WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

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

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1856.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in Maine.

The Committee on the Judiciary in the Legislature of Maine, have reported a bill repealing the prohibitory Liquor Law of that State, and enacting a stringent license law. The report of the committee was written by Hon. PHINEAS BARNES, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, an Old Line Whig, a member of the Baptist Church, and formerly Professor of Languages in Waterville College. We would give the whole report, were it not for its length, and the present crowded state of our columns. We give only such extracts as seemed to us on reading it over, particularly interesting. We give a heading to the subject of each extract, that the various points may be more clear:

THE PRINCIPLE ON WHICH THE LAW RESTS.—The present statute law of this State prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors for drink. The sale for medicinal and mechanical uses is permitted, but no question arises at this time in regard to these uses. The manufacture of such liquors is also prohibited, with a trifling exception.

Some persons defend these prohibitions, upon the ground that the acts prohibited are wrong in themselves. The more common and apparently easier defence is, that the acts so prohibited, being necessarily connected with natural rights, are not essentially wrong, but that, in these cases, as in so many others, civil society is justified, for the sake of the general advantage, in withdrawing natural rights from the individual, and forbidding their exercise by penalties.

THE PRINCIPLE A NEW ONE, AND AT VARIANCE WITH WELL ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.—Until recently, it would have been conceded by all, that in any just government, the free, adult citizen may determine for himself, as a natural liberty, what he shall eat and drink. If this is not a right which may justly be reserved from the control of the government, is there any such right?

The prohibitory law of Maine undertakes to declare what the citizen of this State shall not drink. It undertakes to prohibit him from drinking that which has been an article of drink in all ages, in all countries, under all governments until now.

This restraint has been imposed upon a people, who were not surpassed in the amount of freedom then enjoyed, and in the degree of sobriety they had practised for many years, by any other community in the world.

The statute in question was designed to *prevent* drinking, by *prohibiting* the manufacture and sale within the State—in briefer terms, the statute was designed to *prohibit drinking*.

The *method* of prohibition is indirect. It is by penalty upon the manufacture or sale, but the intended prohibitory *effect* is upon him who would buy.

It is plain, therefore, that the legislature which enacted this law, intended to prohibit the citizen from exercising, in this particular, his natural right, and one which was always before conceded to be one of the "retained" rights.

To say that this is done, because to drink intoxicating liquors will injure the drinker, is only another way of saying that the legislature may prohibit the citizen from all exercise of his own natural freedom upon that point.

To say that it is done, because, by drinking, he may go to excess, and injure others, is to confound his free right with his liability for abuse of his right. When he exceeds, or abuses his right, he may lawfully be restrained, but not while within his right. To anticipate that he will abuse it, is in fact to deny his right altogether.

Prohibitions of this kind are at variance with all our history, and with the habits and principles of our government and people. In respect to rights and duties of far higher import, we have been the subjects of regulated freedom, not of prohibition.

The inhabitants of this soil have never before been governed in this way. In every generation, our people have shown their competency to act for themselves, within their retained natural rights, by their practical and successful ability to carry on the civil policy, and to maintain and vindicate the public rights of the State. Our fathers were men of sufficient wisdom and virtue to lay the foundations of solid government; they endured the hardships of the wilderness; they overcame the violence of savage conflict; they conquered independence. Following them, we have developed and strengthened republican rights and privileges; we have organized a new State, and taken the power of a sovereign into our own hands; we had carried on the public affairs, not unsuccessfully, for more than thirty years, when the discovery was made that we could not be permitted to choose for ourselves whether or not to drink intoxicating liquors.

The individual citizen may regulate his own life in other most important branches of personal conduct; he may select his profession—may train his children in his own way—may keep and bear arms—may choose his religion, and exercise it freely—may vote for all offices of government—may himself hold any office of the most solemn trust—as the governor, he may be clothed with the executive power of the State—as a judge, he may decide the deepest problems of the law—as a juror, he may pass upon property and life—yet the recent legislation calls in question his fitness to be entrusted with the simplest right of his personal nature.

To impose upon our people such restraints in their personal conduct, is to deny their capacity for self government in public affairs.

THE PRINCIPLE CANNOT BE SUSTAINED.—It is enough to say that the world cannot be governed in that manner. Keeping the question to its proper statement—a question of dealing with such a right as that of what a free adult man shall eat or drink—no example can be found in the history of the world—where legislation has gone so far as this, and been permanently and successfully sustained. All the moral sense of men who have any intelligence, and all the political instincts of men who have any freedom, unite in denying that legislation shall so prohibit such a right of the multitude, for the sake of reaching the wrong of the few.

We may give hereafter further extracts from this report. Coming from the State in which the Law had its origin, and in which the coercive policy on Temperance has been for several years in full blast, the report is well worthy of attention.

The Death Penalty.

We often find most horrible accounts of public executions, enough to sicken the heart of man. Here is one:

"Joseph T. Williams was executed at Roxborough, N. C., recently, for the murder of his father, a wealthy gentleman, formerly of Virginia.

Taking Mr. William Lyon (his father's friend and neighbor,) by the hand, and begging him to go with him and pray for him, he proceeded to the gallows, praying all the way until he arrived in sight of the gallows, when, trembling like a leaf, he gave vent to an expression of feeling that no pen can describe, and which touched the most callous heart. Arriving at the gallows, he sued for the last moment, and begged every christian on the ground to pray for him.

It was here the sheriff read him a brief note, reminding him of future rewards and punishments—of the awfulness of dying with a lie on his lips—and invoking him to say, while he looked eternity in the face, whether he was guilty or innocent of the murder. He replied, that "he had said all he had to say about it; he was not guilty." So the prisoner protested his innocence to the last moment. Mounting the scaffold, and 'forgiving everybody,' at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock, Williams' soul was launched into eternity."

Who is Charles Robinson?

Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON, who is called "Governor elect of Kansas," was highly extolled by Senator WILSON in his late speech, and compared with MILES STANDISH. Senator JONES, of Tennessee, in reply to Mr. WILSON, said:

"I desire to ask who is this Mr. Chas. Robinson, who is called Governor elect of Kansas? Does the honorable Senator pretend to know who he is? [Mr. Wilson nodded assent.] The honorable Senator bows his head. Then I hope he will furnish the Senate with a biographical sketch of him. I have a few paragraphs in regard to that gentleman; and, by way of aiding the Senator with the preparation of his memoir, I will state what I know of him. I shall not resort to newspapers, but I can refer to the records of the country to establish what I say. Mr. Charles Robinson—the Miles Standish of Kansas—was once a citizen of California; and what was he there? He was the head and front, the leader of a band of desperadoes, as infamous as ever disgraced any age or country. He it was that organized a band in the city of Sacramento for the purpose of warring against the rights of property there. He it was that led that band in that ever memorable ever-to-be-execrated conflict, in which the peaceful Mayor of the city of Sacramento and the Sheriff of that county, in attempting to execute the law, was shot down.

"He was arrested and put into prison, and, while there, was elected to the Legislature by these ruffians, these squatters, these men assaying to usurp the rights of property. He went to the Legislature as the champion of the spurious or squatter sovereignty in California.—When the Senatorial election came on, I am informed by a gentleman well advised on the subject, instead of standing up for the party which elected him, he voted for the largest property holder in California. On the 28th of February—if I am not mistaken in the date—your Miles Standish left the Legislature, and never appeared there again. The journals show it; I had them examined last night. He left California, and the next time that Miles Standish, friend of Mr. Governor Charles Robinson, made his appearance on the stage, he is at his old game, leading on desperadoes to the violation of the law and resistance to the legal authorities of the country."

Mr. Willard's Speech.

Mr. Willard, our candidate for Governor, made a noble speech here last night, which was listened to with marked attention, interrupted only by bursts of applause, by a large and intelligent audience. Mr. Willard is undoubtedly one of the best and most effective speakers in Indiana and will do good service in some of the more benighted regions of the State, in dispelling the darkness and ignorance with which Know-Nothingism and Fusionism have enshrouded them.

We regret we have not space to dwell more in detail upon the merits of this glorious speech. It was a noble defence of the Democratic party and Democratic principles from the calumnies heaped upon them; the Kansas Nebraska bill was explained and triumphantly vindicated, and we should think even a Fusionist would hereafter blush whenever he opened his mouth on Anti-Nebraskaism, Know-Nothingism and political preaching were also held up in their proper light, as objects of scorn and contempt for every good citizen and reasonable man.

The conclusion of the speech was addressed to the Old Line Whigs, who were shown that the questions of tariff, bank, &c, were not now in issue—that they were settled by common consent upon Democratic principles—but that a question of far greater magnitude than any, and all these, now presented itself, and they must take sides; they cannot stand aloof. That question was the dissolution of the Union. Upon this point Whigs and Democrats had always entertained the same opinion. They were always for the Union—one and inseparable. Now there was but one Union and one national party, and that one was the Democratic party. If they did not wish to be passive lookers-on, and witness the destruction of our political fabric, they must unite with the Democratic party; or at least take shelter under the Democratic roof till the present storm of faction should subside.

This speech was fully equal to the high expectations which Mr. W.'s reputation had inspired—all that could be expected—all that the occasion called for. It was truthful, frank, manly, and eloquent, and has made the gifted speaker many warm and devoted friends and admirers among the unflinching Democracy of Allen county.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

TEMPERANCE.—We find the following in the Boston *Congregationalist*, a religious paper:

A REVIVAL IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—We are happy to be able to report to our readers that there are indications of a revival in the temperance cause in this city. A few weeks ago, a meeting was held, and a society organized, under the name of the "Boston Total Abstinence Society," their object being to promote the cause of temperance in our city by moral suasion—and by the circulation of the pledge—thus going back to the leading features of the Washingtonian movement. Last Monday evening, this new Society held its first public meeting in the Tremont Temple, and that spacious hall was crowded to overflowing—and hundreds who wished to, could not obtain admittance.—Everybody seemed surprised at such a gathering, and hailed it as a happy augury that better times are at hand for the temperance cause in our city. Joseph Story, Esq., late President of the Common Council, is President of the new Society, and presided at the meeting on Monday evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Miner, Rev. Dr. Gannett, Rev. R. W. Clarke, and Rev. Dr. Kirk—all of whom were listened to with great interest. Pledges were circulated, and seven hundred and thirty-six signatures were received during the evening. A very interesting feature of the occasion was the singing of several temperance songs, by a youthful choir of three hundred children. This new movement appears to be successfully inaugurated, and we bid it God-speed.

A REPUBLICAN SCREW LOOSE.—A meeting of citizens of Baltimore has been held, at which a protest was adopted against Francis P. Blair professing to represent the citizens of Baltimore at the late Republican Convention. So strong was the feeling against Mr. Blair's assumption that Mr. Corcoran, who was president of the meeting that appointed Mr. Blair, was not permitted a hearing: By the way, when the Republican party was inaugurated, is it not strange that Mr. Blair, a slaveholder, should be chosen presiding officer of that convention? How do the anti-slavery men of the North like that further intimation of unsettled principles by this new party? How can they reconcile it with their own convictions? It *is* queer.

A SENSIBLE HORSE.—A correspondent sends us an account of an occurrence to which he was an eye witness, on Saturday morning last, in which two lives at least, were saved by a horse being blessed with better sense than his driver. As the morning train of the Central Railroad was approaching at full speed and on a down grade, a cross-road near Bloomsbury, a man with a lady in his company, in a sleigh attempted to drive across the track just in front of the locomotive. If he had succeeded in getting on the track, no earthly power could have saved the lives of himself and his companion. The horse refused to obey his driver and, turning suddenly, threw the man on the track but a few feet in front of the engine. He fortunately held fast to the reins and was dragged off the track by the frightend animal, but a moment before the wheels passed over the spot where his hat still remained.—*New Jersey Journal*

Scan. Mag.

HUSBAND AND SERVANT MAID—INJURED WIFE—DISCOVERY.—A piece of scandal has recently transpired in our city, which, as it came near ending in a felony, is worthy of notice. Several months ago a Mr. Straws of a neighboring city in Indiana—a person of considerable property, became enamored of his servant girl, and was not long in inducing her to leave with him on a trip of pleasure. They resorted to this city, passed themselves off as man and wife, obtained boarding at a respectable house on Market street, and there lived cosily together. The errant husband pretended business on this side of the river, and thus excused himself to his wife. But unluckily on a recent Sabbath day, an acquaintance met him as he was proceeding to church with his *quasi* wife—who had joined one of our city churches—and returning to Hoosierdom reported what he had seen. This led to suspicion, then to investigations, and eventually to the discovery of the actual state of the case.

A prosecution for bigamy was threatened Mr. S., but he warded it off by getting his inamorata to swear that she was never married to him, although she went under his name in society and in the church. So we go!—*Louisville Courier.*a

TERRIBLE SEVEREITY OF THE WINTER IN KANSAS.—A letter from Whitehead, Kansas, Feb. 14, describes the winter as having been very severe throughout the Territory. The thermometer for several weeks had ranged from 10 to 30 degrees below zero. In one instance the mercury congealed within and burst the bulb. Several persons in the low lands have been frozen to death. Mrs. Privet, who lives in Wathena Bottom, in a cabin which was not well chinked, was taken sick. Her husband rode to St. Joseph for a doctor. When they came back they found that two fine boys had been born into the world, and were rigid with cold, and the mother was nearly in the same condition. Dr. Catlett at once drew off his heavy overcoat and placed it upon her, and used other means, which proved successful in saving her from freezing; but his assiduous exertions could not restore the babes to warmth and life. Three deaths occurred in Burr Oak Bottom from the same cause. Te prairies presented the appearance of a frozen sea. A few persons had arrived from the mountains, with reports of great suffering among the Indians, many of whom had been frozen. The buffaloes had gathered by millions in the valley of the Platte, and beavers and muskrats were building their houses high upon the banks.

JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS.—Gen. Jackson, on marching out of New Orleans to meet the red-coats, found all the French women of the city, who dreaded the English name, crying and lamenting around him—they knew that if the red-coats took the city, all they would do would be take "beauty and booty" with rough soldier license. Jackson didn't like to see that feminine wailing round his men, and on this occasion he made his first oration in French to the ladies. Having asked the words of an aid-de-camp, the general, with a regular Parisian twang, sang out "*L'ennemi n' entrera jamais dans cette ville*—while I can shake a stick at them—by the Eternal!" "Vive Jackson! vive le brave General Old Hickory!" exclaimed the delighted citizens, who even then foresaw victory in the eyes of the brave commander.

SINGULAR AFFAIR—EXCITEMENT IN CLAY VILLAGE, KY.—DEAD CHILD FOUND—VERDICT OF JURY.—A correspondent of the Shelby *News*, writing from Clay Village, Shelby county, under date of 7th inst., relates the following singular affair:

A dead child was found concealed under one of our mercantile houses, supposed to have been there some two months; and no knowledge had come to light until revealed to a man in a dream, (!) who stated that no intimations of the fact had ever been made to him in any way, nor by any one. But, sir, through this marvelous revelation was this unfortunate discovery made!

The coroner was sent for; a jury summoned together; the dead body placed before them. After being sworn, they proceeded to investigate the case:

Mr. Harrison Stratton sworn.—States that on Sunday night he dreamed that he saw the most beautiful babe he ever saw in his life, lying dead under the kitchen floor of Mr. Sloan, and that this babe was white, with a beautiful suit of black hair on its head. How it came there he could not say. He also gave an account of the awful looking people who were standing around to witness the sight; they were of every color and shape; some had heads as large as bushels. He dreamed the next day to the same effect; but on the third night, while in a sweet sleep, he saw persons go and get the child from under the kitchen of Mr. Sloan and put it under the corner of the Store of Sloan and Neal.

The next evening he came down, looked under, saw something in a blanket, and thought he saw its arm protruding from under its covering. He at once went to Mr. Guthrie, told him his dreams and what he saw, and wished him to go with him and look. Mr. Guthrie, himself and others went and looked. They saw a blanket, took it out and found the child wrapped in it. It proved to the best of judges to be a white female child, with a suit of black hair, but much disfigured. From the condition of the child it evidently had been put to death by violence. Its face and head were much bruised and mangled.

The coroner used every effort to find out who had committed so vile an act, but no trace or circumstance could be got hold of by which it could be found out, only through the man who dreamed. He states he saw in his dream who was the mother, but refuses to give any revelation on the subject. The verdict of the jury was, "That it was a female white child, born at maturity, alive, and murdered by unknown hands."

Horrible Affair—Child Burned to Death in its Mother's Arms—Fire and Loss of Life.

About eleven o'clock on Friday night, fire was discovered in the three story brick building, corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth streets, occupied by D. Gugispert as a grocery, flour and feed store. It originated in a small stable adjoining the premises on Fifteenth street, and was probably the work of an incendiary. The flames spread rapidly, and before the engines could be brought to bear, had reached the stores above. Great excitement was created when it became known that a woman named Mrs. Deitz and her child, were in the burning building. Attempts were repeatedly made to ascend the stairs, but the brave firemen were driven back by the flames. The woman made her appearance once or twice with the child in her arms at a window in the third story, and attempted to grasp a ladder which was held up towards her, but hesitated, and finally disappeared. She was at length discovered, sitting on the roof of an extension of the house in the rear. She had reached that spot by a window in the store, and though exposed to heat and smoke, was out of the reach of the flames. Her child, which she still clung to, was dead. The woman was somewhat burned, and had suffered severe internal injury from inhaling hot air. At the time of the disaster she was in very poor health. She was taken to the hospital, and at last accounts, was still alive.

☞We are informed that several horses have recently been stolen in this vicinity, and it would be well for those having fine stock to look well to their barns and locks.—*Terre Haute Express.*

The Currency Question—Opinions of the Press.

THE OLD GAME—WILL IT WIN?—The unprincipled and godless horde of Brokers and Merchants of Cincinnati are again playing the game of running the Indiana Free Banks, and the present stringency in the money market proves that they are successful in giving trouble to Indiana Bankers. In this systematic robbery, she is paying, with very curious kind of *gratitude*, the citizens of the State to whom she is more indebted for her commercial prosperity than any single State in the West. It cannot be denied that Indiana merchants have made Cincinnati what she is; and yet, when these same merchants go there with Free Bank money, they will not take it, unless at a discount, and then send it home for redemption. To further this course, an Agency has been established at Indianapolis, to which every dollar of Free Bank money received [illegible] is sent—there sorted [illegible] Banks and draw the gold. The reason assigned for this belittling course on the part of Cincinnati, is, that the notes of our Free Banks are discredited by their Bankers and Brokers, and therefore they cannot use this money unless at a discount. This is a flimsy and mean excuse, and if so, nobody is to blame for it but themselves. Indiana Free Banks are as well secured—if not better—than any of the Ohio Banks, and they know it. It is, to say the least of it, very mean and shabby treatment, causing the Banks of Indiana to curtail their discounts and loans, thereby depriving the community of the use of money that has now to be kept on hand, to satisfy the rapacity of Cincinnati Bank vultures.—There is a remedy for the evil, however, and that is, let Indiana merchants go elsewhere to buy goods, unless the business men of Cincinnati will take our Free Bank money at PAR. They have the power to do this by agreeing to take it at PAR, and then the Brokers are at the end of their sitting, for upon the deposits of the merchants do these cormorants fatten.

We are glad to hear that a number of our merchants have expressed themselves on this question, and talk of calling a meeting to pass some resolutions on the subject. We should like to see such a meeting held, and if Merchants in the State generally were to do likewise, and go elsewhere and make their purchases, Cincinnati would soon find that this land-shark policy would not redound to her advantage. We shall take occasion to revert to this subject again, when time permits.—*Rockville Republican.*

INDIANA VS. CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Times* is particularly snappish at the *Courier* and the people of Louisville, because we, a few days since, copied a paragraph from the Vincennes *Gazette*, advising the merchants of Indiana to make their purchases in this city or St. Louis, in preference to Cincinnati. We can easily account for the uncourteous and malignant spirit of the article in the *Times*, on the ground that there was great fear that the Vincennes editor's advice would be followed. What will the thin skinned and jealous Cincinnatian say when he reads his Indiana exchanges? There appears to be a universal burst of indignation at the conduct of the *sai disant* Queen City; and the threats are numerous and pointed.

Of course we do not desire to become engaged in this controversy, for Louisville could not wish to profit by the injury of her neighbors, and is content with the steady growth of trade from our sister State, which is occasioned by no mere momentary caprice or whim, but the actual advantages of our market. Nevertheless, it is interesting to observe the progress of this quarrel; and, as all honest men must say, Indiana has unquestionably been grievously injured.

During the past two weeks, Cincinnati brokers have drawn specie to the amount of $150,000 from the thirteen branches of the State Bank of Indiana. This deprives the State of just that much circulating medium, and at a season when there is not a sufficiency of currency to meet the demands of business. During the same period the Cincinnati brokers have returned to the free banks of Indiana $125,000 for redemption, and all of that has been redeemed in coin, and retired from circulation.

So heavy a drainage cannot but effect injuriously the condition of the business men of Indiana. Under such circumstances a monetary pressure is almost inevitable. If it comes, Cincinnati is chargeable with the inconveniences and losses sustained. Hence we do not wonder that the people of Hoosierdom are up in arms against the gross imposition and outrage from parties who have fattened upon their trade.

As a remedy, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the leading Democratic paper in the State, says:

Let the business men of Indiana hold public meetings and determine the policy they will pursue towards Cincinnati. They hold the prosperity of that city in their own hands. Will they refuse to retaliate when they can do so with such crushing effect upon that city?—*Louisville (Ky) Courier.*

THE CURRENCY WAR.—We learn from the Indianapolis Sentinel, that $150,000 has been sent home to the Branches of the State Bank, and $125,000 returned to the Free Banks of this State, by the Cincinnati money sharks, within the two weeks past. At this rate, $75,000 a fortnight, it will require but a short time to bring a heavy pressure upon the monetary interests of our State. This fact ought to be sufficient to show the business men the folly of making purchases at Cincinnati.—*Vincennes Gazette.*

☞The State Sentinel has boldly "*pitched into*" the Cincinnati bank sharks, on account of the "runs" they have been making on the banks at Indianapolis. That's right, "hit 'em again," they richly deserve all you said and more too. Rake 'em fore and aft; smite them under the rib—give them no rest until they seek it under the shadow of their own domicils, and cease their nefarious designs upon their neighbors.—*Rochester Flag.*

THE BLOOMINGTON BANK.—See the advertisement of the above new banking institution. We understand that they will commence issuing bills by the 20th of April. No doubt the Bank will be a perfectly safe and profitable place of deposit. It is based on $100,000 bonds. Besides, the Stockholders, who are individually responsible by law, are worth at least $200,000.—*Bloomington News Letter.*

☞Mr. Edward Brown Sr., died on Sunday last, and was followed to the tomb, yesterday afternoon, by a large concourse of our citizens. He was, we understand, about 83 years old, and died of *old age*, sinking away as quietly as if going to sleep. He had been very feeble for the last few years, but continued to walk about town until a few days before his death. He came here when New Albany was first laid out, about the year 1816, and has been a citizen ever since. He was a man of deep and unaffected piety, and was respected by all who knew him.—*New Albany Tribune.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Abiather Crane, of Bainbridge, Putnam county, Indiana, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself several times in the abdomen with a penknife, at Crestline, Ohio, while on his way home from the East, where he had been to make his spring purchases. The cause which led him to commit the act is attributed to insanity, caused by reverses of fortune.—*Crawfordsville Review.*

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1856.

Temperance Address.

The State Temperance Committee have published an Address to the People of Indiana, signed by WILLIAM HANNAMAN, CALVIN FLETCHER, JAMES BLAKE, J. B. DILLON, WM. THOMPSON, T. A. MILLS and E. H. BARRY. This Address is a rehearsal of the stale arguments of the fanatical Temperance orators which were spread over the State in 1854. They are opposed to any license system restraining the evils of intemperance. 2d. They are opposed to any law which would make the liquor seller responsible for the injury which the sale of his liquor might inflict on the community. 3d. They are in [illegible] prohibition of the sale of [illegible] with a zeal, overwrought earnestness, using all the sermonizing cant which they always interweave into their temperance speeches. They do not attempt seriously to advocate the legal, constitutional features of their platform, but speak of all matters relating to a Temperance Law as being governed by a sort of "higher law" standard, than the Constitution of the State. They take much pains to reproach the Supreme Court for having declared the late Liquor Law unconstitutional in many of its provisions, and threaten them with an appeal to the People, and assert "that the reasons assigned for their course may be satisfactory to themselves, but they are far from being so to the body of the people." They further declare that, "as the friends of Temperance we have met in Convention, and resolved that we are in favor of the principles of the late law."

The whole tenor of the Address is decidedly intended to censure the Democratic party, and to attempt to convey the idea that the Democracy are opposed to an abatement, as far as possible, of the evils of intemperance. They estimate their own peculiar views as the only orthodox theory on the subject of averting those evils, and seem determined again to re-enact the most odious features of the late law. This is the labor and the intention of their production, and its authors and signers are men known to be Fusionists and untiring enemies of the Democratic party. Some of them once professed to be Democrats, but their conduct, on more than one occasion, has contradicted their professions. They seize any side issue, adopt any extreme theory, and under the pretence of moral duty and conscientious feelings, are found acting with the regularly organized enemies of Democracy, helping them to elect men who are any thing but Democrats, and joining in any coalition to put down well tried and honest Democrats.

The people of Marion county cannot be deceived by the professions of these men [illegible] but to honest minded Democrats [illegible] a word of caution should be [illegible] and heeded. Be ye not deceived by the fake teachings of men who wish your votes to swell their majorities for political effect, while they pretend to be piously laboring for a moral reform. You have seen their temperance law, as they made and fashioned it according to their own designs and intentions. You have witnessed its practical effects, and its every day workings. Do you wish to see such another law, or have you confidence enough in the Democracy of the State to believe that they will honorably and faithfully endeavor to pass such a Temperance law as will tend essentially to correct and restrain the evils of intemperance? There is as much, if not more, virtuous moral sentiment in the Democratic party as there is in any portion or faction of Fusionism. We may be called the free whisky, the drunken, the irreligious party; but are such epithets justly applied to us, or are our adversaries any more conservative and correct in their conduct than those whom they so loudly condemn? Trust your own tried and faithful men, and they will always give you just such laws as you may ask for, and answer every constitutional petition you may lay before them. You that want "search, seizure, confiscation, and destruction" again made into the form of law, will not vote for the Democratic candidates, but go in with Abolitionism, Know-Nothingism and universal fusion. Such Democrats as wish to be led by the men who compose this Committee, will find that they will be led far from Democratic principles and into very troublesome positions.

This committee call upon all papers friendly to the cause of Temperance to copy their address. While the State *Sentinel* is entirely friendly to the cause of Temperance, it does not consider itself under obligations to publish every Jesuitical and sophistical production which may be ushered forth by fanatics in the name of Temperance. We are not desirous to second your views on this point—we make no false pretences, but boldly disclaim any intention of aiding you in the restoration of your late odious and unconstitutional law, and, therefore, will lay only such arguments on the subject before our readers as we think they desire and will sustain. You have your own temperance presses and speakers—let them be your heralds and proclaim your sentiments and opinions. The State *Sentinel* has a more important duty to perform than to re-publish Fusion temperance speeches and addresses.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT INDIANAPOLIS.—In exchange there is no alteration. The demand for Eastern continues heavy, but the supply is about equal to the wants of purchasers. In Southern the demand is not so heavy, and the supply is somewhat smaller.

	Buying.	Selling.
On New York	par@ ¼pm.	¼prem.
On Boston	par	¼prem.
On Philadelphia	¼prem.	¾prem.
On Baltimore	par	¼prem.
On Pittsburgh	par	¼prem.
On Cincinnati	¼dis.	¼prem'
On St. Louis	¼dis.	¼prem.
On Nashville	1 dis.	2 dis.
On New Orleans	⅝@¾prem.	1 prem.
On Charleston	1 dis.	par.

☞The Legislature of Virginia has passed a bill creating four new counties, to be respectively called Wise, Calhoun, Roane, and [illegible].

☞In the Hickman Ky., Circuit Court, Jordan HAGAN, who killed FOLEY some [illegible] ago, has been found guilty of murder.

Disunion Proclaimed.

We have ever been opposed to the idea of making the people so familiar with the word "Disunion" as to induce them to consider it even a possible event. It should be considered an act of sacrilege to utter or to speak the dreadful word, and no patriotic citizen can contemplate such a thought without a thrill of horror, and a feeling of despondency; but when a political party, with force enough to control the popular branch of Congress, and to elect a Speaker who has uttered sentiments of disunion—who has said that under certain circumstances he would "let the Union slide," when men who fill the sacred desk as preachers of the Gospel proclaim their deadly hatred of the Union, and are sent for to lecture before large assemblages of fanatics with a view to extend and propagate their seditious and treasonable doctrines, then it becomes the duty of the press to show to the public the startling and disgraceful ebullitions of these worse than criminal villains—these worse than vandal destructionists. Such a vile, envenomed traitor as the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, deserves the universal execration of every good man, and if positive justice could be made to reach his case, a halter would be a proper application to his neck.

We cordially republish and indorse the opinions and statements of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which are herewith appended:

SPEECH OF THEODORE PARKER—THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AND DISUNION.—The Black Republican leaders are growing bold in their treason. They no longer disguise their hostility to the Union and the Constitution. The thin mask of regard for the former, which, for a time, they kept on, is now thrown aside entirely. Daily does the evidence thicken that if this execrable organization is not overthrown, it will subvert this government, and bring upon the country all the horrors of a civil war. The temper and disposition of the party, and what it contemplates, may be seen by the following extracts from a speech of Theodore Parker, one of the ablest of the Black Republican leaders, at a recent political meeting in New York. Parker said:

"*But, rather than one more fugitive slave should be sent back, I would let the Union be broken into fragments no larger than the space upon which this building stands;* and then I would place myself upon a little piece of free soil which was not contaminated by my brother's blood. But it seems to me that the dissolution of the Union is unnecessary. Let us see what we can do without disturbing it. The free States can choose for its officers men who are men; men made by nature and not by nature's journeymen. Then let New York pass a personal liberty bill *refusing to give up a fugitive slave, and that every slave shall be free when he steps on our soil. Then pass a law to punish kidnappers by imprisonment in the State Prison.* Then punish those who are in the American slave trade just the same as you do those who are in the African slave trade."

"All this they could do in Albany without violating the Constitution, for you are a sovereign State and have a right to interpret the Constitution for yourselves. Then, in a national point of view, repeal all fugitive slave bills. Then abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and all the Territories. Abolish the entire slave trade and *make it piracy. Then make slave holding incapacitate a man from holding any office.* Then reconstruct the United States Judiciary—they need not remove the Judge from office, but remove the office from the man. Then *in their places, I would take honest men who* love God and love men, and then the Constitution would no longer be a pro-slavery document. There are things in that document that are bad things, which I would trend under my foot. But there are other things which are noble, and they preponderate. Then, at last, *I would decree a day, fixed and certain, when each State should abolish slavery, and if they did not do it the Government should take possession of them and form a Republican Government. In the next six months we can place a man in the Presidential chair, and, if that is accomplished, freedom will triumph.*"

The above speaks for itself, and needs no comment. It has the merit, at least, of being frank and candid in the avowal of atrocious sentiments. The orator tells us what his party is going to do, and we know that action necessarily leads to *disunion*. Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, elected by the Black-Republicans on a purely sectional vote, told us last September, in Portland, Maine, that "he was willing, under certain contingencies, to let the Union slide." Wade, the Senator from Ohio, elected by the same partisans, also in Portland, Maine, declared that "no two nations on the earth entertained more bitter animosity to each other than the North and South," and that if "slavery could not be abolished he was for sweeping away that remnant of what we call a Union." The Black-Republicans of Columbiana county, petitioned the Legislature of Ohio for a dissolution of the Union, and their treasonable petition was referred and considered. In every State where the Black-Republicans have a majority in the legislature, they pass acts nullifying the Fugitive-slave Law. In a few days our statute-book in Ohio will be disgraced by such a treasonable enactment.

The leading press of this party, such as the New York *Tribune*, which, two years ago, contained a series of editorial articles designed to prove that the Union was of no advantage to the North, was insanely violent in their hostility to national men and national measures. We find the same political organization sending men and munitions of war to Kansas to aid a faction which is in open rebellion to the Government of the United States. The period was when a tithe of these manifestations of hostility to the General Government would have overwhelmed any set of partisans with shame, ignomy and confusion. The fact that an organization so disloyal to the Union, and so bold in its treason, has now attained considerable strength, shows that we have fallen upon bad and evil times; still, we have confidence that the heart of the country is sound, that it appreciates the value of our National Confederation, and that it will in due time inflict signal punishment upon the Black-Republican traitors. It should be the aim of the Democratic speakers and the Democratic press to give the widest publicity to the disunion declarations of our opponents; every voter should be made acquainted with them, and understand the nature of the political issue that is to be decided at the coming Presidential election. Public sentiment must be aroused. Such an organization as is led by Parker, Banks, Wade, Chase, Hale, Giddings, and Greeley is a greater foe to the perpetuity of our free institutions than a *foreign enemy*. Against the foolish and blind fanaticism, which is their element of strength, must be opposed that noble sentiment of patriotism and love of country which animates the breast of every true American. The watchword should be—Rally to the defense of the Constitution and the Union!—rally to preserve those glorious institutions which we have inherited from our Revolutionary ancestors, and which we hold in trust for the benefit of oppressed humanity throughout the globe!

We shall see if love of race, love of kindred, and a deep sense of the value and blessings of the National Union, will not arouse stronger emotions than can be conjured up by the sickly philanthropy and cant of the Parkers and the Giddingses, who, in order to effect an impracticable object of setting free three millions of negroes, would set fire to our temple of freedom and bury twenty-four millions of whites in its ruins.

☞Spalding & Rogers are fitting up a monster circus, to start in the spring from this city, with railroad cars built expressly for the transportation of the troupe, horses and properties of the company, and with adjustable axles to run on any guage, and so constructed as to be hauled daily from the track to the exhibition ground and there used as dressing rooms, ticket offices, refreshment rooms, museums, &c., They have a new furnished tent, perfectly water tight, and ventilated in summer, with new fashioned seats with backs, foot boards, air cushions, and many other kindred luxuries never before seen with these itinerant companies.—*Washington Star.*

Foreign Correspondence.

We have engaged the regular services of an English correspondent, a gentleman of fine attainments as a scholar and a writer.

His first letter appears to-day.

We are making arrangements for correspondence from the Continent of Europe.

NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, Feb. 22, 1856.

The anxious and absorbing question of the day is, Shall we have peace? The Plenipotentiaries have now, for the most part, assembled in Paris. Lord Clarendon went over on Saturday. There has been no change, outwardly, in the demeanor of the different parties, nor any reason to suppose that peace will be more difficult to obtain than it was imagined to be a few weeks ago; but it is easy to see that our statesmen are oppressed with care and anxieties as the time of the conference approaches, and that the issue is no longer spoken of in the sanguine terms in which they at first allowed themselves to indulge. One cause for this is, that the alliance between France and England is not so firm as it once was; or rather it is not regarded with the same enthusiasm in either of the two countries. The French murmur that they have had to bear the principal brunt of the past war, the English that their allies are preparing to let the chief fruit of their successes slip out of their hands through an over anxiety for peace. France and Austria are, for the present, on special terms of amity.

The American dispute was brought before our House of Commons last Friday by Mr. ROEBUCK in a lengthy and powerful speech. Mr. ROEBUCK declared, on the part of the House, and on the part of the British people, that we sympathise with the American people—that we rejoice in all their greatness and good fortune—that we are running with them the race of improvement as brethren, and not as enemies—that we desire the good of humanity, and that we would work it out with their aid; but that we feel that a war with America would retard the advancement of mankind for centuries; and that a war with any part of Europe would sink into insignificance compared with it. At not a few public meetings of a religious character allusions have been made to the matters in dispute between the two countries, when all voices and hands have deprecated a collision with your Republic. The Rev. W. Arthur, who has just returned from your country, at a large meeting in London, the other day, declared that from what he had seen of the American people, they, as strongly as the people of England, desired the perpetuation of amity and good feeling.

The agitation of the Sabbath question has been the chief theme of the press and the platform among us during the past few weeks. The discussion is causing great excitement all over the country. In nearly all the large towns meetings have been held, which have, for the most part, resulted in petitions being agreed to in opposition to Sir T. Walmsley's motion for opening the British Museum and the National Gallery on the afternoon of the Lord's day; and it is gratifying to observe that, on the whole, the opinions of the working classes, who are chiefly concerned in the question, are sound and healthy. It cannot be doubted that, in a social point of view, a right estimate of the interests of the working classes should lead them unanimously to oppose Sir Joshua's motion. It is not a "Parson" question, as it has been called, nor a question as to whether the religious part of the public shall force their opinions on those not religious; it is a question whether the first day of the week, now at least a day of rest, shall become ultimately a day of toil, undistinguished from the rest.

Sir Joshua and his