THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Democratic State Convention—Much Excitement—Gov. Willard—Adjournment until to-morrow.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11, 1860.

I am absolutely under obligations to the Democracy. This morning at an early hour I presented myself before the committee on credentials, and requested to be permitted to attend the Democratic Convention, as reporter for the Wabash Express. The committee, after consultation, concluded that as my Republicanism was the genuine article they would give me a ticket of admission. With my ticket in hand, I went to the Theater—the place where the delegates were to meet—and was permitted to go up. When I got to the door of the Theater, I found it securely guarded by four men, and there was erected in front of it, a small pen, such as you frequently seen leading from a place where hogs are enclosed, to railroad cars, preparatory to being transported. The large stair way which leads from the street to the first floor of the Theater was divided by a temporary partition, which left only space enough for one man at a time to ascend and descend. Up this straight but narrow way I was obliged to go, to find entrance into a Democratic State Convention. However, I had handed my ticket to one man and he gave it to another, and then I was suffered to pass. I "went in and got" a good insight into Democratic politics and Democratic politicians.

The Convention consists of three hundred and sixty-four delegates, selected in accordance with a certain ratio, determined on by the Democratic State Central Committee. Jos. W. Chapman, of Jefferson, call the Convention to order, and kept the chair until Judge Lowery succeeded him. It was on the election of a *temporary* chairman, that the first fight between the Administration and the Douglas men came up. Judge Lowery was the avowed exponent of the Douglas men, and Judge Perkins of the Administration party.—Both were anxious to get the start in the organization, and both rallied all their forces to succed in effecting it. Many speeches were made—the Douglas men led on by Wallace, of Montgomery, and the friends of the President headed by John L. Robinson. During this excitement the most humiliating scene that could possibly be witnessed by an Indianian took place. Gov. Willard, who by some hook or crook, had gained admittance into the Convention, was seated as one of the delegates from Marion county. When the excitement ran highest, he endeavored to speak. The very moment he arose from his seat, he was greeted from every quarter with cries of, "You are no delegate—down with him—put him out—you have no right here—take him out," &c., &c.—Wallace told him to his teeth he had no right there, and was not a delegate. Willard, still standing, said: "How then am I here?" a hundred voices cried, "We do not know—you are no delegate, sit down." Here the President decided he would recognize any one as a delegate, who had a ticket of admission. This fixed the Governor's right to be there. During all this running fire between the Douglas men on one side and the friends of the Governor on the other, he remained standing, hoping at every cessation of the storm to be permitted to speak. He said a vacancy having occurred in the Marion county delegation, he was appointed to fill it. Wallace then told him, that he was not a resident of Marion county, but resided in the county of White, and asked the question, "Is the Governor ubiquitous?" At last Dr. Eddy, an Administration officeholder, appealing to the Convention, said, "For the respect we have for ourselves as individuals, for the respect we should have for the Convention, for the respect we should have for our State, and for the respect we ought to have for the Governor, we ought to hear what Mr. Willard has to say."—This appeal had the desired effect, and the President, recognizing the "gentleman from Marion," Ashbel P. Willard was permitted to speak. He *commenced* by saying, "I never saw such a tempest in a tea pot," and concluded by urging the Convention to accept Judge Perkins, as its presiding officer. After much difference of opinion, a vote was taken and resulted as follows: Lowery 189½; Perkins 164½—the Douglas men thus gaining a triumph by *fifteen* majority. Lowery took the chair, made a little speech and commenced the discharge of his duties. John L. Robinson then, as he said, for purpose of making the Convention more harmonious, moved that Judge Lowery be continued as the *permanent* chairman of the Convention. This was agreed to. A committee of one from each Congressional District to consider the claims of different contestants for seats, was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The whole of the afternoon was consumed in settling the rights of different delegates to seats in the Convention, the committee reporting each time in favor of the Douglas delegates. Before the business of determining who were properly entitled to seats was finished, the Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. I will, therefore, conclude the proceedings to-morrow.

Who will be the nominee is yet a little mixed—Hendricks, however, will certainly be their candidate for Governor. In fact, the question of "who will get the nomination?" is hardly ever asked. That seems to be a matter of minor importance. *The* question is, "will the convention instruct for Douglas?" This absorbs, swallows up everything else. It is impossible to tell what will be done. There is no doubt but the Douglas men can instruct, if they have the nerve to stand to it. They have the majority—the numbers, but the Administration has the tactics—the brains. My own judgment is, that while a majority of the delegates to the Charleston Convention from this State may be Douglas men, still they will not be *instructed* to vote for him.

The Republican State Central Committee have agreed upon the 22d day of February, as the time for holding our State Convention. This is the time I suggested in the Express some weeks ago, and is perhaps the most appropriate time, that could be fixed on. The committee has also issued a call for "A State Convention," which I think will meet the approbation of every one who are honestly opposed to the present Democratic party. I will give this call, and the further proceedings of the Democratic Convention to-morrow. H.

State Convention.

We published yesterday, but owing to some typographical errors, we insert again to-day the call for a State Convention, to be composed of all who are opposed to the present Democratic party. We are satisfied that this call will meet the approbation of all who are, in truth and in fact, not Democrats. It is as conservative as could be desired and as ultra as it ought to be. It is positive, succinct, clear, leaving no one in doubt as to what the State Convention will be for, and what against. It is comprehensive, embracing every variety of opinion, every shade of difference. It is similar to the call for the Republican National Convention, with the additional, having reference to State policy. Under this invitation to meet at Indianapolis on the 22d day of February, we have no doubt will assemble all the opponents to federal corruption and usurpation and to the policy of the Administration. It will be a union of all parties who have heretofore acted, and who are now acting in opposition to the sham Democracy. It will be such an union, that nothing can resist its onward march to a glorious triumph in October.

☞ While at Indianapolis a few days ago the editor of the New Albany Tribune handed us his paper of the 11th, in which we find a communication from this city, over the *nom de plume* of "Wabash," in which the following paragraph, having reference to a recent political meeting held in this city, appears:

"Some days since, a meeting of all conservatives, opposed to the Democratic party in this city, was called, deploring any controversy between the North and the South. This proceedure did not meet with the favor of some Republicans, and it is a fair inference, that such desire a purely sectional contest for the Presidency, with a candidate for whom an electoral ticket cannot be formed in a single Southern State. That meeting appointed a committee of seven, of whom four were Republicans, to draft and report resolutions at an adjourned meeting. Patriotic and national resolutions were unanimously reported and Edward Bates recommended for the Presidency. The question upon the adoption of the resolutions was opposed by a Universalist preacher, who was a stranger to this place, having made his advent among us about the time of the execution of John Brown, and on the Sabbath following that execution, preached from his pulpit, on the crucifixion of that murderer. His speech was of the old stereotyped abolition order, and he was followed in the same strain by the editor of the Express. That paper having declared a wish for the union of all conservatives, thus, by its editor, took the first public occasion to oppose that step."

How any one, having the least regard for truth, could write such a paragraph as the above, to be published abroad and to be read by strangers, somewhat puzzles us to know. "Wabash" knows that he writes what is not true (and we say this knowing his true name) when he asserts that we followed in an "abolition strain," or that we took occasion, ever, anywhere, to oppose the union of all parties in opposition to the Democratic party. On the contrary he knows that on every occasion, both in the columns of the Express and when we spoke at the Court-House at the time above refered to, we favored a union of the opposition. He knows on that occasion we uttered not one "abolition" sentiment. 'Tis true we differed somewhat, and but little, with Col. Thompson; still, that difference was frankly avowed, and as frankly dissented from. Instead of that meeting having had a tendency to prevent a union of all opposed to the Democracy, its evident effect was to bring us closer and and closer together, and we honestly say, that the Opposition of Vigo county, and of the 7th Congressional District, was never so united, as at the present time.

We can well understand however why it is, that "Wabash" wishes to misconstrue this meeting, and why he says "that a union cannot be effected here." He is a politician who has no higher motive and aim than individual aggrandizement.—He is a seeker after office, being almost universally before the people as a candidate whenever there is a place to be asked for. He is a trimmer on a small scale, hoping to gain political position by any disaffection he may cause in the party to which he belongs. He is a trickster, who spends his entire time creating dissensions and has not ability sufficient to comprehend great principles, and follow them because they are right. Such a man, as the reader will readily see, lives only by the disturbance he makes, and makes disturbance that he may live. We have but to say now, that in the future, it would be well for "Wabash" not to misrepresent us—our intentions or what we say. He ought to know that we will not remain still and suffer this to be done, and we now tell him, that an assumed name does not in the least protect him. He knows that we are not an *Abolitionist*, nor did we ever write an abolition sentiment or make an abolition speech. He knows that we have labored incessantly, on all occasions and in every way we could, to effect a union of the opposition to the Democracy. He knows that we have made all the sacrifices that was proper to be made to bring about the desirable result. He knows we will still labor, now and all the time to effect this, and yet for no other purpose, but to advance his personal interests, he endeavors to thwart a consummation so devoutly to be wished. He knows that the Republican party here, is not in favor of a "purely sectional contest for the Presidency;" on the contrary, he knows they are eminently national and desire to unite with national men wherever they may be found. He knows that we declared, when we spoke at the Court House, that Edward Bates was our first choice for the Presidency, but that we thought any public expression in his favor at this time, was premature. He knows all this, and yet he writes the above paragraph to the New Albany Tribune, thereby misrepresenting us to the many readers of that able and respectable sheet. He knows, that instead of endeavoring to unite upon one State and National ticket the entire Opposition to the Democratic party, and thereby snatch the destinies of this Federal Government from the control of avowed disunionists and corrupt leaders, he seeks to keep up a dissension, which more than any thing else, continues the present party in power. He knows all this, and from motives which we are prepared to show are purely individual and selfish, he agitates dissensions and writes falsehoods over a fictitious name.

We think that in justice to ourself and this community, a "ventilation" of this case would redound in much good, and when the time comes, we have the material for doing it.

Democratic State Ticket.

The following is the entire ticket presented to the people of Indianapolis by the recent Democratic State Convention. How easily it canbe beaten, let the people say at the October election.

For Governor, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Shelby.

For Lieutenant Governor, David Turpie, of White.

For Secretary of State, William H. Schlater of Wayne.

For Auditor of State, Joseph Ristine, of Fountain.

For Treasurer of State, Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of Vigo.

For Attorney General, Oscar B. Hord, of Decatur.

For Superintendent Public Instruction, Samuel L. Rugg, of Allen.

For Clerk Supreme Court, Cornelius O'Brien of Dearborn.

For Reporter Suprem Court, M. C. Kerr of Floyd.

FARMERS HOME INSTITUTE.—This Institution was opened on Monday the 9th inst., with appropriate ceremonies.

Addresses were made by Rev. J. G Wilson of this city Prof. Ormsby of Ky., and Prof. M. Soule of Ills.

A great crowd of the friends and patrons of the School was pressent; about seventy young men and lads—a majority of them grown men—were enrolled as students.

A volunteer military company was organized and officers elected.

It is understood that Prof. Soule has been engaged as one of the Faculty of the Institution.

We congratulate the proprietor and patrons of the school on this auspicious commencement of so important an enterprise.

A promising class of young men are on the ground. The Teachers engaged are widely known as persons of ability, experience, and practical skill.

The institution has our best wishes.

Eastern and Western Virginia.

The New York Express says: "If we divide Virginia into districts, Eastern and Western, we shall find the comparative white and slave population in each district to be as follows:

	Whites.	Slaves.
Eastern,	336,474	444,795
Western,	600,634	66,359

Of the free blacks, 51,598 are residents of Eastern, and only 5,620 of Western Virginia; so that the total black population of Eastern Virginia is 476,293, or about 100,000 more than the total white population, and the total black population of Western Virginia 72,979, or less than one-eighth of the white population of that district.

Eastern and Western Virginia are both embraced within the same parallells of latitude; but the greater elevation of Western Virginia is regarded as equivalent to a difference in latitude of three to four degrees. The climate of Western Virginia is therefore of about the same temperature with that of Pennsylvania.

☞ The Madison Courier says: Mr. R. J. Elvin has furnished us with the number of hogs receiver at North Madison up to Satuday night last as follows:

Hogs received on the M. & I. RR. up to Jan. 7	83
Previously reported	50,593
Total	50,676
Powell, McEwen & Co	40,853
Fitch & Son	9,823
Total	50,676
Number received last season	49 290
This season over last	1,386

POULTRY.—Five wagon loads of Poultry comprising 400 Turkies and 1200 Chickens, in coops, were received at the depot of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Rh., yesterday, whence they will be carried to Evansville and there shipped to New Orleans by the river.

They were brought from Marshall Illinois.

We wonder if our fire-eating brethern of the South will relish Northern chickens and Turkies?

☞ The Agricultural productions in California are becoming very large. According to the recent statistics gathered in the several counties, the State has raised this year about 4,000,000 bushels of wheat, and more than 3,000,000 bushels of barley there are 4,000,000 gape vines growing all of which will be bearing in two years, there are 1,000,000 peach trees and 500,000, apple trees growing; there are 750,000 beef cattle; 550,000 sheep, and 176,000 horses in the State; the weight of the wool crop approaches 1,400,000 pounds; about 380,000 gallons of wine will be made this year.

A GOOD REPORT.—Under this head the Shelby, K., News publishes an extract from a letter by a young Kentucky medical student at Philadelphia. The writer says:

About three hundred Southern students went South in a body, last Wednesday night. Our class is still large, though sensibly diminished. There are more going yet. A check for $1,000 was sent from Virginia to pay their (traveling) expenses to the South. They can go to New Orleans Nashville, or Charleston free of charge and hear the lectures gratis. Of twenty Kentuckians, not one left. They are conservative—sound eggs."

☞ The Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal says that Mrs. Morgan, the wife of Morgan of Masonic fame, is at present a resident of the suburbs of Memphis, and has resided in that vicinity for some time.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says: "Mr Longworth, of Cincinnati, has sent to Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker a present of 200 bottles of his famous Catawba wine.

☞ Harry Chapman and wife are about to give Theatrical entertainments in Vincennes.

☞ John M. Rice, of Stutton, Vt., has a five year old son that weighs one hundred and six pounds.

☞ There is a man in England so fat that a child was recently killed by his shadow falling on it.

☞ Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea.

APPALLING CALAMITY!

400 Persons Buried and Burned!

A VILLAGE IN MOURNING!

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 10.

One of the most terrible catastrophies on record occurred in this city this afternoon. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash at about 5 o'clock, while some six or seven hundred operatives were at work. The mills are a complete wreck.

Some two or three hundred persons are supposed to be still in the ruins.

At present it is impossible to give any thing like a correct statement of the loss of life, but from the best authority it is believed that at least 200 are dead in the ruins. Eighteen dead bodies have already been taken out, together with some 25 persons mortally wounded, besides some fifty in different stages of mutilation.

Mr. Chase, the agent of the mill, and Mr. Howe, the treasurer, escaped by running from the falling building.

It is impossible yet to tell the cause of the disaster.

Our reporter has just come from the ruins, and the scene there beggars all description. Some two or more acres of ground are piled up with every description of machinery of the fallen building.—Huge bonfires are burning to light some two or three thousand persons who are working as if for their lives to rescue the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be released from their tortures. Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his prison; and it is heartrending to hear their cries, as they are drawn out with legs and arms crushed and torn. One man, shockingly mangled, cut his own throat to end his agony.

The whole city seems to be in mourning. Many are running through the streets with frantic cries, searching the ruins for a missing relative. Temporary hospitals have been arranged for the rescued. Many stand by the wreck frigid with despair.—A terrible crash, caused by the clearing away, threatened death to all who may still be alive in the ruins.

Gen. H. K. Oliver is conspicuous and active in directing those persons who are endeavoring to rescue the victims. Gangs of men with ropes below are constantly dragging out huge pieces of the wreck, which imprison so many. Some of the rescuers were killed in their humane efforts.

Since we left the scene of disaster reports of more of the dead and dying are constantly coming to us. Surgeons are coming in from all directions. Everything that can be done at such a painful moment is doing for the suffering victims of the fatal calamity, the mystery of which will have to be cleared up by an inquest.

Second Dispatch.

11:30 P. M.—At about 10 minutes after 5 o'clock this afternoon the alarm of fire startled our citizens, which proceeded from the Pemberton Mill, about four-fifths of which had fallen a shapeless mass, without the slightest warning to the nearly 800 human beings who were then at work.

The building was never considered to be as staunch as it ought to be. It was built about seven years ago, and was then thought a sham. Indeed, before the machinery was put in the walls spread to such an extent that some twenty-two tons of iron slats were put in to save it from falling by its own weight.

From the best information that can be gathered the building appeared to crumble and fall from the eastern corner or end. It fell inwards.

The fire department at once repaired to the spot, but there being no fire, they at once set to work with a will to remove the rubbish. They very soon reached some rooms, and the dead and wounded were taken out as fast as they could be reached.

Mr. Bacheldor helped remove some 26 persons in various conditions, some still living. Mr. Branch, an overseer, has not yet been found.

The city hall has been converted into a temporary hospital for the dead and wounded, till recognized.

Mr. Palmer was deeply buried in the ruins all the time; and, thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his throat, to end his sufferings. Still he was taken out, and lived some time.

One woman in the part of the mill still standing became frightened, and threw herself out of the fifth story door, breaking an arm, and injuring herself so that she cannot recover.

The laboring force of the mill is about 960, and it is supposed that about 700 human beings were actually buried in the ruins.

A woman just rescued says there were some twenty-five more in the vicinity of her yet alive.

About 9½ a fire was discovered in the ruins. This additional horror struck terror to the hearts of those who had before been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went on. The force pump and engines on the ground were at once got to work, and have been pouring torrents on, so that at 11:30 of the clock the fire did not seem to gain, and hopes were entertained that it would be stayed.

The Mayor telegraphed for the Lowell firemen, who will arrive at 1 o'clock.

MIDNIGHT.—Calamity succeeds calamity. In ten minutes the whole mass of ruins had become one sheet of flame. The screams and moanings of the poor buried creatures can be distinctly heard, but no earthly power can save them.

1:30 A. M.—The Pemberton Mills are now a black smoking mass of bricks, mortar and human beings, promiscuously mingled.—Probably not less than 200 beings perished in the flames. The Washington Mill was in great jeopardy, the wind blowing towards the duck mill, whose counting room touches the Pemberton mill.

2:00 A. M.—Through the almost superhuman exertions of the firemen, the Washington mills are now considered out of danger of the duck mill. Fire companies are here from all the neighboring towns.

Between forty and fifty physicians are in attendance at the City Hall and other places wherever the injured need their services.

The ruins having burned up, it will be many days before any knowledge of the killed and wounded can be ascertained.

The fire, which finally sacrificed the buried, caught, no doubt, from a canteen of burning fluid, which was accidentally dropped.

One fireman dropped down dead in the street. The streets are filled with a mass of human beings, every one eager to do, and see, and hear. Friends, who before the fire were alternating between hope and fear, are now sitting down in hopeless despair.

LATER.

LAWRENCE, Jan. 10.

A portion of the operatives had left for supper previous to the falling of the building, about 600 remaining.

The building was five stories high and 280 feet long by 70 wide, with a wing on the west side 45 feet square, shaped like the letter L. It ran 2,700 spindles. 960 operatives were employed.

Three persons are known to have been literally roasted alive.

The fire is subdued. Only two bodies have been taken out since the conflagration.

Coroner Lamb commences an inquest to-day. The building was uninsured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

1 P. M.—We have very little additional in regard to the dreadful catastrophe. A large portion of the killed are young girls, many of them being the main support of their parents.

The loss of property is estimated at $600,000.

The Mayor has issued the following notice:

LAWRENCE, Jan. 11.

Terrible as our calamity has been, I think it is over estimated in the number killed. As near as I have been able to ascertain this morning, I find the dead and missing (which is equivolent to dead) 115, and 160 wounded. Some of the wounded will die, but very much the larger number will survive. N. SAUNDERS, Jr., Mayor.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

The Lawrence catastrophe casts a gloom over the city. Hon. David Sears presided at a meeting of twenty gentlemen to-day, who subscribed $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers, and appointed a Committee to solicit further contributions.

John Ward, operative in the carding room of the second story, who was miraculously saved with his wife, who worked near him, describes his escape as follows: Was in the carding room with the second overseer, lighting up; it was 5 or 10 minutes before 5; we had but a few burners lighted; suddenly heard a loud thundering crash overhead, and looking up saw shafting coming down upon us all over the room. Terrified I stood fascinated to the spot, although I knew the building was coming on me; then I heard the overseer shout; I tried to jump out of the rubbish, but something struck me senseless. When I come to I found myself in the rubbish, covered with blood from wounds on my face; finally I crawled up and got to the top, and found a lot of ruins hanging over me, which like to have taken my life, but I succeeded in getting out. I passed a dead girl and two mangled bodies, when first I knew I was knocked, and fell under a heavy grinding stone, which was too heavy to give way to the weight above.

Ward found his wife at the City Hall.

The following is one of the heart rending incidents: Margaret Hamilton, aged 14. This was her first days work; her devoted mother attended her, and when asked what injuries her daughter had received replied, "her arm is broken and her head is broken, and oh, my God—! (and here the poor woman broke into tears) "my darling is all broken!" The unfortunate girl died to-day. The daughter was the main support of her mother and four children.

Miss Bridges, of Calais, Me., who worked in the fifth story, seized the hoisting chain of the elevator and went safely down and escaped uninjured.

Before the building caught fire a number of those imprisoned beneath the ruins could be seen and conversed with. Drinks and refreshments in some instances were passed to them, when the fire spread over the ruins.

They found there was no hope and bid adieu to their friends, and in several cases, gave directions as to the disposition of their effects. In one part of the building a hole was battered through a wall, and through it could be seen three young women who said they were not at all injured. One thrust her arm through the small aperture and begged to be drawn through, but before the aperture could be made large enough, the flames drove the men away, and the prisoners perished.

A jury was summoned, who, after reviewing the dead, adjourned till to-morrow.

The insurance on the Pemberton Mills was $415,000—said to be against fire only.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 11—1 P. M.

If we could but forget the occasion of our crowded streets, we should at once conclude that some great occasion or gala-day had arrived; but the sadness and almost despair so very visibly depicted on the countenances of our citizens keeps the dark reality constantly before our minds.

Every train from every direction comes in laden to its utmost capacity with loving friends. When we consider that not less than 150 long passenger cars have been in here to-day, some idea may be arrived at in regard to the number of our visitors.

The morning and forenoon were spent in removing the rubbish, after being sufficiently cooled, in order if possible to get the bodies known to be still under the ruins. Quite a number were got out.—Two persons were taken out alive.

Early in the morning a squad of canvassers were organized, and the whole city laid out into small districts, and a pretty thorough canvass was entered into, the men going from house to house, thereby ascertaining in every family where persons were either wounded, missing or safe.

The summing up shows that 162 persons are missing. These embrace all those known to have been killed, and those of which no tidings have been obtained. It is admitted by those who have gone into the investigation, that 52 persons are yet immolated in the brick and mortar. 130 dead bodies have been removed to the City Hall, or been delivered to friends.

Previous to the fire two sisters were together and comparatively unhurt. They would have been rescued. Hearing the roar of the flames, they exclaimed, "Oh God! we have got to die."

One woman shrieked out piteously that the fire was burning her hair; but the flames soon after silenced her cries.

It has already been stated that one man cut his throat lest he should be burned alive. Mr. Branch told his friends, who were digging for him, that he should resort to the same means to escape the tortures of the fire. He was pursued to desist and was fortunately rescued.

The awful death that some died of by the fire was fearfully attested by their baked or blackened forms when taken out, not in anything like forms of human beings.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 12.

At the inquest to-day, Joseph Glover, overseer of the Repair Shop of the Pemberton Manufacturing Corporation, testified that he had at times seen cracks in the walls, but nothing that he considered serious. He had never strengthened the walls with iron work, but had heard it was strengthened. He thought the building was weak, but apprehended no trouble; did not think it as strong as such buildings usually are; had heard that the timbers were not bolted to the walls; iron trusses had been put into the building before he went to work there. The boiler appeared perfectly sound; it was in a separate building. He examined the building since the accident.

Mr. Chase, agent of the mill, testified as to his escape. He said there was less weight at the end which fell than at the other; four fly frames in the fourth story were removed that day from the part which fell to another place; they weighed a ton and a half. There were probably 800 persons in the building. He did not know how the fire caught. The Essex Company built the mill; he did not know how it commenced. There were cracks each side of the chimney in the building, caused by the swaying of the chimney; chimney had broken away from the building, and iron had been placed around to strengthen it, but not from any fear of the building itself; there have been no new cracks near the chimney for two years; know of no other cracks in the building; was less motion in the building than in others. He considered it safe, as it had stood six years.

John Patterson, overseer in weaving room in the basement, testified as to his escape. Had heard statements that the building was unsafe, but never noticed anything about the building to make him think it so.

Mr. Coorless, who put in the shafting, had told Winn, an overseer, he did not consider the building safe; also understood he had said two upright shafts would, in time, shake the end of the building out; don't think over 30 persons employed in my room were killed—there were 304 employed there last Monday.

John Pinder Wolf, manufacturer in the Washington Mill, testified: He with others helped what they could; we got the roof off, and took out machinery, wood and bodies; some men were near with lanterns, and as they were not doing any good, I said "for God's sake take care of those lanterns—there is cotton all around here;" saw four men going to a hole with two lanterns, and shortly return with only one lantern: in a moment after he saw flames; the men ran into the crowd and he after them, but could not catch them; the lanterns were guarded ones, and think they were filled with oil. The fire took from loose cotton hanging about the carding machine.

Richard H. Plummer testified that various men went to work to clear away, with axes and bars, and two men had lanterns to see to work by; by some accident one lantern broke or fell, and when the flames struck the cotton the fire at once sprung up.

Mr. Barber testified that the foundation was insufficient; stone good but shallow, especially at the south end, where the ground is a quicksand; said also that the walls were too thin for so large a building.

Mr. Sullivan testified that he did the excavation for foundation, and considered it deep enough and more solid than others.

John Tuttle testified that he was one of the firm that put up the brick work; said the walls were too weak and quality of brick poor; water was running in foundation of walls for two months; such things he considered dangerous, and might undermine the walls.

BOSTON, Jan. 12.

The Boston Herald's correspondent to-night from Lawrence, says that but one dead body was taken from the ruins, apparently about 25 years old, but so shockingly mutilated that even the eyes of the nearest relative could not possibly recognize any familiar lineaments. She was charred and burned to the depth of about half an inch, and the back part of her head was also burned to the bone; otherwise the flames did not appear to reach her. Her bosom and the lower part of her body is uninjured. She had probably lain in a place where her head alone was exposed to the flames, and had burned her hands in striving to protect it.

Nothing remains standing at the scene of disaster, except two immense chimneys through which ran the shafting which carried on the works in the various rooms.—The wood and timber work has pretty much all been removed from the spot, and nothing now remains but a crushed and mingled mass of brick, mortar and broken machinery.

The Pemberton Corporation has the ruins in charge, and have employed about 50 men in clearing away the rubbish; their progress however, owing to the storm and difficulties of the job, was but slight. The volunteers who had worked there with almost superhuman efforts for 24 hours, were worn out with fatigue, and it was impossible this forenoon to hire laborers to prosecute the work of exhuming those who yet lie buried in the rubbish.

The smoke is still ascending from the black heaps, and a stream from the fire engine from Manchester was kept on the heated mass.

The Mayor of Lawrence has received a number of donations; among them a box containing 125 linen shirts. A young lady of Charleston forwarded a large lot of carefully prepared bandages.

☞ The Rockville (Connecticut) Republican says the American Mills of that village are running night and day, to supply orders from Virginia, for a certain kind of cloth for military uniforms.

☞ There is a man at Oxford who lives so fast that he is now absolutely older than his father.

☞ The Democrats of Hendricks county refused to pass a resolution instructing for Douglas.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.

Convention met at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Jackson county contestants, casting six votes upon the Douglas side, asked leave to withdraw the contest, which was granted. The Hancock county contestants, casting four votes on the Administration side, also asked leave to withdraw the contest, which was granted.

The committee on credentials reported favorably to the Douglas claimants from Lawrence county, and after explanations made by representatives on each side, the Convention adopted the report by a vote of 217 to 167. The Randolph contestants compromised, by casting two Douglas and two Administration votes.

James Gavin moved to raise a committee to be appointed by the Chair to report names of electors and delegates to the National Convention for the State at large.

John L. Robinson moved to amend: that such selections be made by a vote by counties, claiming that for one he would not give the power to the Chair to select a committee to report Douglas delegates; and would ask that the matter be settled as indicated.

S. H. Buskirk said that the popular expression of Indiana was largely for Douglas, and that four of his friends ought to be selected to go to Charleston; and the surest way to do that was to pursue old usage by raising a committee to select.

H. W. Harrington contested that, as the Douglas men had the power, they ought to exercise it in the way indicated by the first motion. The tables were turned now to what they were two years ago.

Gov. Willard defended his course as President of the Convention of 1858, and advocated the amendment. Let a fair vote be now taken. If Douglas has a majority, let all submit. If Douglas be nominated at Charleston he would sustain him, and asked his friends to do likewise if another be the nominee.

Lewis Wallace replied, saying Willard had admitted that usage, and had been for a committee, and not in the way proposed by Robinson. Wallace denied that in the Convention of '58 Gov. Willard as President, had constituted a committee on resolutions composed of a majority of Anti-Lecompton men. The reverse was true—not one of that stamp was on the committee. If, as Willard admits, there be a majority of Douglas men here, and the result should be to send his enemies to Charleston, what will people at home say at such a violation of their will?

Willard replied, explaining the history of the Convention over which he presided.

Ex-Gov. Dunning said all appeals made for fairness were made in good faith, but were outside issues. The report of the committee would not be final, but subject to confirmation or rejection by a vote of the Convention. He wanted Douglas men to show pluck here. If we are his friends, let us do like Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, when he said "By the eternal Gods! we will fight them!"

AFTERNOON SESSION.

J. C. Walker reported the names of a Central Committee, to which some exception was taken by Gov. Willard, and finally adopted.

Col. J. C. Walker offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we pledge the support of the Democracy of Indiana to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whomsoever he may be, the delegates to that body from this State are instructed to cast their votes as a unit for Stephen A. Douglas, and to use all honorable means in their power to secure his nomination.

J. L. Robinson moved to amend, by striking out the name Douglas and inserting Joseph Lane.

Upon this, an animated discussion ensued, in which J. L. Robinson and B. F. Mullen sustained the amendment, and H. W. Harrington and Horace Heffren opposed it, sustaining Douglas.

Robinson withdrew his amendment, with a design to take a naked question of for or against Douglas, stating that he regarded the instructions for Douglas as dangerous to the harmony of the party, and would jeopardize the success of the State ticket. But he would support and labor for the nominee of the Charleston Convention, even though it should be Douglas. The Convention had no power to instruct delegates from districts in opposition to home instructions.

Mr. Develin, a selected delegate, said that if this Convention instructed him to vote for Douglas, he would pay no attention to such instructions, claiming that his district delegation could alone instruct him.

S. H. Buskirk advocated instructions, and claimed that this Convention had the right to substitute the name of any one as a delegate, when the one recommended refuses in advance to abide its instructions.

Mr. Vandegrift denied the right to strike out and insert the name of any delegate recommended by a district delegation, and in such an event his county would withdraw from the Convention.

N. Eddy advocated the instructions for Douglas, and claimed that this Convention could instruct the whole delegation to Charleston to cast its vote as a unit for Douglas, and such instructions would be binding.

Gov. Willard said that if Indiana is for Douglas, the delegates ought to vote for him, but the true way was to let them obey such instructions as might be given by their districts, but would advise no instructions from any quarter.

P. C. Dunning said he loved Stephen A. Douglas and his principles. Gov. Willard had said he had advised an Administration delegate to vote for Douglas, and why should not this Convention do the same thing to all delegates? By resolutions of instruction delegates selected here were to represent the whole State, not particular portions of it, and as delegates for the whole State this Convention had power to instruct each and all.

After some disorder and votes upon immaterial amendments, the resolution as offered by Col. Walker was adopted, by ayes 265, noes 129.

Mr. Gavin reported as Electors for the State at large, Cyrus L. Dunham and John C. Walker. Contingents, A. A. Hammond and Paris C. Dunning. As Delegates to Charleston for the State at large, E. M. Huntington, S. H. Buskirk, J B Foley and R Lawrie; contingents, J B Fuliower, J McManama, J Smith and J P Edson.

A minority report was received, recommending the name of D Ricketts instead of J B Foley. Laid on the table, and report concurred in.

A number of persons were elected to the Convention by district delegate committees

Delegates to National Convention and Electors: J S Gavitt, S Miller, J B Norman, S A Wolfe, H Warrington, P C Dunning, J N Bunnersdoffer, C B Bently, Lafe Develin, W W Fribarger, W H Talbott, J M Gregg, E Reed, H K Wilson, L B Stockton, I C Elston, G Hathaway, S A Hall, P Heagland, G W McConnell, W Garver, J R Cofferoth. Electors: J M Shanklin, R Peffinger, W F Sherrod, W C Kise, W H Smith, W A Beckle, J H Hester, W Franklin, A Stuh and A B Conditt.

S. H. Buskirk moved to concur in the report, subject to Col. Walker's resolution.

Lewis Wallace moved that Thomas A. Hendricks be now declared the nominee for Governor by acclamation.

Adopted, with much enthusiasm, when Hendricks came forward and returned thanks, in a brief speech.

The other nominations were proceeded with, resulting in the choice of David Turpie for Lieut. Governor, and H. Schlater for Secretary of State, and N. F. Cunningham, Treasurer of State.

Call for a State Convention.

The people of Indiana who are opposed to the policy of the present administration of the General Government, to Federal corruption and usurpation, to the extension of slavery into the Territories, to the new and dangerous political doctrines that the constitution, of its own force carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States, to the re opening of the African slave trade; and who are in favor of the immediate admmission of Kansas into the Union, under the constitution recently adopted by its people, of restoring the federal administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and of defending the soil of every State from lawless invasion, and of preserving the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in the National Government, even at the expense of its existence; who are opposed to the present profligate and reckless administration of the State Government of Indiana and its disregard of the laws in its management of the pecuniary affairs of the State, and who are in favor of restoring the State government to a system of strict economy and subordination to the laws of the State; who are in favor of the passage of laws against the embezzlement of the people's money by the State officers, and who are in favor of an honest administration of State affairs, are requested to meet in their respective counties on a day to be agreed upon by them and elect delegates to attend a Mass State Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 22d day of February, 1860, to nominate candidates for State officers and to appoint delegates to attend the National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 13th of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

M. C. GARBER, of Jefferson,
Chairman of Rep. State Central Com.
John W Ray, of Clark county.
Thomas C. Slaughter, of Harrison.
Alfred Hays, of Scott county:
John R. Cravens, of Jefferson county:
Isaac Rector, of Lawrence county:
Simeon Stansifer, of Bartholomew:
D. G. Rabb, of Ohio:
Abram Hendricks, of Decatur:
H. A. Hackleman, of Rush:
Nelson Trusler, of Fayette:
John S. Lyle, of Wayne,
Thomas M. Brown, of Randolph:
Benjamin Harrison, of Marion:
Joseph Miller, of Hendricks:
A. S. Griggs, of Morgan:
Col. Thomas H. Nelson, of Vigo:
D. C. Donohue, of Putnan:
Gen. George K. Steele, of Parke:
H. Labaree, of Montgomery:
G. O. Behm, of Tippecanoe:
G. D. Wagner, of Warren:
D. G. Rose, of Laporte:
R. L. Milroy, of Jasper:
M. L. Demothe, of Porter:
Judge E. W. Metcalf, of Elkhart:
William Mitchell, of Noble:
C. S. Parrish, of Wabash:
James A. Stretch, of Grant:
T. C. Philips, of Howard:

THE BRICKBAT INSURRECTION AT BOLIVAR.—The Bolivar (Mo.) *Pilot* of the 31st ult., contains a small paragraph giving the particulars of the brickbat insurrection at that place on the 26th ult., which was announced with such demonstrative headings by the telegraph from Warsaw. The affair was extremely trivial—hardly amounting to a respectable Christmas frolic.—The negroes, being rather too much inspired by their Christmas portations, became a little obstreperous, and came in conflict with a party of whites which resulted in an exchange of shots. No one was harmed and the affair was easily settled.—*St. Louis News.*

ABOLITION SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ALABAMA.—A bill has been introduced introduced in the Alabama Legislature to protect the State against Abolition school teachers. It provides that County Superintendents shall not grant license to any person, male or female, to teach school in this State, unless the applicant has been a resident of some slave State for ten years. If Superintendents do grant the license, they are liable to a fine of not less than two or more than five hundred dollars.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.—The Legislature of South Carolina has appropriated $200,000 for the purchase of knapsacks, muskets, &c., to play soldier with, and have