Weekly Sentinel.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1856.

Editorial Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, 12 o'clock, M.

EDS SENTINEL:—Since my note of yesterday, a large number of additional delegates have arrived. Many from the east and the south. Some new developments have been made. Connecticut and Maine are understood to be for BUCHANAN; Vermont is also claimed for him, but not with the assent of those who may be presumed competent to dispute the assumption. Kentucky looks rather favorable to DOUGLAS. BUCHANAN stock is quite high to-day, and his friends are sanguine of his success.

Yesterday showed strong indications that Indiana would cast her vote for DOUGLAS, but I am strongly of the opinion now that a majority of her delegates are disposed to vote for BUCHANAN. Two-thirds of them are here, and upon a fair court a think BUCHANAN will receive the vote, unless changes are made before the vote be taken, which will probably not be before Wednesday or Thursday.

Indiana holds a peculiar position. It is admitted that if she leaves DOUGLAS and goes for BUCHANAN, it effectually defeats DOUGLAS, and secures the nomination of BUCHANAN. Therefore, the effort is very great to influence the action of her delegation.

I do not wish to be considered a prophet, [illegible] circumstances [illegible] results. It is well known that my warmest feelings are with DOUGLAS, but I shall feel no mortification if Mr. BUCHANAN shall be the choice of the Convention. Indiana is governed by principle instead of preferences for men. DOUGLAS, by his devotion to Democratic doctrines, has aroused the opposition of all who are the enemies of democracy, and it seems to be too common to leave fearless and intrepid men to still struggle on in the conflict, while honors are freely given to those who have not so prominently figured in the active political theatre. Mr. BUCHANAN, possesses all the requisites of a great and wise man, and will be well received by the nation. No heart-burnings or ill will is shown by the friends of one candidate towards those of other candidates. Harmony and good feeling prevail, and the highest confidence that the nominee will be triumphantly elected.

Yours &c., A. F. M.

CINCINNATI, June 1, 1856.

EDITORS SENTINEL:—Events since yesterday have changed the condition of political matters very much. The Indiana Delegation are all here, and it is decided that the vote of the State is to be given to Mr. BUCHANAN. Nothing can prevent this consummation. This state of affairs has deranged the calculations of the wise ones, who thought they understood all the possible phrases of the issue. The influence of Indiana is deeply felt, and brightens the prospects for BUCHANAN so much that his friends feel very sanguine, and it is equally disheartening to the friends of other candidates. The belief now is that the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS will not present his name to the Convention.

No other peculiar changes have shown themselves. Louisiana stands 2 PIERCE—6 BUCHANAN. It is not quite certain where Illinois may go in the event of DOUGLAS' withdrawal, but is surmised, that she too, will go for BUCHANAN.

I am of opinion that COBB, of Georgia, will receive the vote of Indiana for Vice President.

Great harmony and kind feeling yet prevails. Yours, &c., A. F. M.

"Great Cry and Little Wool."

The reports of "civil war," in Kansas, with which our ears have been stunned for the last week, turn out to be the veriest bugbears that were ever invented to frighten simple children and nervous old women. It, in fact, scarcely comes up to the dignity of mob violence. The slaughter of citizens of Lawrence, and the murder of defenceless women and children, proves to be but a petty attempt on the part of refugees from the "doomed city," to impose either on their own credulity or that of others.

The vast amount of indignation that has been expended over these thrilling recitals of bloodshed, by our neighbor of the *Journal*, and by kindred prints, might better have been bottled up for some better and more useful purpose. Had they had the "*effrontery*" to "deny and refuse to publish" some of these (alleged) "infamous acts," they might have saved themselves from the mortification of acknowledging themselves a "sold community."

☞ PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, has been presented with a silver pitcher, six silver goblets, and a silver tray, by the Know Nothings of that city—all for his able advocacy of their cause, of course. In his reply to the Committee of presentation, PRENTICE says that the prosperity of Louisville is now an unchallenged fact. It is as clear as the sun at noon-day, and he does not think that the fumes of Sag-Nicht slanders will ever dim it more.

Mr. PRENTICE and his peculiar friends, the Know Nothings, may be satisfied of the truth of this statement; but the other journals of the city, and a very liberal share of her population, tell quite a different story.

The city cursed with the mob violence that has reigned in Louisville, at intervals, since Know Nothingism became an element in her political contests, can boast of her prosperity as an "unchallenged fact."

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.—County elections took place in Virginia on the 22d inst. The Democrats elected their Sheriff in Alexandria county, and carried their whole ticket in Berkley county by an increased majority.

All the local elections in Alabama as yet heard from have gone in favor of the Democratic anti-Know Nothing candidates.

The municipal elections in Norfolk, Va., on the 22d inst., resulted in the triumph of the Democratic nominees over the Know Nothings, by majorities ranging from one to two hundred.

☞ The Legislature of Connecticut have reconsidered and laid on the table, a resolution which they had, but the week before, unanimously passed, inviting EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, to repeat, at New Haven, his Oration on WASHINGTON. The reason of this "step backward," on the part of the Legislative dignitaries, was, Mr. EVERETT's refusal to participate in the SUMNER indignation meeting, recently held in Boston.

☞ The latest advices from Australia state that fresh discoveries had been made at Ophir Creek, and the opinion prevailed that Ophir was one large and rich gold field.

"Why?"

The *Journal*, of Saturday, asks, with its characteristic modesty and ingenuousness, "why the State *Sentinel*, and all the balance of the dirty and unscrupulous Old Line papers, suppress and refuse to publish the infamous acts of the 'Border Ruffians'? Why do they, with the effrontery of the Devil himself, deny the truth of the traitorous and murderous acts of those border demons which come to us on every breeze—brought by both friend and foe?"

When we consider the exaggerated, and, in many instances, the false statements that have been sent over the telegraph wires, and through the medium of hired correspondents, to Eastern papers, for the purpose of pandering to the prejudices and passions of a people already stark mad with fanaticism, "suppression" and a "refusal to publish," ought to be considered as a virtue, rather than a crime. However well justified the *Sentinel*, and "all the balance of the dirty and unscrupulous Old Line papers," (to use the *chaste* and *classic* language of the *Journal*) might be in demanding some degree of authenticity, at least, for the startling announcements that have followed each other, in quick succession, from our Western borders, they have not, as a general thing, been even thus scrupulous or exacting. Items of public interest that could lay the slightest claim to probability of truth, have never been withheld from the columns of the *Sentinel*. This, the *Journal* knows full well, if its editor has been a careful reader of our paper. In the face of a fact so notorious, the *Journal* lays itself again open to the charge of culpable ignorance or gross misrepresentation.

But if we have been one whit behind the *Journal* in giving publicity to the crude, disjointed, and, in many instances, contradictory statements that have, for the past few weeks, made up the staple of the "*War News*" from Kansas, we have no reason to take shame to ourselves for so doing. The purpose which these mischievous and incendiary miselves are intended to accomplish, reflects no credit upon their authors or those who seek to give them currency. The wild spirit of fanaticism and revenge which they engender, is just what has placed a portion of the people of Kansas in open opposition to the laws of the Federal Government, and exposed them to the penalties affixed to their violation.—They have made "traitors" and "murderers" of many who, but for them, would have remained quiet and peaceable citizens. To the inflammatory appeals of these political Missionaries, and the Quixotic displays of the REEDERS, the LANES and the ROBINSONS of their party, who, as soon as they snuffed the danger which they so wantonly provoked, skulked away in disguise, and sneakingly left their deluded victims to "face the music," is the present state of anarchy and disorder in Kansas to be attributed. It is the same "mob spirit" which has been so long toyed with and pampered by the Abolition papers, Abolition orators, and Abolition clergymen of the country, that we now witness as the "rule of action" of too many of the people of Kansas. Excesses have been, and will, no doubt continue to be, committed on both sides. Example is contagious. It would, therefore, be singular if in striking a balance between the two parties, the blame were to be all on one side and all the virtue on the other. The result which the *Journal* and its party friends now profess so much to deplore, is nothing more than what might have been expected from its course for months past. When "depraved journalism ministers to the bad passions of bad men," honest men will hold those who control the poisoned vehicle, to the fearful responsibility which they have incurred.

To the fling of the *Journal* that "old lineism" and "border ruffianism" are identical, not one word in answer, is required. Its absurdity and falsehood are too transparent to deceive any one who has the disposition to avail himself of the most ordinary means of information.

Non-Resistance.

Mrs. Swisshelm has "joined the army" of advocates of non-resistance, and we still refuse to strike our flag and surrender. Non-resistance "is a shame to manhood, and a crime against nature." That is just what we said at first, and we will stick to it "like wax." Non-resistance ignores the native instincts of resentment and self-preservation, and wholly unmans the self-appointed "lords of creation." It would give the whole earth over to those ruthless bullies who, having struck you on one cheek, will surely *repeat* on the other if you give them a chance. According to that doctrine our revolutionary sires, in resisting the tyranny of George the Third, were great sinners, and have all gone where the *bad* negroes go. We are not advocates of fighting, brawling and quarreling. By no means.—But when assailed and struck, and your life endangered, *not* to fight in self-defence is cowardly, and contrary to every instinct of nature and manhood. Even Mrs. S. agrees with us. She thinks "Brooks ought certainly to have been well thrashed;" but not by Sumner! Mr. Sumner ought to employ some professional nigger driver "to do it."—Such is her language. Indeed! to fight in self-defence personally, then, is all wrong; but to fight a little by proxy is all right.—No amount of respect for Mrs. S., can enable us to appreciate this sublime distinction. If Mr. Sumner is too good a christian to defend himself, he ought to be too good a christian to bandy reviling and insulting words. Is not that true, madam? Mr. Sumner's religion is not of a strict character, as is well known. He belongs to that fashionable class of "free-thinkers" for which Boston is becoming famous. Not a free-thinker in the infidel sense exactly; but in the sense of a liberal construction. He is one of your "higher law" men, religiously and politically; and has adopted the non-resistance policy as a very convenient protection for himself while pouring forth very hard and insulting words against white haired old men and proud old States.

But we need not go further. Every sane man and woman agrees with us in what we have said and contended for in this whole matter. We have said and urged four things, and put them in the same chapter, and will never recall them.

1st. The attack on Sumner was wrong in itself; and doubly wrong as to the place and manner.

2d. Non-resistance, accompanied with harsh and insulting words, is wrong, and invites—*provokes* just such assaults.

3d. It is wrong to stir up strife beween one section of the country and another; and to insult an old State, and an old man in his absence.

The north has been degraded long enough by tamely submitting to a whipping every time a Southern man strikes.

If any one, man or woman, thinks differently, let them think so, but not make such a silly "fuss" about it.—*Pitts. Post.*

THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.—The Rock *Islander* of Wednesday last learns that great carelessness has been practiced by raftsmen in passing between the piers, and the following, which we find in the Davenport *Democrat*, shows that recklessness to some extent is practiced:

"Four rafts came down the river last Sunday, and all had the misfortune to get smashed up on the piers, and, as it would seem, almost intentionally. Before arriving at the piers raftsmen in many instances lay on their oars and let the raft take care of itself. There seems to be a desire among the river men to do all they can to make a blunder about this bridge. We shall see how it will terminate.

The Lane and Douglas Duel.

The Colonel was not very valiant in Mexico. A member of Captain Crooks' company narrates the following incident: The Colonel for some alleged breach of military discipline, ordered the arrest of some men belonging to the Spencer county company, 4th Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Captain Crooks refused to obey the order, when the Colonel had that officer arrested and brought before him.

"Well, sir," said Crooks, "you have the luck to out rank me here. If you had not, this insult would be resented on the spot."

"Captain, let that be no excuse," and Lane instantly pulled off his epaulets.

The Captain advanced, and placing his hand on his sword demanded, "Colonel, how will you have it?"

The Colonel did not "have it" at all. He had mistaken the small man before him, and was glad to get clear with a respectful explanation. This duel, however, is but one of twenty or more Colonel Lane never fought, the Douglas duel included.—*Rockport Democrat.*

TERRIBLE TORNADO IN TEXAS.—The Galveston *News* has the following notice of a terrible tornado in Dallas county:

"Mr. M. M. Miller, of Pleasant Run, Dallas county, is now in our city, having arrived by the steamer from Houston this morning. We have not seen Mr. Miller, but the account he has given to others of a tornado that took place in Pleasant Run a week ago last Tuesday exceeds any we have ever heard of in Texas. The tornado blew from the south, and commenced about an hour before sunset on the above day. Mr. Miller was himself absent from home.

"He says every building he had was carried away, and not a vestige left. His partner, whose name we have not learned, was killed, also his clerk and a woman and two children, making five lives lost on his own premises. There were also four other persons killed in the immediate neighborhood, making nine in all, and some six or eight wounded. Some of his goods were carried to a distance of fifty miles, in Tarrant county; and one of the children was found dead half a mile distant from the house. This tornado extended about sixteen miles north and south, being from 200 to 300 yards in width.—Over this tract the tornado swept, carrying away or prostrating everything in its course, killing horses, cattle, hogs, and other animals. Without being able to see Mr. Miller, we cannot attempt to state further particulars."

A PLAN TO BRING SAN FRANCISCO WITHIN FOUR DAYS OF NEW YORK.—Mr. Squier, in his work on Central America, speaks most enthusiastically of a projected railroad, for which a charter has been obtained, lying wholly within the State of Honduras, commencing at the port Caballos, in Honduras Bay, and running across the continent to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific. Each bay pacsents capacious and safe harbors, with a good depth of water, up to the very shores. The distance from port to port of the proposed line is about one hundred and fifty miles. It has been thoroughly surveyed, and proved by scientific observations to offer the safest, most rapid and most easy way of transit between the two oceans. The surveys show that the average grade is not over 28 feet to the mile; the maximum grade not being over forty-five feet. So confident is Mr. Squier of the practicability of this road, taat he sums up his narrative of this particular feature of the country in the following language:

"Sooner or later the road through Honduras will be built, and I am willing to risk my judgment on the practical issue, viz: that its construction will be effected at a cost not exceeding $7,000,000; that its average revenue for the first four years of its working will effect an average saving of time over existing routes of not less than seven days in the voyage between New York and California."

HEART RENDING CALAMITY—YOUNG LADY AND BOY DROWNED.—About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a gloom was thrown over our city by a report that Miss Martha I. Withers, an interesting young lady, aged about eighteen years, and her little brother James H., children of Marcellus Withers, of our city, had met with an untimely death by drowning, in the canal at the mouth of Rocky Branch near Mr. Hagan's boat yard.

The facts, as we have been enabled to gather them are as follows: The party was engaged in fishing at the above point, and by accident the little boy fell into the canal. His sister went to his rescue, and before she was aware of her peril she was struggling with her brother in some ten feet water. The alarm was immediately given, but before assistance could be had the bodies had gone down for the last time. When recovered they were found to be dead. Every effort was made to resuscitate them, but in vain. A younger sister also got into the canal, but was rescued by a little boy, who handed her his fishing pole, and was thus enabled to draw her to the shore. This unfortunate occurrence makes four children in this truly afflicted family who have met with an untimely death. Mr. Withers and family have the sympathy of the entire community in their affliction.—*Piqua Enquirer.*

Melancholy Suicide.

On Friday morning last, Mr. Eli Pugh, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county, was missing from his home, which is about a mile from this place, and not making his appearance, the family soon became alarmed for his safety and commenced searching for him. Not being successful, the neighbors were notified of his absence and aided in the search. Several circumstances soon led them to fear some dreadful discovery, and after about three hours search their worst apprehensions were confirmed.—The body was found in the woods, a short distance from the house, suspended by the neck from a sapling with a strong rope. The act seemed to be one of mature deliberation and careful calculation, as everything connected with it had been performed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of a failure. He had chosen a spot admirably suited for such a purpose, being secluded and an hour at night when he was not likely to be seen by any one, it being after his own family had retired to bed and fallen asleep. He had fastened the rope to a sapling which grew by the side of a fallen tree, one end of which rested on the stump some fifteen feet from the ground, and top upon the ground, fastened the rope carefully about the neck, and suddenly jumped off, as the neck was was dislocated. He was a very heavy man and an ordinary rope would not have sustained his weight and he had chosen a halter rope. When found the body was entirely divested of clothing, which were found near the end of the fallen tree where he had taken them off, before he had walked up the trunk to commit the fatal act. It is supposed that he was insane at the time, although he gave no symptoms of insanity up to the last moment he was seen alive, and was generally cheerful and an intelligent and strong-minded man. He was a sober and industrious man, in good circumstances, and for a number of years had been, and was at the time of his death a member of the Methodist Church. As owed a small sum on his farm which fell due a short time ago, and he was not prepared to meet it, and this, with two accidents within a short time—one in the foot and ancle, which crippled him, and the breaking of an arm, the splints on which had not been removed at the time of his death—it is supposed suddenly impressed him with the hallucination of want and destitution in his old age, and he sought refuge from his imaginary troubles in the manner described. It is a most melancholy affair, and has left a deep impression upon the community of which he has been a most exemplary member for twenty years, and among whom we are sure he is the very last man that would have been suspected of such an infatuation. The funeral, on Saturday, was largely attended, and a discourse pronounced by the Rev. H. B. Beers, of the Methodist Church.—*Peru Sentinel.*

ACQUITTED.—James Alexander, who was in prison on a charge of having murdered Casper Hoffner, the man found dead at the Eagle House in this place a short time since, was brought before the Hon. R. F. Groves, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who after an investigation of the case discharged the defendant, on the ground that there was no cause for his detention. The defendant therefore stands acquitted of the charge, which judgment we believe is entirely in accordance with the public opinion.—*Peru Sentinel.*

County Convention.

The Convention which assembled here on Saturday last, 24th inst., was very large and enthusiastic. Every township was well represented with their best men, and we are happy to state that its proceedings were conducted with that harmony and good feeling which should characterize all Conventions, and especially nominating Conventions.

At an early hour the people began to assemble from every direction, and at the ringing of the bell of the Court House, at a little before 10 o'clock, A. M., the large Court room was completely filled.

The Convention was organized by calling that old veteran of Democracy, Maj. Tannehill, to the chair, and the appointment of George W. Palmer Secretary, and A. E. S. Long, assistant Secretary. Nothing else was done in the forenoon, excepting the appointment of Committees and arranging the usual preliminaries

At 1 o'clock, P. M. the Convention again assembled, and proceeded to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled in this county at the October election.

F. P. Smith, Esq. of Wayne township, was nominated on the first ballot, almost unanimously, for Representative. Mr. Smith is a good man, and although not a brilliant orator, has good hard sense, and will make a safe Representative, and will look well to the interests of his constituents.

For Treasurer and Collector, Dr. Hinman led the field on the first ballot, but did no receive a sufficient number of votes to nominate him. Mr. Pence was dropped by his friends, and on the second ballot Hinman received 31 votes, and Snyder 31. This made the contest somewhat interesting, if not exciting, but on the 3d ballot, Jacob Snyder, Esq., of Union township, received a majority, and was declared the nominee of the Convention for that very responsible office. Esq. Snyder is a most excellent man, a sterling Democrat, and, withal, a very popular man with the people. He ran, a few years since, for Sheriff of this county, and was elected by a large majority but was barred from qualifying on account of Constitutional ineligibility.

All of the aspirants for Treasurer are good men—men in whom the people could trust, but a selection had to be made between them—all could not receive the nomination, and however much the unsuccessful candidates and their friends may have felt disappointed, we are satisfied that they will submit cheerfully to the will of the people, and go to work like true Democrats to secure the success of the ticket.

Richard Carter, of Flatrock township, was nominated for Sheriff on the first ballot.—Dick is said to be popular with the ladies, being a bachelor, and will of course be elected without any trouble. We, however, have an objection to him on this ground—we think every able bodied man ought to support a woman. Dick promises to remove this impediment, though, before the election comes off. Look out, ladies!

Israel Miller, of German township, and A. F. Thompson, of Wayne township, were put in nomination by the Convention for County Commissioners—there being two to elect this fall. They are very good men, and will no doubt discharge the duties of that important station to the entire satisfaction of the people.

John B. Campbell, Esq., of this town, late of Brookville, Indiana, was nominated for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Campbell is a lawyer, and has twice represented the county of Franklin in our State Legislature.

Jacob Pence, one of our oldest and best citizens, was nominated for Coroner. This office, although not lucrative, may, under certain circumstances, become an important one. It is necessary that we should have such an officer, and no better could have been found than Mr. Pence to fill it.

John Dean, of Harrison township, was nominated for County Surveyor. Mr. Dean is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, of unquestioned integrity, and, we are credibly informed, is *well qualified* for the duties of the office to which he is nominated.

Fellow-cititizens! our ticket is before you. It is a good one, and merits your warmest support. The nominations were fairly made—all parts of the county were fairly represented—no unfairness, that we are aware of, was practiced. The men selected for your suffrages by your delegates, are such as you can trust, and we feel satisfied that you will ratify the doings of the Convention, at the ballot-box, next October.

Every one, of course, could not have his choice—some *must* be defeated—and it is but human nature for candidates and their friends to feel the sting of disappointment—pretty sharply, too, in some instances—but we know that they have too much good sense and patriotism to suffer that disappointment to estrange them from their party in times like these, when it behooves *every good citizen* to labor zealously for the success of Democratic principles. Hence, we are confident that each and every one will show their devotion to principle, by going to work in earnest to secure the election of our ticket.—*Columbus (Bartholomew Co.) Democrat.*

A Cure for Abolitionism.

Not many years since, in one of the "Platte Counties" lived a wealthy and hospitable gentleman. His house being on one of the public highways, he frequently had to entertain travelers. One evening, just as the sun was setting, a young, well dressed traveler, mounted on a fine horse, rode up, and in rather an important manner informed the Major that he wanted to stay all night. He was courteously invited to alight, and a negro man was called to attend to his horse.

From the peculiar accent he gave the word "down," when ordering the man to be careful and have his horse well rubbed "deoun," the Major knew that he was from the infected district. At supper, the disease began to develope itself, and the down east gent. commenced a regular lecture upon the sin of slavery—that negroes were the equals of the white man, and should be treated as such—that the Major should, in justice, set his negroes free, and recognize them as equals. The Major humored the matter by discussing it with his down east guest till bed time, when upon being desired to show him his bed, he quietly called Jack, his negro man, and ordered him to take the gentleman to the kitchen and give him part of his bed. Perfectly thunderstruck, the abolition gent. finally found breath to ask what the Major meant. "I mean," said the Major, raising his tall portly form to its full height, and looking sternly at the Yankee, "to make you reduce your abolition theory to practice." The abolitionist implored, but the Major was inexorable, and Jack took him to his own bed, knowing from his masters eye that he must be obeyed to the letter. After some two hours had elapsed, the Major went out and called to his now crest-fallen guest, to get up, and he might sleep the rest of the night in the "house"! Early the next morning the Yankee called him up, and after apologizing for his rudeness in preaching his abolition doctrines the night before, informed the Major that upon testing his principles, he found they would not work satisfactorily, and that he was no longer an abolitionist.

BLACK REPUBLICANS.—The fitness of this designation to distinguish spurious Republicans from genuine is obvious. 1. Because spurious Republicans make the black man their principal stock in trade. 2. Because the promotion of sectionalism, i. e. the alienating of one portion of the Union from another, contrary to the councils of the Father of his Country and to patriotism and good neighborhood, is decidedly a black hearted business. 3. Because the negroes, in this part of the country at least, generally believe to or sympathise with the Black Republican party. 4. Because it would be wrong to appropriate so good a name as Republican to such a party. They have already spoiled several good names—why should they be permitted to spoil another? By calling them Black Republicans all these difficulties are avoided. The use of the designation has become as common, or nearly so, as was that of Locoloco four years ago to distinguish an old fashioned Democrat; or as "Pro Slavery" is for a man who does anything to help the slaves except by stealing them from their masters. The best way for the Black Republicans is to accept the designation, (as the Democrats did that of Locofoco,) and then, like the latter, behave so well as to render it popular. This, however, they are not likely to do.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

A Poetical Tribute to Jim Lane.

L—ast night, while sauntering up the street,
A—Locofoco I did meet;—
"*N—ew rule fence?*" he did say,
"*E—Pluribus* Erin, LANE-*um go bra-y!*"

Lola Montez again in Trouble.

Papers from Melbourne of Feb. 25th says:

Lola Montez is playing at the Victoria Theater, Ballarat diggings. A *fracas* had taken place between her and Mr. H. Seekamp, of the Ballarat *Times*. It appears that a writer in the *Times* had made some remarks reflecting on the character of Lola, and a few evenings afterwards Mr. Seekamp called at the United States Hotel, where she was residing. Hearing he was below, she came down stairs with a whip, and laid on his back with a hearty good will.—Mr. Seekamp retaliated with a riding whip, and ere long the combatants had each other literally by the hair. Some of the parties interposed, and they were separated, but not before life preservers and revolvers were produced. At the theater, next evening, Lola Montez was enthusiastically received, and the close of the performance made a characteristic speech.

☞ The Arkansas river is now higher than it has been for several years, with water enough for the largest boats to Fort Gibson.

☞ The Utahs in New Mexico ran off not very long since 11,000 sheep belonging to OTERO & ROMERO, part of which, however, were recovered by the assistance of the Navajos.

☞ The Extortion case of ex-Mayor LAWRENCE, of New York, vs. BROWN, in which the defendant is alleged to have extorted $100,000, on the allegation of his wife's seduction, will come before the Court in a few days. Levies have been made on Brown's "fast horses" and real estate in Ontario county, New York.

☞ Congress has been asked to appropriate money to test the practicability of the Atmospheric Express, by which packages are to be forced through a tube at an almost incredible speed. Before fifty years, passengers will be conveyed in the same manner, at the rate of one or two hundred miles an hour, and much more safely than they are at the present day by railroads.

RED RIVER AND STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS THERE.—The Washington Telegraph of the 14th inst. says that Red river is low and falling with only four feet water in the lakes. On the 12th inst. the steamer Hope struck a snag near Fulton and was leaking badly when she passed that place going down. The Victoria, loaded with cotton, was sunk and broke in two the same day, almost in sight of Fulton. No lives lost.

☞ An English paper states that a pr oy boy having "pitched into" and soundly thrashed the Prince of Wales for purposely upsetting the former's bucket of shells, Victoria made provision for the plucky little fellow's thorough education, and told her own son she hoped that for any similar conduct on his part, he would ever meet such merited chastisement.

☞ Minnesota papers state that all the towns in that Territory are crowded with emigrants. Boarding and provisions are high in consequence. Since the Spring opened, the emigration to the Territory has not fallen short of one thousand a day. At this rate, the population will soon exceed one hundred thousand.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.—Hon. W. B. OCHILTREE, one of the leading spirits of Know-Nothingism in TEXAS at the last election, has repudiated the foul party, and expressed his determination to vote and use his influence for the Democratic nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, "*as the only hope to defeat the Abolitionists, and preserve inviolate the Constitution and the Union.*" Hundreds of other patriotic spirits in the South will come to the same conclusion the Judge has, and act as he acted. Judge OCHILTREE was formerly a Whig.

THE WRONG CUSTOMER.—A Mr. TABER, from Buckingham county, Va., visited Baltimore, Md., recently, and while there made the acquaintance of two very nice young men, who, after showing him some polite attention, endeavored to persuade him to purchase a magnificent gold lever watch, 20 karots fine, etc. Mr. T. quietly informed his new-found friends that *he read the papers*, and left them in a state of deep disappointment.

☞ We were, on yesterday, shown another beautiful specimen of engraving, from the hands of Mr. REID, the best engraver in the west. The specimen above alluded to is a silver star, emblematic of our city police. One one side are the words "*City Marshall*," and on the reverse, "Presented by I. J. COLLY, to J. SPRINGSTEIN." We would suggest to those having work of this description, to call on Mr. REID, at TALBOTT & Co's Jewelry Store. The star was manufactured by TALBOTT & Co., who are at all times prepared to manufacture silver ware of any description in a most superior style.

COUNTERFEIT.—We learn that the mountain region of this State is flooded with counterfeit one dollar bills on the Bank of Kentucky, made payable at Danville. They will probably find their way into this part of the State. The bill may be easily detected by the fact, that the face of Clay at the top of the bill is not good, and too dark, and in the counterfeit there is a dark shading around the letters in the word "Danville," while in the genuine there is no shading. The shading around the letters in the line, "The Bank of Kentucky," is too heavy and dark. The bill is altogether darker than the genuine and the paper bad, but would deceive those who are not judges.

A CASE FOR SYMPATHY.—The Buffalo *Republic*, one of the intensified negro worshippers, states, that a few days ago, "a negro, fat and wholesome, with about a pound and a half of rugs on his person," called at the police office, in that city, and waited some time for the Justice.—The *Republic* then adds:—"The Justice came and then this greasy black man told his story. His name was John Wright, and he had been a slave in Middletown, Delaware, and was owned there, and ran away in 1855. He had had a hard time of it. The people of Canada didn't wan't him over there—nobody wanted him, and he did't want nobody—he didn't care for anything—he wanted to go to the penitentiary, make his will and end his days there".

☞ JIM LANE has published a card, in which he says that he will start immediately for Kansas, there to shed his *precious* blood, if need be, in defense of "*free* KANSAS." It's a sudden thought, this, of LANE, and a most excellent *dodge*. He has been treated with such marked contempt by the people wherever he has spoken, and has received such positive marks of the public condemnation, that he was, even lost to every sense of shame and honor as he is, glad to find some excuse, whereby he might escape from the State. The late Abolition riots at Lawrence, offered the best pretext for a "sudden leaving," and the very brave General availed himself of it at the earliest possible moment. *Sic transit gloria Lanum.*

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.—Yesterday the following elections occurred:

THOMAS CARLTON and JAMES PORTER, Book Agents, at New York.

LEROY SWORMSTEDT and ADAM POE, Book AGENTS, at Cincinnati.

ABEL STEVENS, Editor of the *Christian Advocate.*

CALVIN KINGSLEY, Editor of the *Western Christian Advocate.*

D. D. WHEDON, Editor of the *Quarterly Review.*

DANIEL WISE, Editor of the Sunday School Books.

JAMES FLOY, Editor of the *National Magazine.*

DAVIS W. CLARK, Editor of the *Ladies' Repository.*

JOHN B. DUDLIN, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1856.

The Ninth Congressional District.

We are assured by Judge STUART that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for nomination before the Convention, to assemble on the 19th inst., in the Ninth Congressional District. We are sure that this will be gratifying intelligence to the Democracy of the entire State, for two reasons: 1st. It is the almost universal wish that Judge STUART should retain the high and honorable position which he at present occupies, and which he has adorned by his high talents; and, 2d. We have never seen such a deep-seated and universal desire for the nomination of a candidate, as there seems to be in favor Colonel JOHN C. WALKER. It cannot be disguised that his friends feel very desirous of his nomination for Congress.—Colonel W., above all others, is the man to oppose and defeat that diminutive specimen of humanity, LITTLE GREELEY COLFAX, and his nomination will result, not only in his election, but the total political extermination of COLFAX and the Fusion party generally in the Ninth District. Success, say we, to the galiant WALKER.

Report of the Sumner Committee in the Senate.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the facts of the assault upon SUMNER, by BROOKS, of S. C., reported in writing, on Wednesday last, through their Chairman, Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland.

After citing various precedents for action on breaches of Congressional privilege, they come to the conclusion that, although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and can only be punished by the House, of which Mr. BROOKS is a member. This conclusion the report affirms to be in strict conformity to parliamentary law and the requirements of the Constitution. With the report, the Committee submitted a resolution that the report be accepted by the Senate, and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavits, be transmitted to the House. The resolution was adopted, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, alone voting against it.

☞ In running one's eye over the list of signatures to the Declaration of Independence, most conspicuously may be seen the name of "*Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.*"

The peculiar style of the signature may have excited the curiosity of many people, as we recollect that it frequently did ours, in our boyish days, to learn the reason for adopting it. We do not remember to have seen an explanation of this reason, till we stumbled upon it in a recent number of the San Francisco *Morning Globe*. When Mr. CARROLL stepped forward to affix his signature to the instrument, it was remarked that there were several persons of the same name as himself. Aware of the awful vengeance that might fall upon himself and his associates, should they fail in freeing themselves from the yoke of England, and determined to share the risk as well as the honor of the responsibility they had assumed, he quietly added the words, "*of Carrollton*," so that there might be no possibility of mistaking his identity. Such was the spirit and temper of this sterling old revolutionary patriot, and yet had his life been prolonged to the present day, being a Catholic, as he was, he would have found himself a fit subject of "Know Nothing" resentment and proscription!

RAILROAD IRON.—A considerable rise in the price of railroad iron is predicted within the next few months. Now that the European war is ended, the Russian Government is preparing to resume work upon its unfinished lines of railway, and many new lines are projected. The policy of the Emperor is to develope as rapidly as possible the resources of his empire by railways. This will create a vast demand for English and Swedish iron, and cannot fail to effect the price of rails. All over Europe, there is a manifest disposition to engage more earnestly than ever in constructing railroads wherever they may be needed. Even Turkey has the promise of a railway now. In this country the demand for iron for this purpose will be very large for many years.

☞ A French paper relates a singular and startling incident:—At a ball lately given at Port Louis, near Lorient, while a young lady was waltzing, she felt the hand by which she was supported become stone cold, and looking into the face of her partner found his features to be deadly pale and horribly contracted. She fainted at the sight and fell to the ground, whilst the cavalier dropped at her side. The lady was taken up and recovered, but the life of the gentleman was extinct. She maintains that he was dead several seconds before she knew it, and that she made one turn round the room with him after he was a corpse. A very fair French story!

☞ The Cherokee *Georgian* mentions the arrival at Marietta, of the Rev. Mr. HUTCHINS, a Baptist clergyman, of Forsyth, Ga., in possession of another man's wife. The woman (Mrs. CAIN) has a husband in California. HUTCHINS is sixty-five years of age, and leaves behind him a wife, children and grand children. He made over a little property to his wife. The guilty parties have gone west. HUTCHINS, says the *Georgian*, has been in the ministry thirty-five years, and has probably baptized more persons than any minister of the Gospel it the State during that period.

OREGON.—We learn from the Oregon *Weekly Times*, of April 26, that the reported majorities against a Convention to form a State Constitution which reached us some days since, are so cut down by the official returns, as to render the result extremely doubtful. The vote is so close that the official canvass can alone decide it. The *Times* seems to think that the "Convention" is a little ahead, however.

☞ A mail bag was stolen from the pavement in front of the Evansville post-office on Monday of last week. It was taken by a boy, rifled of the money it contained, and the letters thrown into a sink, from which they were fished out. Some of the letters contained drafts, but no money has been recovered, nor has it been possible as yet, to arrive at the amount stolen.

☞ MRS. PENTLAND, wife of JO. PENTLAND, the circus rider, cowhided Mr. BENJAMIN BALDWIN, real estate agent, in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday of last week, for circulating reports against her. She and her friend Mrs. CHILDS, recognized in $250 each to wait the action of the grand jury.

☞ The Lafayette *Journal* says Kansas meetings are held every night at Indianapolis, and the excitement is intense.

This will be news to the citizens of Indianapolis. Somebody has, evidently, been practicing a little harmless imposition upon the editor of the *Journal*.

Five Hundred Children in a Heap, Narrow Escape.—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*

of Friday gives the particulars of an accident which occured in the City Hall on the day previous, which was one of the narrowest escapes from loss of life we have heard of. A monster concert was to have been given in the evening by one thousand children. The manager's arrangement for seating them was to have each seat raised above the other at equal distances, the top row reaching nearly to the ceilling, all the children thus being visible from all parts of the hall. The *Gazette* describes the accident as follows:

"About five hundred children were arranged on these seats yesterday morning for rehearsal, when, just as they had commenced to sing, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating seats and children to the ground in greatconfusion. The crash was tremendous, and was distinctly heard on Wood street. Many ran to the hall, when they witnessed a scene that baffles description. Children screaming at the top of their voices, were being picked out from the ruins, and examined to see if they were injured. Fortunately none sustained the slightest injury, though many must have fallen at least twenty feet. Two little girls caught hold of the large eagle on the wall just as the seats gave way, climbed over it, and got through the window into the dressing room."

Florence Nightingale

FLORENCE will, hereafter, be a favorite name for girls. Thousands of mothers are naming their daughters after the noble and self-sacrificing woman who went to the Crimea to soothe the sufferings and bind up the wounds of those who had no other friends than the hospital nurses. They bestow the name on their children in the hope that they may, in some future degree, resemble her. In a closer speech of Lord ELLESMERE, lately made in the House of Lords, he refers to FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE in these words:

"The vegetation of two successive springs has obscured the vestiges of Balaklava, and Inkerman. Strong voices now answer to the roll-call, and sturdy forms now cluster round the colors. The ranks are full, the hospitals are empty. The angel of mercy still lingers to the last on the scene of her labors, (hear, hear;) but her mission is all but accomplished. Those long arcades of Scutari, in which dying men sat up to catch the sound of her footsteps or the fluttering of her dress, and fell back on the pillow content to have seen her shadow as it passed, are now comparatively deserted. She may probably be thinking how to escape, as best she may on her return, the demonstration of a nation's appreciation of the deeds and motives of Florence Nightingale."

Of course this allusion was hailed with repeated cheers.

SENATORS SEWARD AND SUMNER.—The Albany *Argus*