

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL. A LARGE MAMMOTH SHEET. Issued every Thursday from the office 32 1/2 EAST WASHINGTON STREET...

National Democratic Newspaper Devoted to the Union and True Interests of the Country.

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Abolitionism. The Journal, to show what little abolitionism existed in the late canvass, refers to the vote of the State of New York, where the aggregate number polled for Gerrit Smith was 165—being about three votes to each county.

FROM WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court of the United States convened on Monday. All the Judges were present. The case of Scott vs. Sanders came up for argument. This is a case of great interest, and its decision involves, among other things, the constitutionality of any such legislation as that which enacted the establishment of the Missouri Compromise line.

Brooks' Ultimatum.—Mr. P. S. Brooks recently delivered a speech to his constituents at Laurens, in which he stated that though he considered Mr. Buchanan "sound on the slavery question," he did not "honor anything from his administration for the South. He stated that the only conditions upon which he would agree to a compromise, were: That each State should be permitted to collect its legitimate debts from the other States under its own laws, and by its own officers. Secondly, that the representation of each State in the Federal Legislature shall be based upon the entire population; so that every slave shall count one, instead of as now five slaves counting only three. Thirdly, that the offices of President and Vice President shall be filled, one from the Northern and the other from the Southern States, and that the bill should give themselves a concurrent signature of both.

THE PROHIBITION LAW.—Massachusetts papers state that the Prohibitory Liquor Law now proves utterly inefficient. They assert that never at any previous time has there been so free and unrestricted a sale of liquor in Boston as at present. Drinking saloons are found at the corner of almost every street. A movement is on foot to try the regulating principle again, now that the prohibition seems to be a failure.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN TEXAS.—The Indians confine their murders and depredations upon the settlers. On the 9th ult. persons were killed and scalped in Kerr county, about forty miles north of San Antonio. The Texas says: It seems that seven persons had been captured for the night, and the Indians came upon them, while asleep, killed and scalped four, and left two mortally wounded; one only of the seven can survive of the seven. Two of the men killed were named Williams and Gross. A youth named McAdams was one of the wounded. On the 8th Dr. Ruge's son was killed at Siderdale, and scalped; besides other depredations, such as killing and stealing hogs.

Dr. B. F. MULLEN, of Ripley.—We are authorized to announce this gentleman as a candidate for Agent of State, and, in doing so, we may say, without the slightest disparagement of the claims of any other candidate, that there is no Democrat in Indiana who, for his years, has done more efficient service for his party. Intelligent, accomplished and energetic, he was, during the late canvass, always at the front, and at a point where the ways of his post, and some of the most effective speeches, at points both within and without the State, were made by him. His effort at Richmond, Maj. Harris, of Kentucky, who was present, and who is himself an orator of no mean powers, pronounced one of the ablest he had ever heard. At Louisville, as Madison and at New Albany, he won the highest praises on all sides, and it was as much owing to his exertions, as to those of any other man, that Ripley county and the Fourth Congressional district were revolutionized and Gen. Foley returned to Congress. He, and Holman, and Berry, and Jones, and other gallant spirits, true Democrats in Eastern Indiana, worked side by side and achieved a triumph which reflects the highest honor on themselves, and makes their party more and more every year of them, and more and more than ever willing to acknowledge its obligations to them.

THE NEW ALBANY LEGAL CAUTIONS the public to look out for frauds. It says: We learn from the officers of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Co. that five dollar checks on the Ohio Insurance Company of this city, raised from one share in circulation. The fraud is easily detected, by observing the vignette—that of the genuine being a drive of hogs, and that of the five an Indian woman sitting down with her arms outstretched. Five dollar notes of this money should be avoided.

THE NEW ORLEANS PLAGUE tells the following: "A few days since the captain of a ship at anchor below the Pass, threw overboard a shark boat, which was immediately swallowed by a shark of the spotted kind. The shark was not on board with much difficulty, measured 17 feet 11 inches in length, 9 feet in circumference, and his liver exactly filled a beef barrel. He had seven young ones in his paunch, and the body of a man, partly decomposed. His jaw bone was taken to the city, and was found to be large enough to take in a sugar barrel.

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Circuit Court of the United States. The Circuit Court of the United States, after a laborious session of four weeks, has taken a recess of a week, to meet on Monday, the 22nd inst. The session was marked by a number of heavy and important cases have come before Judge Huntington, who presides alone, Judge McLean being at Washington City. Among the most important cases was the ejectment case of McCall's heirs vs. Carpenter & Reitz. The trial of the case occupied the greater part of the session. James B. McCall on the eighteenth day of June, 1849, at the time he made a deed to Hugh Stewart, for his interest in Lamasco City. On the part of the plaintiffs it was insisted that the deed was void, as it was made in violation of the deed of James B. McCall on the eighth day of June, 1849, at the time he made a deed to Hugh Stewart, for his interest in Lamasco City. On the part of the plaintiffs it was insisted that the deed was void, as it was made in violation of the deed of James B. McCall on the eighth day of June, 1849, at the time he made a deed to Hugh Stewart, for his interest in Lamasco City.

THE SLEAVE TRADE FLOURISHING.—A gentleman who has recently arrived in this city from the coast of Africa, states that he learned from good authority that the slave trade is principally Portuguese, or sailing under that character, lying in the creeks at the mouth of the Congo River, waiting for cargo. The slave trade is principally Portuguese, or sailing under that character, lying in the creeks at the mouth of the Congo River, waiting for cargo. The slave trade is principally Portuguese, or sailing under that character, lying in the creeks at the mouth of the Congo River, waiting for cargo.

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HOES.—The Louisville Journal gives 188,000 as the number of hogs slaughtered in around Louisville, up to Saturday last. Owing to the high prices prevailing all over the Ohio, Louisville and Madison operators have been packing elsewhere. Atkinson Thomas & Co., of the former city, and O'Neill Bayly & Co., of the latter, jointly packing 30,000 to 35,000 hogs at Nashville, and Clarksville, at an average cost of about \$5, out.

THE LOGSPINNING SAYS OF THE PORK TRADE. Packers here find hogs, comparatively scarce. The amount packed here will not, probably, exceed half the usual amount. The railroads offer facilities that were not before enjoyed in bringing hogs from a distance. The market here is generally better than the market at St. Louis, and prices will not advance.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We are informed by the New York papers that the earnings of the New York Central Railroad for the month of October reach the enormous aggregate of \$228,000. This is an increase of some \$200,000 over the corresponding period last year, and is believed to be unprecedented in the history of the railroad. Indeed, the New Central now earns more money than any other road in the world of the same number of miles of trunk line.

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CAUSE OF DISSENT BETWEEN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—The Southern Argus, of Norfolk, November 26, asks why the people of this "God favored nation are so hostile to each other." It replies that it arises "from ignorance of one another." It blames both Northern and Southern journals for their misrepresentations, and the extremists of both sections of the Union for their mad folly. It alludes to the "harmful offerings" of Northern philanthropy in the times of pestilence, and hopes that the people will become sick of excitements and demagogues.

THE POLITICS OF THE WORLD.—If any of our readers should recollect their impressions the first time they were at sea in a large ship in a severe storm, they will not have forgotten how insignificant seemed that tall, proud vessel, which had appeared solid and immovable as a mountain as she lay alongside the wharf. Like a cork in the brook, or a feather in the stream, or a bubble on the wave, so light and little to be trusted did it seem. Just like that bubble, or that feather, or that cork, or that ship, so seems the Ship of State of the whole civilized world at this moment.

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A Sad Case. Several months since, a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a wealthy retired merchant, residing in this vicinity, won the heart and hand of a gentleman in the medical profession, after which they sojourned, and they were betrothed in marriage. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father, and was attended with great pomp and ceremony, an immense sum having been expended by her parents to give to the occasion. The dress worn by the bride out, in itself several hundred dollars. She had in attendance upon her a troupe of bridesmaids and their attendants, all arrayed in robes of rich materials, and the bride's rank high in society, and among whom she was almost an idol, exercised the most unbounded liberality in the matter of bridal presents, loading her table with the most magnificent and costly articles of silver, gold, and diamonds, and procuring at almost fabulous prices. Her husband was a wealthy, intelligent, noble-looking man, and proud of his newly acquired treasure. Everything looking bright and promising on that happy wedding day.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE BRIDE. After receiving the congratulations of their friends, the new-made couple started on a wedding tour, after which they sojourned at the residence of the husband in New York. Here, all their friends predicted for them a long life of happiness and prosperity, and, indeed, there was much upon which to base the hopes of the bride and groom. They realized to the full extent. The bride was young, intelligent, beautiful, well educated, and the picture of perfect health; the husband high minded, noble in character, rich in this world's goods, practicing in a lucrative and honorable profession.

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