved it. Judge W. was very highly respected in Cincinnati, but not so much so that a relationship with him might be successfully set up as a defense against a charge of murder.

[Correspondence of the State Sentinel.]

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. 1856.

EDITORS SENTINEL.—Now that the House is organized, and the struggle ended, let us take a calm, brief review of the whole scene. Of the Speaker elect it is unnecessary to speak, save to say that he is the *dearest* speaker that has ever filled that chair, having cost the country five hundred thousand dollars, and sixty-two days of the time that should have been devoted to the transaction of the public business. I cannot see what services he can perform to compensate the country for these losses. His friends, the Black Republicans, struggled for him because he was *par excellance* the reflection and embodiment of their views on the slavery question—in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and other Abolition measures, including amalgamation, the equalizin of the black and white races, &c. He did not receive the first solitary Southern vote. Yet, his friends, who are so lavish in charging the Democrats with being the pro-slavery party, after struggling for him so long on the anti-slavery issue, turned round and voted for a man for Clerk of the House, who is the owner of thirty negroes—a Southern man, who, though he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, *is against its restoration*, and this to in the face of the fact that not a solitary friend of Gen. Cullom, from the South, even voted for the adoption of the plurality rule, and all of them voted for Mr. Aiken against Mr. Banks. Yet, Giddings, Mace, Colfax, & Co., who rant so furiously at home about the pro-slavery Democracy, got down on their bellies in the dust and crawled to the support of a thorough going Southern man, the owner of thirty negroes, and an opponent of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Oh, inconsistency! thy name is Fusion.

The Doorkeeper elect is a strange sort of an animal. He is a full blooded K. N., as grum as a bear, and as savage as a meat axe. In five minutes after he was elected, he dismissed two of the employees of his predecessor, and from that time until now he has wielded the political guillotine with a savage glee, and a merciless vindictiveness, unexampled and unparalleled here. His first appointment was James Nokes, of this District—a man who not only owns negroes himself, but has been engaged in the business of selling and buying them on commission—a dealer in human flesh, and bones, and muscles, for a price! Oh, Joshua R. Giddings, and Schuyler Colfax, where is now your righteous indignation? Why slumbers your holy horror of slave-holding? Why sleep your overflowing sympathies for the poor slave?

Another appointment is that of Jno. Jones, of Ohio, a Welchman by birth! as black an Abolitionist as Ohio contains. He stands side by side with Nokes, as keepers of one of the doors—a Know-Nothing and "d——d furriner"—a slaveholder and slaveseller, and an Abolitionist! Such is the consistency of Black Republican Know-Nothingism.

Another appointment is that of Benjamin Beveridge, of this District—the son of a lady who keeps a boarding house on the Avenue. This is rather a strange case. Capt. Darling, the Door-keeper, boarded at this house last winter, and was rather roughly treated by this Mr. Beveridge for alleged misconduct in the family. Beveridge threatened to shoot him, and Darling, in order to save his scalp, had Beveridge put under bonds to keep the peace, and he is still under bonds. *Verbum sat.*

These cases will suffice for the present to show the kind of appointments made by the present Door-keeper. I venture the assertion, without fear of successful contradiction, that such a brute—so utterly devoid of the feelings and proprieties which appertain to the gentlemen—never before occupied that position. Even the little pages—boys of ten and twelve years of age—fatherless boys with widowed mothers and large families to support, have fallen under the ban of proscription. Such a scene I have never witnessed before. I have been in Washington for six years, but I never before saw such a rush for office, not even at the incoming of a new Administration. Such a pack of hungry, lousey, ill-mannered, ill-behaved office-seekers has never been seen here since the days of old Tippecanoe. There are actually candidates here, white men, too, for even the lowest and most menial offices now filled by negroes! The poor darkey that cleans the Congressional privy even is shaking in his shoes, as there are nine white men applying for his place!! Such is Black Republicanism.

There are about seventy or eighty places to fill, and I do not exaggerate when I say that there are, at least, five hundred applicants for them. Indiana furnishes her full quota, foremost among whom are Markell, of Terre Haute, A. J. Harlan, ex-M. C.!! Bradford, from the first District, Dormer, from Holloway's District, Grub, Weaks, Tilton, a nephew of Dan Mace, backed, of course, by the powerful influence of that distinguished gentleman, and a host of others "too numerous to mention." Enough for the present. I will return to the subject, as it is a rich one.

PINCKNEY.

☞ A Canadian drove five hundred miles in a sleigh during the recent cold snap. He is supposed to be fond of sleigh-riding.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

NATIONAL UNION CELEBRATION OF

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

One of the most grand and imposing celebrations of the birth-day of WASHINGTON, whose name the American people have learned to reverence and hold sacred to even a greater degree than family ties, will take place in Cincinnati, on the 22d of February inst.

PROGRAMME AND ORDER OF EXERCISES FOR THE DAY.

I.

A National Salute at Day-break, and Ringing of all Public Bells. A Federal Salute at 12 M. An Ovation Salute of Sixty-five Guns at Sunset. The Salutes to be discharged from three different points in the city.

II.

A Grand Military and Civic Procession, to be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of a Grand Marshall, to be selected by the General Committee of Arrangements, and such Assistant Grand Marshalls as may be designated by him. The procession when formed, to move through the principal streets of the city, and be dismissed at the point designated for the Ovation Exercises.

III.

The Ovation Exercises, to consist of Music—full band. National Song and Chorus, full Choir. Prayer. WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. Oration. Benediction.

IV.

A National Banquet, to be given to invited Guests, in the evening.

V.

A Public and General Illumination.

MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY.—In Bracken county, Ky., Esquire SCHOOLFIELD, recently united in marriage, a boy aged fifteen years, weight seventy pounds, to a lady aged twenty-one years and weighing one hundred and fifty pounds.

In the same house, at another time by another magistrate, the father of the aforesaid youthful bridegroom, was married to a younger sister of the *fat bride*. The old man was sixty-five and the girl was seventeen years old.

The boy husband is brother-in-law to his father, and the old man's wife is step-mother to her brother-in-law.

The house where these marriages occured is a little cabin constructed of round logs, and located in a deep hollow between two lofty hills, where the sun is visible only four hours during each day.

THE RUINS OF THE TWO OLD PARTIES.—Know Nothingism was to rise on the ruins of the two old parties. It has risen on the ruins of one; and in the destruction of that, it has assisted to introduce factions of the most dangerous character into Congress and the country. The other old party, the Democratic party, remains unshaken and unterrified, and is found in the hour of the country's utmost peril powerful to resist the dangerous tendencies of victorious fanaticism, and to stand in the breach of defence for the Constitution and the Union.

☞ JAMES CARR, a leading member of the Know Nothing order in Missouri, has withdrawn from the party, and publishes a long expose of its rottenness. He joined them in 1854; immediately organized five councils; traveled six thousand miles, over eighteen States and Territories on business of the order; was a member of the Missouri State council, and chairman of one of its most important committees; but he is done with it now and forever.

THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—This paper, in its last issue, has an article under the head of "The three Political Moralities," in which it takes ground in favor of the dogmas of Black Republicanism, Know-Nothingism, and Temperance coercion. So strong a partisan is the editor of the *Advocate* against the Democratic party, that it would not surprise us if he should issue a campaign political paper to advocate the interest of the Black Republican nominee for President. He is a Know-Nothing in principle, and yet a foreigner by birth—a very strange and ugly anomaly. We do not know, among all the Black Republican journals, one so utterly unscrupulous as the *Western Christian Advocate*, which, under the mask of religion, favors the blackest disloyalty to the Union and Constitution. We make these remarks in order that persons at a distance may know the true character of this *Christian Advocate*.—*Cin. Enq.*

NEWSPAPER PROFITS IN NEW YORK.—We learn from good authority that the net profits of the *Tribune* newspaper, for the past year amounts to $95,000, and that the profits of the *Herald* exceed $75,000. The Courier and Enquirer and the Journal of Commerce have probably each a balance of about $50,000 on the right side of the ledger, and the Commercial Advertiser $25,000. The Times is also doing a good business; and the Express has found the past year one of unprecedented prosperity; the same is said to be true of the Post and News. The Sunday press has gone ahead in advertising patronage, and circulation; and the Dispatch, the Times, the Atlas, the Courier and the Mercury are making, we are assured, from $5000 to $10,000 a year. —*N. Y. Mirror.*

The Boston *Post* says:

"Mr. Bank's friends were jubilant in Waltham on Saturday evening, where the news of his elevation was received by express.—Rev. Mr. Foster was called out in his night-shirt—quoted Shakespeare—said he saw the outstreched arm of Almighty power staying the power of oppression, and the "old fire-ship of slavery stranded on the firm Banks of Massachusetts"—and fancied also that he saw Banks stiffening the backbone of the north. Messrs. Perry and Pope furnished refreshments for those whose backbones had been limbered by their tumultuous rejoicing.

A letter from Naples of the 28th says—"Vesuvius has been thundering, and a new mouth has been opened on the very top of the mountain, from whence lava is flowing out. At present all that can be seen is a vast column of smoke; but still the mountain is active and menaces further demonstrations. Not far from Castellamare, too, I have observed an unusual agitation in the sea. The rocks in the neighborhood also were covered with a thick sulphurous deposit."

☞ The single case of Small Pox in town, heretofore mentioned, has terminated in death. There are now reported to be several new cases in town, and all public meetings and schools are, in consequence, indefinitely suspended. Business is very inactive. The disease is unabated in the country north.—*Valparaiso Observer.*

Jubilate.

BY ELIZABETH YOUATT.

Jubilate! I am loved!
And his lips at length have said it:
Long since in his eyes I read it.
But I thought it could not be—
Ah! what happiness for me!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Now I am like a little queen,
And very pleasant 'tis, I ween;
Whatever I do or say
Seemeth good and right alway.

Jubilate! I am loved!
To see him kneeling at my feet,
Oh! 'tis sweet—'tis very sweet!
Every day and every hour
Do I glory in my power!

Jubilate! I am loved!
So dearly loved, that, till I prayed,
I was more than half afraid;—
Lord! forgive my sins, and make
Me pure and good for his dear sake!

Jubilate! I am loved!
Lord! forgive my glorying!
To thy dear cross I meekly cling!
Let the love he bareth me
Lead him—lead us both

☞ We find the following notice in the editorial columns of the New York *Express*. If the situation *pays* well, would not this be a glorious opportunity for the editor of the Greencastle *Banner*? Could another be found better fitted to grace and adorn the position?:

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good liar, to go to Kansas. He must be thoroughly acquainted with his trade, and have a capacity for manufacturing a story strong enough to endure one week without a "flat contradiction."

☞ PETER RIZEN, aged 102 years and 7 days, the last of the Revolutionary band residing in Perry county, Ohio, died at his residence, in Hopewell township, Perry county, on the 11th ult. He had been married four times, and was the father of twenty-five children, and leaves a widow, sixty-nine grand children, and tweniy-three great grand children.

☞ The Southern Know Nothings have met their Northern brethern at Washington much as Pat met his supposed brother—with a hearty salutation. Upon a close inspection each started back. Och, said Pat, I thought it was you—you thought it was I, and faith it's neither of us.

☞ Dr. A. A. MCREYNOLDS, of Newburgh, has been mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Representative from Warrick county. The Dr. is a sound and reliable Democrat, and a gentleman of fine abilities, and would make an excellent legislator.

☞ It is said that the people of Washington city are in high spirits since the organization of the House, and the letting loose of the money. The boarding-house keepers, the washer-women, the shoe-blacks, the barbers, etc., think the Union safe.

CHICAGO POLICE FORCE.—The police force of Chicago consists of eighty-two men, whose salaries amount to $58,792 per year. Judging from the amount of crime perpetrated in that city, and taking the evidence of one of the Chicago journals, a more accomplished set of rogues never existed.

☞ The Directors of the North Missouri Railroad offer a reward of $1,000 dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the murderers of BAZIL H. GORDON to the Sheriff of Warren Co., in the state of Missouri. The Governor of Missouri offers $300 for the murderers.

SMALL POX.—The inhabitants of Altona, Illinois, are suffering terribly from the ravages of that disgusting disease, small pox. The usual business of the place has been entirely suspended, as no farmer would dare to visit the town.

☞ Mr. FORNEY is said to be dangerously ill at Washington, with inflamation of the bowels. His illness is supposed to have been produced by the excitement and over exertion incident upon the discharge of his late duties as Clerk of the House.

☞ CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The total shipments of gold from California in 1855, was $49,192,600 20; in 1854, $51,506,132, being a decrease in 1855 of $2,313,530 80. The total shipments for five years past amount to $234,876,688.

☞ Goodwin, of the Brookville *American*, proposes another Fusion Editorial Convention, at Indianapolis, on the last day of April,—Well.—*Fusion Paper.*

Yes, but wouldn't the *first* day of April be *better*!—*New Albany Ledger.*

☞ Captain ROBINSON, of Bedford, Va., a few days ago, having struck one of his negroes with a switch, the latter inflicted a blow on the head of the Captain with a stick, causing his death.

TRUE.—Some enthusiastic married man has written the following:

Oh, ther's not in this wide world a happier life,
Than to sit near the stove pipe and tickle your wife;
Taste the sweets of her lips in the moments of glee,
And twist the cat's tail when she jumps on your knee.

☞ Dr. J. LANGWORTHY, of Columbus, Ohio, has arrived in this city, and opened an Infirmary for the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, on an entirely new principle. Office, No. 12½, Illinois street.

☞ OYSTERS.—The capital invested in the oyster trade in the city of Baltimore, amounts to $5,000,000, employing five hundred vessels and fifteen thousand persons.

☞ A youth, only fourteen years of age, was detected in Philadelphia the other day in forging drafts. He had upwards of a thousand dollars about him.

☞ An interesting revival is in progress at the New School Baptist Church in Crawfordsville. Many convrets have been made, and there seems to be a general waking up of sinners.

☞ OLE BULL, the acknowledged Emperor of the violin, is coming West. He is advertised to appear at Cincinnati next week.

☞ The snow in Rappahannock county, Va., is drifted, in some places, to the depth of twenty-five feet.

☞ The citzens of Vincennes propose to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of that city by Clark, which is on the 24th inst.

☞ The total debt of the cities and counties of Ohio on account of Railroad improvements is $8,013,500.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1856.

Governor Wright's Reply to the Kansas Agitators.

We lay before our readers, with much satisfaction, the reply of Governor WRIGHT to JAMES H. LANE & Co., who have set themselves up as the champions of the cause of freedom in Kansas. The letter addressed to Gov. WRIGHT, by these agitators, is precisely the same, in word and in letter, that was sent to Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and to Gov. CLARK, of New York; but we are proud to notice that the action and reply of the Governor of Indiana is very different from that of the Governors of Ohio and New York. Whilst CHASE and CLARK have used all the influence of their position to give respectability and importance to the men who are engaged in creating and manufacturing Kansas troubles, and while they, CHASE and CLARK, encourage as far as possible, an interference by their respective States in Kansas affairs, Governor WRIGHT, on the other hand, very properly declines any attempt of the kind, and advises the people of Indiana to leave the question in the hands of those where the Constitution and laws have placed it. We bespeak for the correspondence a careful perusal by every citizen of the State.

The Remedy for Kansas Difficulties.

The state of things in Kansas will not be bettered by such messages as that of the Governor of Ohio, nor by outside interference from Missouri, Ohio, or Massachusetts, nor by such irregular and unauthorized measures as those adopted by LANE, ROBINSON, and other political adventurers, in Kansas. The remedy is very simple, and of easy application, provided all parties will just mind their own business. Let there be held a new election for members of the Legislature, under the provisions of laws already existing, if those provisions are sufficient to meet the case, otherwise under provisions adopted by the regularly constituted authorities. Let the Legislature so elected provide for the calling of a Convention to form a State Constitution. Let that Convention present a Constitution—let the people adopt it. Let application be made for admission into the Union, under that Constitution, and all the difficulties will at once subside. If, in carrying out any of these measures, interferences are attempted from outsiders, let the authorities of Kansas call on the United States for aid, and it will be furnished according to the Constitution and laws.

No man, not either insane or a fanatic, can suppose for a moment that the revolutionary proceedings of LANE, ROBINSON, and other political adventurers, can be recognized as the act of the people of Kansas. Only a part of the people have had anything to do with the matter.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good liar, to go to Kansas. He must be thoroughly acquainted with his trade, and have a capacity for manufacturing a story strong enough to endure one week without a "flat contradiction."—*N. Y. Express.*

The *Express* editor can save the salary by going himself. We know of nobody who "fills his bill" better.—*Indiana Journal.*

This report from the *Journal* on the *Express*, is decidedly rich, considering that one of the *Express* editors, JAMES BROOKS, was lately a leading opposition member of Congress, and the other, ERASTUS BROOKS, was a Know Nothing member of the New York Senate, and made himself renowned in a controversy with Bishop HUGHES, of the Catholic Church. The *Express* was always one of the most influential Whig papers of the North, until the absorption of the Whig party. Since then the *Express* has been the champion of Know Nothingism.

The harmony of sentiment, of measures, and of expression, among the opponents of Democracy, seems to be varied by many discordant notes.

Jefferson.

The Black Republicans are constantly subjecting the name and memory of THOMAS JEFFERSON to great reproach by representing him as having entertained sentiments now avowed by them. As these men are worthy descendants and disciples of the old federalists, the bitter enemies and revilers of JEFFERSON while he was alive, they have doubtless inherited the feelings of their fathers towards that great and pure patriot, and they probably adopt this course to vent their spite upon his memory. The Ohio *Statesman* remarks upon this subject as follows:

"It is very remarkable that during the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, he should have been the object of the extreme hate of the New England federalists, and be denounced in the most bitter and vulgar terms, as not only a slave breeder, because he held slaves in Virginia, but a slavery propagandist because he acquired what was then called Louisiana, stretching from the Gulf south to the 49th degree of latitude north, over all of which slavery was authorized; yet at this day the same breed of politicians claim Mr. Jefferson as of themselves. If the charges by these federalists were true against Mr. Jefferson fifty years ago, the claim by that class of politicians to him now is unjust. If the federalists then did him the gross injustice it would now be made to appear, for mere political purposes and to mislead innocent and confiding men, is it not good cause to mistrust similar politicians of our own day, in making equally gross charges against their cotemporaries, who are the true and acknowledged followers of him who purchased Louisiana?

Mr. Jefferson purchased Lousiana, (and no act of his administration was denounced by the abolitionists of that day with equal bitterness) without any reservation or restriction whatever, on the slavery question, but left the subject with the people of that territory. And that is all—it is exactly what the Democrats, the followers of Mr. Jefferson, ask to be done now. To leave the subject just where Mr. Jefferson left it. Yet *we* are now, as Jefferson was then, falsely denounced as slavery extensionists, while the New England anti-slavery men, *par excellence*, claim Jefferson as one of themselves!

Jefferson was the greatest political light that ever shone—a friend of universal freedom, unoubtedly, yet he held slaves and acquired an immense territory where slaves were admitted, and left it to the judgment of those who might erect it into States. He did not do this as the friend of slavery or of the South, but as a patriot and a statesman, as a friend of the glorious country of which the people made him Chief; his eagle eye penetrating futurity, and his resolute purpose performing the necessary work despite the short sighted and sectional opposition that eked out its abuse through the New England abolition federalists.

Interesting Correspondence—The Kansas Question.

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Jan. 21st, 1856.

To His Excellency,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory—demolishing our towns and butchering our unoffending free State citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage. Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,
CHARLES BOW CONN, K. T.,
C. ROBINSON,
Governor elect of Kansas.
GEO. W. DEITZER, Sec.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA, *Indianapolis, Feb. 12th, 1856.*

JAMES H. LANE, C. ROBINSON, and GEO. W. DEITZER, Lawrence City, K. T.

Gentlemen:—Your communication of the 21st of January, addressed to me in an official capacity, and asking that steps may be taken to protect your people from the violence of the citizens of Missouri, is now before me.

If the Legislature were in session, I should lay your communication before them, not with the most remote idea that Indiana would deviate from her well known opinion, upon the principle involved, but out of respect to you as citizens.

I shall certainly not interfere in the domestic institutions of your Territory, nor recommend that our people should take any part therein.

The conduct of the Missourians, as well as of those from the free States, who have gone into your Territory, with the view of controlling your elections, and not to become *bona fide* citizens, is alike reprehensible and liable to the severest censure and punishment.

But the remedy for these evils is properly and constitutionally lodged with the legal and sovereign power of the Territory; and if this is not sufficient, it is most wisely left to the action of the Executive of the Nation, and to that of Congress.

Our form of government never contemplated, for a moment, that, in the domestic troubles so frequently arising in the different States and Territories of the Union, Sister States in the confederacy should take any part. Whenever this doctrine is assumed and carried out, we shall find ourselves approaching a state of things, that will sweep away all the safe bonds and ties that bind us together as one people.

We must live faithfully up to all our compacts—not only discharging the duties we owe to our own State or Territory, but those we owe to the national government. And this can be done most effectually by guarding against the slightest encroachment upon the great bond of our Union, which makes us a united people. In the furtherance of this object we should act towards every member of the confederacy alike—to each as equal to equal.—While we enjoy the right to make our own form of government as to all our domestic institutions, the same right we should freely accord to others.

There is a spirit of Propagandism, which seems to be increasing in the South and the North, to which even the law making powers is invoked. This must not be countenanced or encouraged. The whole force of the legal power of the State or Territory, must be brought into vigorous action to arrest it.

When this fails, the ample power vested by the Constitution in the Executive, and Congress of the nation, must be sought. Should all this prove ineffectual, we shall be not only on the verge of anarchy and rebellion, but ready for the worst of all evils—intestine war with all the calamities that must follow the hostile array of neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, son against sire—war among those of the same race, the same name, the same blood.

As a State, we are surrounded by our sisters in the confederacy, differing in many domestic institutions. In some of them have occurred mobs, riots, and destruction of human life: in others the sanctuary of the elective franchise has been invaded; but the thought has never occurred to our peaceable and law-abiding citizens that the sovereign power in these respective States, in connection with the strong national arm, was insufficient to bring about the observance of law and order.

So long as our people recognize this principle, and fully carry it out, we shall have respect for the supremacy of law, and for its administrators. If we depart from it in the higher and more delicate relation that we sustain to the different members of the confederacy, we shall find that, in the same proportion, citizens of the counties and townships will be engaged in open violation of law—trampling upon those in authority, in the smaller communities, and there will be no safety for property, liberty, or life.

The want of confidence, north and south, in the ability of the people of Kansas to mould their own institutions to suit themselves, and the consequent aggressive spirit of interference for the purpose of influencing their elections, seem to originate in a sort of egotism, both in parties and individual citizens, who, while they doubt the integrity and capacity of the people of Kansas, are ready to assert their own honesty and ability to regulate their institutions for them.

Indiana, as a State, has wisely selected her own domestic policy. She is willing to give her neighbors the same right, and to suppose them capable of choosing and deciding for themselves. She has never given any cause of complaint to any of her sister States or Territories. She expects the like exact justice from them. And I do most sincerely hope that none of her citizens will so far forget the relation they sustain to their neighbors, and the national compact, as to take any part in the strifes and contentions of others who are openly violating the laws of the land.

Notwithstanding it was telegraphed from your Territory to New York, that I was willing and ready to offer the assistance of citizens of this State, in your controversy, let me assure you that while I have the honor to be her Executive Officer, I will not in any manner attempt to bring her down from her present high position, and have her in any way mingling in the domestic strifes of her Sister States or Territories.

The sentiment of our people is to leave the settlement of these questions to the people of Kansas, who are actual citizens of the Territory. If this cannot be brought about, if influences are at work which render this impossible, the remedy is not to be found by others unlawfully interfering; but by the constitution and laws, is most properly lodged in the hands of those who have the power and ability to restore order and peace.

Appeals are frequently made to our sympathies to redress grievances and outrages which occur in many of the relations of life, and in many instances these influences command our services. But in the higher and more important relations we sustain to each other, as members of our happy form of government, the Constitution and the laws should alone be the rule of our action.

There are those who indulge in the use of hard names and *sectional phrases*, such as *subserviency* to *southern interests*, *dough faces*, and the like, in order to influence the public mind, and to arouse our people to the violation of law. All this, however, I ardently hope will not lead our people away from the great principles that underlies all our institutions—the absolute right of each State and Territory to make its own institutions without the influence of others.

Upon this principle we can stand and maintain the peace and harmony of the Union with safety and honor. It is the corner stone upon which the security and perpetuity of the Union rest.

Having the utmost confidence that the people of Indiana will not, under any circumstances, abandon this high position, I frankly say to you, no efforts will be made by this Department, to induce a solitary citizen to enter upon a crusade against any portion of the people of the Union or their institutions. If *others do wrong, we will do right.*

I have the honor to be,
Yours, most respectfully,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

The Hermitage.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of the Tennessee Legislature, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the purchase, by the State, of "The Hermitage."

The Nashville *Union* thinks the bill will also pass the Senate. The Hermitage is now owned and occupied by ANDREW JACKSON, the adopted son of General JACKSON. There is a fitness in the proposition before the Tennessee Legislature, which will strike every mind. We sincerely hope that this distinguished mark of grateful respect for the illustrious character and services of ANDREW JACKSON will be consummated.

In this connection, the following extracts of a letter, dated Nashville, January 18, 1856, addressed to the Boston *Post* will be interesting:

"The mansion of General Jackson is now occupied by his adopted son. It is a stately and spacious house, with large pillars in front, and is surrounded with grounds neatly embellished with shade and fruit trees. The plantation itself is a large tract of level land laid off into fields of grain and cotton, and exhibits, in all respects, indications of thrift and enterprise.

"In the garden of the Hermitage, near the mansion, sleep the remains of the immortal hero and statesman. A plain dome is erected over his grave, and a marble slab bears the simple inscription of his birth and death. Near by is the grave of his wife. There are two or three weeping willows and four beautiful magnolia trees standing near and shading the tomb. The most indifferent spectator of political affairs cannot now stand there by the grave of that inflexible patriot without emotion. He who goes to visit the places where great men lie buried does not go entirely to see the marble which marks their grave, but is led involuntarily to contemplate the elements of their characters and the purposes of their lives. It is apparent to every observing man that the fame of Jackson is growing brighter and his political character getting to be better understood every year. It is now common to hear men who differed from him in politics, extol his integrity and quote him as an oracle. What a valuable lesson is this to statesmen, and how much does it encourage them to persevere in a just cause which subjects them for the time to censure, secure at last of the praise and veneration of succeeding generations! *Vera pro gratia*—true things instead of pleasant things—is a principle which the truly great can afford to act upon, and which men really interested in the welfare of their race and the good of their country will be sure to follow. Had Jackson pursued a policy time-serving and popular for the day, he could have passed through life unscathed by invective and ridicule; but his memory would not now be cherished with that enthusiasm and respect which it is, and which courage and patriotism can only inspire."

Negro "Absorption."

It is frequently charged against the South that mulattoism is carried on there to a fearful extent. Indeed, the *Tribune* has had both the ignorance and audacity to declare that the time will probably come when all will be white. The following, from the Concord *Patriot*, will, however, make them scratch their heads:

The census of 1850 shows that while more than one-fourth of the colored people of the North are mulattoes, only one-thirteenth of the slave population are mulattoes! Among the 3,204,313 slaves, 246,656 were mulattoes, or had more or less white blood: while of the 195,000 colored people of the free states, over 56,500 are mulattoes! In Ohio, more than half of the colored population are mulattoes, or over 14,000 out of 25,000. In Indiana, about 90 per cent are mulattoes; in Wisconsin and Iowa, over 87 per cent; in Illinois, over 85 per cent; in Michigan 76 per cent; in New Hampshire 54 per cent; in Maine 51 per cent; in Pennsylvania and Vermont 40 per cent; in Massachusetts 34 per cent; in Connecticut 30 per cent; in Rhode Island 24 per cent; in New York 19 per cent and in New Jersey 18 per cent; while in only one slave State do the mulattoes form 16 per cent of the whole number of slaves, and in only three do they amount to 10 per cent.

Now it seems to us that if it is a disgrace to the South that they have carried out Mr. Banks' 'absorption' theory to such an extent that one-thirteenth of their slaves have white blood in their veins, it is a still greater disgrace to the Northern people that they have applied the same theory so far that more than one quarter of the negroes among them are part white! And we say further that those among whom this infamous amalgamation theory is so extensively applied, and who justify it as do the Black Republicans in their defense and support of Mr. Banks, only add to their shame by constantly talking about the sins of the Southern people in this particular.

☞ In view of this manifest failure of the Maine Law, true and disinterested friends of Temperance are now beginning again to turn their attention and direct their effort to the use of moral means, especially in Massachusetts.—The Newburyport *Herald* says:

"We notice that the Temperance men in the State, generally, are waking up to renewed activity, throwing aside all carnal weapons and trusting to the truth and the power of love and kindness, which must in the end overcome all powers and principalities opposed to the world's reformation. So long as they adhere to this position and do not allow themselves to be drawn aside to attack and denounce those who disagree with them in measures, they will do good.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS IN WINTER.—The Portland *Advertiser* says:

"Seemingly to us these 'everlasting mountains' of New Hampshire never presented more magnificent and glorious appearances than they have on every fair day for the last few weeks. We hardly know which view of them to admire the most, daily kaleidoscopic, as they have been, at sunrise, noon, and sunset; and we have viewed them at all these hours. They *are* glorious mountains."

☞ Two little children were frozen to death in Union county, Indiana, during the late severe cold weather.

The Pitiable Condition of Jamaica.

The following letter, which we take from the New Orleans *Picayune*, portrays clearly, and to all appearance, with fairness and candor, the condition of things, under the operation of Abolitionism, in a country, once the garden of the West Indies. We commend the article to the social, political, and religious Abolitionists, who would, had they the power, reduce one-half the States of this Union, to a condition as hopeless as that of Jamaica:

KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 26, 1855.

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