Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to print fifteen thousand extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Collamer having the floor spoke at length in opposition to the position of the President, condemning in strong terms his imputations upon a portion of the citizens of the Free States, and regarding the open violation of the plighted faith which marked the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the sole cause of the past and still existing excitement concerning slavery as a recognized institution. He reviewed at length the recent election, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. Mason, Butler and Bigler.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill granting further time to the creditors of Texas to present their claims.

The motion to print the President's Message and accompanying documents pending, Mr. Collamer said: When he began his term of service in the Senate, he entertained the conviction that questions pertaining to the business before that body were the only legitimate subjects of discussion; but he soon found that other able and experienced Senators held a different opinion. They thought there were more important duties devolving upon them than listening to petitions and redressing the grievances and enacting laws for the government of the people, and they undertook to guide and prepare the public mind. His own opinion was, that the public mind should prepare itself, and not receive its direction from the debates or action of either house of Congress. He thought these bodies should rather be the echo of public sentiment than the formers of it, for that was in fact transforming the Senate from a legislative assembly into an arena of political debate, but it seemed he was mistaken in his idea, for it was not for a moment to be supposed that the practice of all these old and experienced Senators was founded upon any erroneous theory. He would confess that all his previous views were completely overturned by his experience here. He found that on those questions which were before Congress, as proper subjects for debate, it took a very latitudinarian range. Much that was said here, was not said to produce an effect on the minds of the members, or with the expectation of changing their vote; but speeches were made, to use a common phrase, for buncomba. Inasmuch as this is the case, all parties must participate in the discussion. It would be idle for any body to attempt to elevate himself above the current of debate, as it proceeded from day to day.

When he heard the annual message read he other day, he thought some parts of it were in rather bad taste, but it was not a matter for the Senate to complain of. *"De gustibus non,"* &c.

The aspersions which the President cast upon the people of the Northern States who voted for the Republican ticket, seem to have been dictated by an impotent sort of rage, worthy of no importance, in themselves considered, but coming as they do, *ex cathedra*, from the highest executive officer in the nation, they deserve some remark.

Mr. Collamer quoted from the message those passages charging the Republicans with being influenced with a desire to change the domestic institutions existing in the States, saying the President imputed false pretenses to them, and had further charged that they seek an object which they well know to be revolutionary, and that with this knowledge and fully aware of the consequences which must result from their action, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union. A little further on the President spoke of an attempt of a portion of the States, by sectional organization, to usurp the control of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Collamar regarded these as grave and very serious charges, and as being unwarranted by facts. He proceeded to give a history of slavery in connection with the administration of this Government from its foundation to the present time, maintaining the power of Congress, which is now questioned, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, had always been exercised until a very recent period, and that with a very few exceptions there was never any question as to their right to exercise it.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the President's Message to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Smith, of Tenn., replied to the arguments of Messrs. Campbell and Sherman, saying that he saw in the remarks of the latter gentleman an effort to unite all the elements of opposition to the Democracy in the next Presidential election; but he believed the scheme would fail. He proceeded to argue that the repeal of the Missouri Restriction was not condemned in the recent canvass, as had been so freely asserted by gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, replying to the remarks of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and Mr. Sherman, said that if they confined themselves to making excuses for their defeat, he would not have thought proper to respond. They had charged on the Democratic party the entertaining of different sentiments in different sections of the Union, but this was so silly it amounted to nothing in the public mind.

He saw in Mr. Sherman's speech an effort to unite all opposing elements, North and South, against the Democratic party in the next Presidential election. He saw a back down from all the positions taken by the Republican party in this House relative to the question of slavery, but the scheme will not succeed.

The other gentleman, Mr. Campbell, had stated that the great principle of the Nebraska Bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the policy of the present Administration had been condemned by three hundred thousand votes. So far from this, as he proceeded to show, they have been overwhelmingly approved. The people of the country, he maintained, are opposed to sectionalism, as was shown in the result of the Presidential election. As to Buchanan's principles, they are embodied in the National Democratic Convention.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the Whitfield case, and reconsidered the vote by which the House, on Monday week, refused that he be sworn as delegate from Kansas—111 against 108.

Mr. Grow moved the whole question be referred to the Committee on Elections. Negatived by 7 majority.

The oath was then ordered to be administered—112 against 108.

Mr. Whitfield advanced and took the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy and invalid pensions. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed consideration of the motion to print the Message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Pugh entered into a defence of the President in all the positions and arguments of the Message, and especially that portion of it which denounced the spirit of sectionalism and disunion.

In replying to the argument of the opposition, he contended that every measure of the present Administration had been emphatically indorsed by the people, and none more distinctly than the principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories. The Democratic National Platform was explicit upon every purely national question, and whatever assertions might now be made of deceptions in this section or that, they were broadly in the face of facts.

The Democratic party went into the canvass with no concealments; it had no views or opinions in reserve, and advocated no principle that was not well understood in every section of the Union.

Mr. Pugh took up *seriatim*, and replied to the arguments and accusations of the opposition Senators relative to the President's Message, citing judicial authorities to prove the President correct, and eulogized him for his official course in regard to the rights of the South.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The question being the reference of the President's message to the Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, spoke at some length, controverting the views of the Executive, and condemning his imputations concerning a large portion of the people of the Northern States with much severity. He characterized the message as containing calumnious misrepresentations of the Republicans, soon to be the dominant party of the Republic. So far from the Republicans contemplating revolution, they had in their platform distinctly declared that the Constitution and the Union of the States shall be preserved. They advocated nothing that has not been contended for by Jefferson and others of equal authority, and they were determined to prevent the extension of slavery over free territory. In the eyes of the President the love of liberty and hatred of slavery were unpardonable sins.

Mr. Keitt charged the Republicans this session with re-opening the slavery agitation in objecting to Mr. Whitfield being sworn. The President properly arraigned the Republicans for seeking to interfere with the domestic institutions of the Southern States. He asked Washburne, of Maine, if he and the Republicans had all power whatever, they would not so change the Constitution as to emancipate the slaves.

Mr. Washburne replied that he would not certainly object to a change to give power to the Federal Government to do what Jefferson, Madison and Gen. Scott desired, namely, to ameliorate slrvery even to emancipation.

Mr. Keitt further inquired whether he would not do that by progressive gradation.

Mr. Washburne was willing that the principles of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Christian religion should have a free course to run and be glorified.

Mr. Stanton said he and his constituents will abide by the Constitution as it is. They seek no change, but will wait on its original construction as put in practice by its framers.

Mr. Keitt contended that the President was correct in charging on the Republicans revolutionary designs.

Mr. Giddings advocated the doctrine laid down in the Declaration of Independence, that every man has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Men of the south deny the doctrine: others from the North dare not say either aye or nay. They are between heaven and hell. He hated oppression in all its forms. God and all good men, and the Republican party hate slavery. In reply to a question by Bennet, of Mississippi, he denied ever making a speech touching emancipation in the south.

Mr. Morrison said he once was an anti-Nebraska man, but left the party when he saw it was leading him into Abolitionism. He essayed to prove that the Republican party was sectional in organization and principles, and thanked the President for his condemnation of it. Adjourned.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You will please give the following incident in the youthful days of the late Hon. Daniel Wedster, a place in the columns of your paper. Doubtless some of your readers may have read it, still it will always be found interesting, and proves how the finer feelings were inherent in his nature, and shone forth conspicuously at an early period in the life of that truly great and good man. A.

"Ebenezer Webster, the father of Daniel, was a farmer. The vegetables in his garden had suffered considerably from the depredations of a woodchuck, whose hole and habitation was near the premises. Daniel, some ten or twelve years old, and his older brother Ezekiel, had set a trap and finally succeeded in capturing the trespasser. Ezekiel proposed to kill the animal and end at once all further trouble from him; but Daniel looked with compassion upon his meek, dumb, captive, and offered to let him go free. The boys could not agree, and each appealed to their father to decide the case. "Well, my boys," said the old gentleman, "I will be the Judge. There is the prisoner, (pointing to the woodchuck), and you shall be counsel and plead the case for and against his life and liberty.

Ezekiel opened the case with a strong argument, urging the mischevious nature of the criminal, the great harm he had already done, said that much time and labor had been spent in his capture, and now if he was suffered to live and go on at large, he would renew his depredations, and be cunning enough not to suffer himself to be caught again, and that he ought now to be put to death; that his skin was of some value, and that to make the most of him they could, it would not repay half the damage he had already done. His argument was ready, practical, to the point, and of much greater length than our limits will allow us to occupy, in relating the story.

The father looked with pride upon his son, who became a distinguished jurist in his manhood. "Now, Daniel, it is your turn; I'll hear what you have to say."

"Twas his first case. Daniel saw that the idea of his brother had sensibly affected his father, the Judge, and as his large, brilliant black eyes looked upon the soft, timid expression of the animal, and as he saw it tremble with fear in its narrow prison house, his heart swelled with pity, and he appealed with eloquent words that the captive might again go free. God he said, made the woodchuck, he made him to live, to enjoy the bright sunlight, the pure air, the free fields and woods. God had not made him, or anything in vain; the woodchuck had as much right to live as any other living thing; he was not a destructive animal, as the wolf and fox were; he simply ate a few common vegetables of which they had a plenty and could well spare a part; he destroyed nothing except the little food he needed to sustain his humble life; and that little food was as sweet to him, and as necessary to his existence, as was to them the food upon his mother's table. God furnished their own food; he gave them all they possessed, and would they not spare a little for the dumb creature, who really had as much right to his small share of God's bounty, as they themselves had to their small portion? yea, more; the animal had never violated the laws of his nature or the laws of God, as a man often did, but strictly followed the simple, harmless instincts he had received from the Creator of all things. Created by God's hand, he had a right, a right from God, to life, to food, to liberty; and they had no right to deprive him of either. He alluded to the mute but earnest pleadings of the animal for that life, as dear ai their own was to them; and the just judgment they might expect if in selfish cruelty and cold heartlessness they took the life they could not restore again, the life that God alone had given.

During this appeal the tears had started to the old man's eyes, and were fast running down his sun burnt cheeks, every feeling of a father's heat was stirred within him; he saw the future greatness of his son before his eyes; he felt that God had blessed him and his children beyond the lot of commen men; his pity and sympathy were awakened by the elequent words of compassion, and the strong appeal for merey; and forgetting the Judge in the father, sprang from his chair (while Daniel was in the midst of his argument, without thinking he had already won the case,) and turning to his oldear son, dashing the tears from his eyes, exclaimed, "ZEKE ZEKE, YOU LET THAT WOODCHUCK GO!"

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT IN THE LEGISLATURE.—The Eighth Congressional District will be represented in the next Legislature by six Democratic Representatives and one Senator—men of character and talent, that will give them position and an influence among their associates. Particularly is this the case with Lew Wallace, Senator from Montgomery, and Judge Blake, Representative from Clinton. Both these gentlemen are lawyers of good ability, ready debaters, of agreeable address, and industrious habits, and well calculated to be leaders of their party, whether on the floor of the Legislature, or in the county canvass. Both will, we presume, be placed at the head of important committees, and hold a deserved prominence in the business of their respective houses.—*Laf. Amer.*

☞ In the neighborhood of Albany, New York, the potatoes are so large that the "Knickerbocker" says the dealers paint them green and sell them for watermelons.

"Feel Down in You Pocket"

Under this head, a writer, with more zeal than judgment, has an article in the Evansville Enquirer of the 6th inst., in relation to the Senatorial question. He affirms that somebody denies to the Pocket "the right of having a United States Senator," and declares that the man who does it is possessed of "impudence without parallel." Now, we take the liberty to deny that right, impudent or no impudent, and we believe the impudence of the claim to be supreme. The Senators in Congress are Senators of the whole State, and we know of no law, civil orpolitical, that designates their location.

But the writer speaks of the "two pocket districts." What are they? Are they the first and second? Does Jesse D. Bright live in either of them? Is he one of "the *cent* and *shillin'* yankee abolitionists," spoken of as being found "up north." We had supposed that Mr. Bright was a resident of the extreme southern part of the State—his home upon the Ohio river, in full view of the hills of Kentucky, and that a fair division whilst he continues in the Senate, would give one of the Senators to the Northward.

Mr. Bright, we assume, will be re-elected, if an election of Senators shall be had this winter. We have yet to learn that a solitary Democrat in the whole State desires that it should be otherwise. Upon this one point, there is a unanimity of sentiment that speaks volumes for his fidelity and ability, and the esteem in which he is held by his constituents. Who his colleague may be, is a question about which there is more discussion. That he will be a good man and a good Democrat, we have no doubt, but we take it that both Senators are not to be selected from the tract of land included in "the two Pocket districts," and that even the * writer in the Enquirer, after taking a "sober second thought," will hardly advise the carrying out of the threat embraced in the following sentences:

"And now we claim something ourselves. If we get a U. S. Senator we will roll up our five thousand at the next election. If we don't get it, we will have sentries appointed to shoot the first Democrat that goes to the polls."

The oft' repeated quotation, "whom the Gods would destroy, them they first make mad," seems quite applicable in this case.—There is no disposition among the democracy of any part of the State to withhold from the "pocket" any of the honors it has won in the battles with the enemy of the Union, or to deprive the democracy of that region of its just share of the emoluments that follow victory. But our friends down there should bear in mind that "vinegar never catches flies," and that even politicians accomplish more when they "keep cool."—*Lafayette American.*

THE PORK MARKET.—Our report of the receipt of hogs, published in our paper last Wednesday morning, not coming up to the expectations of dealers, the market opened quite active, and prices advanced steadily from day to day, until $6 40 was reached, Friday, for heavy hogs; and it was rumored as high as $6 60 was paid, but we could not trace this rumor to any authentic source. The receipts increased by railways towards the close of the week, and the market became dull, and prices declined about 15c per 100 pounds, from the highest point, but at the decline the demand soon again became active, and the market closed decidedly buoyant last evening, at $6 to $6 25, holders asking $6 30 to $6 34 for heavy hogs. The cry of "short crops" comes to us from this State, Kentucky and Indiana, generally. At Louisville, the papers say there will be a large falling off, say one hundred thousand, but this is not to be attributed so much to a short crop, as to the fact that the Louisville dealers have not made the exertions this season to buy hogs in the forepart of the season, they have done in previous years, and besides prices, there have ruled considerably below those current in this market. The indications are that hogs will come to this market the present season from a more extensive area of country, than they have done for several years past, and already several lots have reached this city that, under ordinary circumstances, would have been packed elsewhere.

Below we give the receipts for the week, for the season, and the two previous seasons, for so far, placing them in a new form so that the entire number received by each channel, for the week, and for each season, can be seen at a glance:

	For the week.	For the season.	Same time last year	Same time in 1854.
From Ky.....	12,295	80,726	59,124	54,070
By R. R. & Riv.	38,422	88,920	122,590	37,000
Taro' toll gates...	1,998	10,148	10,800	22,669
Slau'd at Plainville and vicinity.	1,100	9,800	11,270	21,000
Totals.....	53,835	189,372	203,382	134,738

It will be seen that there is a great falling off this season in the receipts by river and railways, (chiefly by river,) whilst there is an increase of about 21,000 in the receipts from Kentucky.—*Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 10th.*

Neatness in Nebaska

Here is a description of what the editor of the Nebraska City News styles neatness in that young and thriving territory. People are, certainly, far advanced in that branch of science in Nebraska:

We always did like neat people. We always did cherish a kind of tender feeling for all neat women. But we never were really "struck" by one until last week, and the way of it was this: We were "out west" a few miles and got belated, looked for a place to stay over all night, found a cabin, asked if we could be accommodated, and a tall woman, with freckled face, red hair, buffalo skin moccasins, buckskin dress and a freesoil baby, said she "reckoned we mout."

We got off our horses, hitched them to a cotton wood corn crib and went in. We asked for supper; we got some bacon, molasses, broiled pumpkin and corn-dodger. We ate heartily.

After the meal was past the woman said to the oldest girl: "Now, Doddy Jane, you hev jist got to keep that ere old slut and them ere pups from sleepin' in this ere meal box any longer. In makin' this 'ere stranger's corn bread, I was first naturally pestered to death picking the small hairs and dead fleas out of it that came off them 'ere pesky dogs. And if they sleep in it a week longer it won't be fit to eat."

We were in love with that woman on account of her neatness. And that evening we laid down upon the rough hewn floor and had pleasant dreams. Ghostly fleas were hopping about through our corporeal diversities, and spectre sluts, with goblin pups, danced before us in boxes of unearthly meal, during the live-long night; and our great-great-grandfather sat straddle of us six hours, and with ramrod to a six-pounder cannon, stuffed cords of that neatly prepared corn-dodger down our unwilling throats, and whistled all the time for the dogs, while the free soil baby and its tidy mother sat by and wept for the departing hoe-cake. We like neatness.

NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICIAL.—The following is the correct vote in New Hampshire:

Fremont,	38,342
Buchanan,	32,782
Fillmore,	420
Fremont's majority,	5,560

The above, though correct, is not the official vote, the State canvassers having rejected, for technical reasons, and threw out the vote of thirteen towns.

☞ It is stated that the Delaware sales of land in Kansas, now going on, will secure to the tribes an aggregate sum of between $1,250,000 and $1,500,000. So far, these tracts have brought an average of about forty-three per cent. above their appraised value. Something like a million and a half of specie, it is said, has been withdrawn from St. Louis, to meet the exigencies of purchasers.

☞ Judge Lecompte's removal is "a fixed fact." James O. Harrison, who succeeds him, is a distinguished lawyer, of Lexington, Kentucky, who ran on the Democratic ticket for Congress, against A. K. Marshall.

Probable Overthrow of Walker in Central Amreica

The Louisville Courier, upon the strength of representations of Kentucky officers just returned from Nicaragua, predicts Walker's speedy downfall, as follows:

At the present time his entire force does not exceed twelve hundred men, and these are stationed either at Granada, or at places within easy reach of that malarious capital. His recent repulse of the enemy at Masaya and Granada scarcely affords him more than breathing time. He reaps no solid advantage whatever from these feats of arms. He has not gained a foot of additional soil. He has not greatly disheartened his enemies, nor could he prevent even the troops which surprised Granada from carrying off a large part of the property of which they had plundered that town. Rivas still occupies Leon; and the Chamorrists are daily becoming more active and audacious.

No foraging parties can be sent out from the American garrisons without risking the danger of being cut off; no supplies can be sent from one post to another without being protected by a strong detachment. Carrera, the active and intelligent, but ruthless President of Guatimala—a man of low extraction and of mixed blood, but of great force of character—is reinforcing largely the army of the league.

If these additional troops succeed in forming a junction with the army of invasion, they will increase the allied force to eight thousand men. Whether twelve hundred Americans are capable of defending themselves successfully against this imposing array, is a question of which we are in expectation of a speedy solution.

Unhappily for Walker, his fortunes are not only gloomy, at present, in Nicaragua, but are under a cloud in the States. His repudiation of General Goicouria has led to damaging revelations from the latter gentleman, and has indisposed many of the ardent spirits who were meditating a voyage to Central America to forego their purpose, until matters look a little less perilious in Nicaragua and rather more promising at home. To fight against odds is a new thing with Walker, but the superiority of numbers threatens to become so largely against him as to cut off all hope of success, unless he can succeed in beating the troops of the league in detail.

If he suffers them to concentrate upon Granada, the struggle for supremacy will be fierce and deadly. If he stands a siege, there is the difficulty of procuring provisions to overcome. Even now it is admitted that his army is ill fed, while his foraging and scouting parties are in constant danger. He may, perhaps, manage to keep open his communication with the lake, but if supplies are intercepted from that quarter, it would be scarcely possible for him to maintain his position.

Indeed, we think that the day of Walker's destiny is over. Such is the opinion of leading officers of his army, who have recently returned to this country.

Indiana and the Cabinet—The Next Senator.

The Greenfield *Sentinel* in discussing these questions, remarks:

"The position of Indiana in the Democratic party, entitles her to a cabinet appointment. Indeed, the Democracy of the whole nation have accorded it to her, without solicitation. But it seems that the talent of our great men is in the Legislature and not in the Executive line. Gov. Wright and Jesse D. Bright have each been named for the position of Secretary of the Interior of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, but they do not desire it. How the claims of each of the gentlemen named above will be disposed of, we can not say.

In our opinion, the contest for Senator lays between Wright, Pettit and Bright. The Cabinet appointment may pass to some good Democrat whose name has not yet been mentioned; probably to Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, whose services in the Democratic party are eminently worthy of almost any position under the in-coming administration. His position as Secretary of the General Land Office, one of the heads of the Interior Department, with his known devotion to Democracy in the hour of trial, peculiarly point him out as a proper and suitable person for Buchanan's consideration."

In a lengthy article on the same question the *Lawrenceburg Register*, after refering to the prominent position of Indiana in securing the nomination and election of Mr. Buchanan, says:

"What does Indiana want, then? should clearly be the question with Mr. Buchanan. We, as one of the representatives of her Democracy, make answer that she wants and has a right to demand, and does demand a voice in the Cabinet. Not that the democracy would ask a reward for their gallant devotion to principles; no—they simply did their duty, discharging the high obligations which patriotism imposed upon them,—but because in an administration which she has contributed so much to place in power, she feels that she should have a voice."

Indiana has never had a Cabinet officer. Not that she has not those within her borders who would adorn, by their talents, wisdom and goodness, such a position. No, for we have such men. We might mention Gov. Wright, a man who, of all others, has done more for the prosperity and development of our State, and who has talents as an administrative officer inferior to no man in the Nation; and who, besides, is enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-citizens of Indiana. We might mention Hon. Graham N. Fitch—the gentleman, the scholar and erudite Statesman—the man whose eloquence and argument has told in thunder tones against Black Republicanism and the treasonable dogmas of that party. We have Hon. Jesse D. Bright, who has made a national repdtation as a Senator from Indiana.

Let us have one of these men in the Cabinet—the *first* if he will accept the appointment, and if the announcement of that appointment can be made PREVIOUS TO THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

We want *certainties*—the PEOPLE, the *Democratic voters* of the State will *insist* upon them; let the power, then, that can make the appointment do so *at once*, or at least *indicate* the person so that we may be assured that the rights of the Indiana Democracy will not be trampled upon, or their merits overlooked.

Then we can truly be proud of our position as a State—proud of our position in the management of the general Government, and proud of the men, who represent us, not only in the Government, but in the Senate of the United States.

Of one thing however, we would beg the liberty to speak plainly. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL NEVER CONSENT TO SEE GOV. WRIGHT KEPT OUT OF BOTH THE CABINET AND THE UNITED STATES SENATE. He must fill either one position or the other.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, speaking of the residence of Francis P. Blair, near that city, says:—

By the way, Blair has the most charming retreat in the vicinity of this city. His spring is a curiosity, and he applies it to many purposes By means of a sheet iron wheel, forty feet in diameter, made by Page of Baltimore, it grinds, threshes and churns—supplies his dairy and stables—his *jet d'eau* and gardens—irrigates his meadows—and pours a stream of cold water through every room of his house. His grounds are in the highest state of cultivation.

UNANIMOUS.—We learn from the Ohio Statesman, that *Sunfish township, Pike* county, in that State, voted *unanimously* for Buchanan, at the late election. This is probably owing to the fact that we once published the *Piketonian*, in *Piketon, Pike* county, on the turn-*pike*.

Thus discourseth Col. Sam. *Pike*, of the Bloomington (Ill.) Flag.

☞ A movement is on foot in Canada to secure the passage of an act of Parliament by which fugitive slaves may be sent back to the United States.

☞ Some enthusiastic Republican Editor thinks that if his party don't succeed in 1860, it may elect a President in 1900. Very probable—if not more so.—*Logansport Pha.*

The New State Bank

This institution goes into practical operation on the 1st of January. Most of the Branches have been organized and will then be prepared for business. Although the Bank has had the power for a year past to receive deposits, discount, deal in exchange, specie, &c., but not having had the greater privilege of issuing circulating notes, it has not taken advantage of its first named privileges. It thus appears it has not money to loan until it first has had the opportunity of borrowing from the public by the issue of its promises to pay. To a great extent, then, Banks of issue are borrowers of money, and loan to the extent that the public give them capital by giving circulation to their notes and the loan, by deposit, of their surplus means.

A machine which has such vast and delicate powers conferred upon it, should be managed with wisdom, liberality, and for the public good. It can be made of great usefulness and convenience, if its affairs are administered in the spirit we have suggested; but if otherwise, it will become a grinding monopoly, enriching the few at the cost of the many. The intended purpose in conferring these great privileges upon a small portion of the citizens of the state is to develop capital and place it in a position where it can be conveniently obtained by those who wish to employ it for temporary uses, at a rate of interest fixed upon by statutory regulation. It gives the capitalist not only the use of the money which he invests, but, to compensate him for the expenses of sustaining the Bank, the power to issue a circulating medium, without security, of two dollars and a half for every dollar of capital paid in. This extraordinary privilege, with the exemption of individual liability, ought to be considered ample to confine those who take advantage of it to a fair and legitimate business, without indirectly attempting to obtain usurious interest. The compensation it will give to capital, without a moral violation of the usury laws, should restrain the managers of the Bank within the limit of both their legal and moral observance. The violation of the laws of usury is equally criminal with that of any other. A money lender who takes usurious interest is not a whit better than his neighbor, who violates a liquor law, or does any other act against the peace and dignity of the State.

We regard the shaving shops of the State as among its greatest evils. They not only teach insubordination to law, but they are canker-worms which feed upon its industry. Money sharks are of no advantage in the moral or political economy of a State. They produce nothing. They live upon the producer. They are the veriest drones in the hive of industry. And why should they be any more exempt from punishment for infraction of law than those who violate other enactments of less positive evil? There should be no gentility or respectability which should shield any class from the punishment that is imposed for the violation of law. If these distinctions are allowed, it will bring into contempt all laws intended to conserve the best interests of society.

The benefit of the Bank to the people of the State will depend entirely upon the integrity of its management. If it is administered by men who will regard its privileges as a sufficient compensation and inducement faithfully to carry out the spirit and intent of its charter, it will doubtless prove a public accommodation. But if, unfortunately, it should fall into the hands of those who cannot rise above the mere money shark, the three per cent. per month, or ten, twelve and a half, or fifteen cents a day upon the hundred dollars money lender, men who have neither public spirit nor a knowledge of finance above a mere pawn-broker, we should regard it as most disastrous to the interests of the whole State. Its financial policy should not be controlled by men of this character, for if it is, it will be as a mill stone upon its business energy and enterprize. We have heard the names of many gentlemen mentioned in connection with the management of the Bank, who are noted for their financial sagacity and public spirit, and others who are *vice versa*.

But this is a fruitful theme, and the length of this article will compel us to defer its further consideration until another period.

Kansas Items.

Sixteen of the Free State prisoners on trial in Judge Cato's Court, on a charge of murder in the first degree, for being in the Hickory Point fight, have been acquitted. The jury by whom the verdict was rendered consisted of five Free State and seven pro-Slavery men. Nine more prisoners are under arrest on the same charge.

Ten prisoners who were under guard at Lecompton, got their overseer a little *tight* and then set themselves *loose*, on the principle, probably, that one extreme balances another. None of them have since been arrested.

The young men recently convicted of manslaughter, are under the charge of Captain Hampton, a generous and chivalric Kentuckian. They have good quarters, are well treated, and have the liberty of the town. They are allowed to go out and work for themselves. The Captain refuses to put the ball and chain on them, or to cause them the least suffering which he can prevent. He is said to be a pro-Slavery man, but he can't be a very wicked one, if there is any truth in the statements of these Free State witnesses.

The site of the town of Wyandot, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, has been purchased by citizens of Lawrence. As soon as it is surveyed it is to be sold in shares, and the money thus realized is to be expended in improving it. It is said to be the best location in the territory, on the Missouri River, and will undoubtedly become the principal city of Kansas.

A large number of boxes of clothing have been received by the committee at Lawrence and distributed among the needy. Let every body stick a pin there. If a mite of what has been raised out of the people of the States for the Kansas sufferers has been honestly appropriated, at last, let those who are instruments of the work have the credit of it.

The state of things in the southern part of the territory has become quiet since the visit of Gov. Geary to that region. The weather is represented as being cold, with snow on the ground.

Agent of State.

Among the candidates for the important station of Agent of State, we are reliably informed that B. Burns, editor of the *Jacksonian* at Rushville, is a candidate. We know of no man, with whom we are acquainted, who would render the State better service, or is more deserving of reward.

The *Jacksonian* is acknowledged to be one of the best papers in the State, and has rendered most efficient service in the recent State and National campaigns. Mr. Burns, if chosen to that important station, will make a good officer, we have no doubt, and reflect credit alike upon the State and party who elect him.—*Democratic Register.*

☞ The Milledgeville (Georgia) Union says: "Gov. Adams, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, recommends the revival of the African slave trade. We do not believe a Governor of another Southern State can be persuaded to make a similar recommendation. The Southern people have no more idea of reviving the African slave trade than they have of admitting their slaves to the rights and privileges of citizenship. A few men at the South are unhappy and restless if they cannot keep the Northern people in capital wherewith to harass the more quiet and peace-loving of their brethren. The Southern people must keep wide awake if they would save themselves and the Union under which they live. The suicidal hand is ready to do its work of destruction."

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—We are indebted to A. WORTH, Esq., Secretary of this company, for the following statement of their earnings for the month of November. It will be noticed that the increase over the same month in 1855, is large and speaks well for the management of its present officers:

Passenger	$27,225.36
Freight	32,897.98
Mail	752.08
Express	500.00
Total,	$61,375.42
Earnings for Nov., 1856	$45,195.84

AGENT OF STATE.—It will be noticed, by reference to our announcement list, that JOHN M. LORD, Esq., the present Agent of State, is a candidate for re election to that important position. Mr. LORD has made a very efficient and popular officer, and has conducted the business of the office in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. This we believe to be the general testimony of those who have had transactions with him. Except when unavoidably called away, Mr. LORD has always been found at his office during business hours, to attend any duty required of him. And this fact speaks favorably of his attention to business. We can with great propriety say that the present Agent of State is well qualified to discharge the important duties of the place, as his faithful administration of them will fully testify.

Abstract of the Postmaster General's Report

On the 13th of June, 1856, there were 25,565 postoffices, being an increase of 4,664 in four years. On the 13th of June there were in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the total length of which was estimated at 236,642 miles, costing $6,035,474. These mail routes were divided as follows:

22,323 miles of railroad; 14,951 of steam boat; 50,453, and nearly 154,000 inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles of railroad, 332 of steamboat, 1,250 coach, and 82,000 inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas 10,238 miles were added to the length of the routes. Between the 1st of July 1852, and the 1st of July 1856, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact that within that time this description of service was more than doubled. On the first of December, 1855, the length of railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles.

The total cost for this service at that date amounted to $2,403,747. The whole cost of the inland service on the 1st of July was $6,526,028.

The Postmaster General alludes to the Panama Railroad Company seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal of the steamers *via* Nicaragua to force the Department to pay what he considers an exhorbitant price across the Isthmus, and recommends regular contracts with them, not exceeding $50,000 per annum, and a contract not exceeding $200,000 per annum *via* the Nicaragua or Tehuantepec route, so as to give a weekly mail.

The California expenditures for the year 1856 were $10,500,286, and the gross revenue, including annual appropriations for free matter, $7,620,821. The deficiency is $2,787,000.

He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege, and compulsory prepayment on all transient printed matter; also the repeal of the act of 1845, which gives the Postmaster General discretionary power to make new contracts for ocean steamship service. He alludes to the fact—embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana—that there are now four ocean steemship lines running out of New York, at an expense to the Government of $1,498,000 per annum, and says there is no reason why one part of the country should be prefered to the exclusion of others.

Among other points, it is stated that negotiations are in progress with a view to the reduction of the British transit charge on United States closed mails, and the rate of postage between the United States and Great Britain to twelve cents a single lette.

☞ The Madison *Courier* is exceedingly exercised about the Democratic press. This is no new feature in the Republican papers. It advises the Democratic party to demand of its press "better and more *reliable* newspapers." We think the Republicans who made bets upon the statements of the Republican papers, such as those of the *Courier*, and their oft-repeated and confident assurances of the overwhelming success of that party, will find it very difficult to believe in their *reliability*. They were sold upon it once, and we judge they will not swallow the dose again It requires just the impudence the *Courier* possesses to write about "reliable" Republican newspapers. The editor of the *Courier* is a very "good man," but he ought not to se cross cut saws. They play both ways.

☞ We are authorized to announce B. BURNS, Esq., editor of the Rushville *Jacksonian*, as a candidate for the office of State Agent. Mr. BURNS is an able and efficient editor, and as such has rendered valuable services to his party in the political campaigns of this year. In the distribution of official patronage the men who have done service, especially those of the quill who are seldom compensated for their labor, should not be overlooked. We wish Mr. BURNS success, feeling every confidence that if so he will make a valuable officer.

☞ The indications are unmistakable that a very large majority of the Democracy of the South are prepared to unite with Mr. Buchanan in "frowning down" the rash counsels of some of the Southern extremists, as the united Democracy of the North will be prompt to render him the same aid in putting down sectionalism in their midst. With the improved state of feeling which Mr. Buchanan's election has brought about, and which is gaining ground daily in all sections of the Union, he will enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office under auspices far more favorable than his most sanguine friends have heretofore dared to anticipate. We do not think that any one need be apprehensive of being stigmatized as an enthusiast, who should predict that Mr. Buchanan's administration will form a brilliant epoch in the political history of the country.

☞ Hidalgo County, Texas, cast one hundred and sixty-nine votes, all of which were given for Buchanan.

Hidalgo is a little ahead of Johnson County, Illinois, which gave two whole votes for Fremont.

☞ John A. Hendricks, the defeated Black Republican candidate for Congress, in the 3d district, is about to emigrate to Missouri. Let himgo.

M'KERNAN & EDGAR.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCK OFFICE

Rates of Commission are as follows:

All sales from $300 to 3,000 inclusive, will be taxed at 2 ⅌ cent, as commission; as the value of the property advances above $3,000 the rate per cent. will decrease in the following ratio: From $3,000 to 4,000 at 1¾ ⅌ cent; from 3,000 to $5,000 1½ ⅌ cent; from 5,000 to $7,000 at 1¼ ⅌ cent; from $7,000, and as much greater as the sum may be, it will not be less than one per cent. and all sums as above mentioned going above $3,000 will be 2 ⅌ cent, charged on first $3,000. On all sales of property, while in our hands, commission is charged. No sale, no commission or charge whatever. We require notice to be given two weeks previous to a withdrawal of property from our books. And we further wish it understood that we hold all persons responsible for the commission on Property which trades may be commenced with the owners of said property before the withdrawal of the same.

Washington St., Adjoining The Palmer House, Have now ENTERED ON THEIR BOOKS more than

$4,000,000 REAL ESTATE

For sale on Commission.

FARMS IN MARION COUNTY.

No 243. 60 acres 1 mile north-west of Indianapolis, on East Creek.

No 271. 200 acres of land and a grist mill, situated on Eagle Creek north-east of Indianapolis.

No 339. 240 acres 8 miles south of Indianapolis; 120 acres in cultivation.

No 437. 70 acres of land 7 miles south of Indianapolis.

No 356. 50 acres land east Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

No 373. One-third of a flouring mill, 4½ miles N. E. of Indianapolis.

No 415. 320 acres 9 miles east of Indianapolis in a high state of cultivation.

No 517. 80 acres in Lawrence Township, 6 miles N. E. of Indianapolis.

No 569. 21¼ acres three-fourths of mile east of Indianapolis.

No 640. 95 acres 9 miles west of Indianapolis; good improvements, with saw mill.

No 650. 400 acres on the line of Marion and Johnson counties, 12 miles from Indianapolis, 2 miles from Lawrensburgh R. R.; partly improved.

No 691. 95 acres 1½ miles south of Indianapolis, partly improved.

No 786. 15 acres; 10 cleared, 5 timber, on the Crawfordsville Road, 2 miles west of Indianapolis.

No 807. A grist mill and saw mill on Eagle Creek 8 miles west of Indianapolis. Will exchange in part for city property.

No 829. 164 acres on the Michigan Road, 2 miles east of the deaf-and-dumb line; 100 acres improved, balance in timber.

No 872. A farm of 205 acres adjoining Ind'pl's.

No 884. 160 acres land 3 miles S. E. of Indianapolis; 90 acres improved.

No 893.