

A pleasant Christmas to you, friendly reader. May you live to enjoy many more such festive days; and, surrounded with abundance, and happy friends, seek, by acts of benevolence, to increase your stock of happiness.

The articles published under our Agricultural head-to-day will be found interesting to both town and country readers.

The address of the Republican Association of Washington to the Republicans of the United States, is a very interesting document. Every one should read it.

Both houses of Congress have been engaged nearly ever since they organized in discussing the President's late message. Some of the Republicans pitch into it about right. We regret that we have not a sheet large enough to hold all they say, and our usual variety besides.

The Legislature of this State meets on Thursday after the first Monday of January. The new Governor elect will be inaugurated on the Monday following.

A cotemporary suggests the propriety of using the surplus funds of the Black Republicans, if there be any, for the purpose of converting our political clergymen to the principles of christianity.

We cut the above out of a Black African paper. The party in favor of extending slavery seem to be greatly troubled about the stand ministers of the Gospel have taken against the immoral and demoralizing principles of slavery extension and free whiskey. King George IV, of England entertained similar sentiments toward this same class, about the year 1776, we are informed. He thought it a little strange that they should be so unanimously opposed to his acts, intended as they were, to benefit the whole people, including themselves.

What are the Shamocrats complaining about? Have ministers no civil rights? Do they wish to disfranchise them as a class? It seems so indeed. But, what a different tune they would sing were preachers generally on their side. The few who do vote that ticket are lauded to the skies as models of excellence and perfection. When President Simpson made a political tour of the State in 1843, for the benefit of Whitcomb, did they protest against his interference? Did they denounce him as an "illuminated vagabond"? Verily not. On the contrary, he was praised and lauded to the skies, by these same pery backs and weather cocks. Consistent fellows, truly.—When the race of locofoco editors and stampers become extinct, impudence and hypocrisy will be at a discount.

Lecompte Removed. Our readers will perceive by the telegraphic dispatches in our columns to-day that Lecompte, the notorious Kansas Judge, has been removed by the President, and Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky, appointed in his place. Mr. Harrison, we believe, resides in Lexington, was a popular and political friend of the late Henry Clay, and one of his executors.—Since the advent of Know Nothingism he has acted with the Democrats. The country will rejoice at the removal of Lecompte and the appointment of so good a man in his place as Mr. Harrison. This is another and a very important step in the work of perpetuating peace in Kansas.

The above is taken from the New Albany Ledger, one of the prominent modern Democratic papers of Indiana. Before the election, this paper, nor any other of its ilk, had a word to say derogatory of this corrupt Judge, and tool of the slave oligarchy; now, however, when it sees how overwhelmingly its party has been defeated in most of the free States, it can designate him as the "notorious Kansas Judge." Notorious for what?—Aye, answer that. No word of complaint escaped its lips when complaint would have been of service to the friends of Freedom in Kansas—many of whom had voted nothing but the Democratic ticket before going there. It is evident the locofocos are anxious to conciliate the Republican feeling of the North. They see that unless they do their fate is sealed. They care nothing really about the principle—if they can succeed in deceiving the people, by making them believe that they are in favor of free institutions so as to give them time to prepare for the establishment of an aristocratic monarchy—the extension of slavery and the revival of the slave trade, it is all they care about.

The appointment of Mr. Harrison to succeed Lecompte is a master stroke of policy. The old Whigs use thereby informed that they are no longer to be proscribed, but received into favor at Court. They are not to be regarded, as at yore, as Federalists and Abolitionists, British Whigs and traitors to the country. Who would have thought two years ago that

the executor of a "Black-leg, a Duellist, and a Murderer," would have been appointed Judge of Kansas? Verily, politics makes strange bed-fellows, occasionally. But, self-preservation is one of the first laws of nature, and what will not a locofoco give in exchange for an office.

Canal Trustee. The Ft. Wayne Sentinel suggests the name of General Edsall, of Allen county, as a suitable person for this post.—He is, of course, a Democrat—modern ones we mean—not one of the old Jeffersonian stamp.

By the way, what is the reason we hear so little said now-a-days about Jeffersonian Democracy? A few years back, locofoco editors could not write an article of a finger's length without having something to say about "Jeffersonian Democracy," or "Federal Whigs." These constituted the burden of their songs, by day and by night. Alas, how changed! Has the party progressed so fast that it has forgotten its old catch-words? Jefferson is never thought of and the old Whig party has suddenly become a glorious old National party.—What will be the next phase of the "unchangeable Democracy"? Unchangeable, indeed! There is no need of its changing. It always had four faces, and its principles were embraced in three words; "loaves and fishes." It is, truly, the same party it always was.—The same that John C. Calhoun described it: "a party bound together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

STATE BANK CHARTER ANNULLER.—At the recent session of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Coleman vs Dobbins, the court gave an opinion on a point, the effect of which, in the opinion of the Logansport Phoenix, will be to annul the State Bank Charter, the Bill requiring additional security for the Free Banks, as well as several other Bills, passed by the last Legislature. The illegality consists in the neglect of the Legislature to conform to the requirements of the Constitution on the passage of the bills.

William Spencer, of Licking county, Ohio, has been appointed by the President, Marshal of Kansas, in place of Donaldson resigned. Col. Spencer (the Africanus are all Colonels or Majors.) remarks the fact is a man of average qualities, and will make at least as good a Marshal as Donaldson was. We think he will do better, as he has lived some time in the Territory, and should know the duties of his office.

Mr. Harrison of Kentucky, succeeds Judge Lecompte on the Judicial Bench of Kansas. Mr. Pettit, of this State, did not receive the appointment, as it was supposed by some of his friends he would.

If Spencer's and Harrison's appointments are as good improvements on those of Donaldson and Lecompte as Geary's has been on Shannon's we may expect to hear of less turbulence and bloodshed in Kansas, now and in the future. The incoming Administration may do better than Pierce has done.

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.—W. G. Terrel, Esq., of the Lafayette Journal, is a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. W. C. Green, Esq., of the Hendricks County Republican is a candidate for Assistant Secretary of the Senate. We hope they will both be elected. No better selections could be made, in our opinion.

The New Albany Ledger is endeavoring to persuade Mr. Crane, Senator from Floyd county, to desert his present position in regard to the election of United States Senator, and take a stand in favor of an election. It takes the same ground that the Sentinel did some days since in talking about the "known duty" of Republican and American Senators. It says:

He knows that as a member of the "American" party, he would have been in a small minority in the Senate whether the Democratic or Republican ticket was elected in October. He knows that if the "Republicans" instead of the Democrats, had elected a majority of the Legislature, his particular friends—the members of the Fillmore party—would have stood no chance of an election to any office, no matter how small. He knows that the Black Republicans, even now, are denouncing the Fillmore men with the greatest ferocity, and demanding that for the future no alliance shall be formed with them. This Mr. Crane knows, and knowing it, we have no doubt he will act from his own convictions of duty, notwithstanding the attempted dictation of the Tribune.

Jesse D. Bright Ineligible for Office. The constitution of Indiana, Art. II, Sec. 7, says: "Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust and profit."

The Madison Courier, in speaking of this clause, says: This effectively cuts off, or would cut off—if members of the State Legislature paid any attention to the obligations and responsibilities of an oath—Sen. Bright from the chances even of a re-election to the U. S. Senate. Bright agreed to, and did go out of the State to send a challenge to fight a duel; did send a challenge to the lamented Jos. G. Marshall; is he not ineligible? The Buchanan members will raise their hands and swear to sustain this constitution, and then labor to re-elect Bright U. S. Senator.

Now let some of the Africans of Indiana who are prating about the ineligibility of Col. Bissel, of Illinois, for the gubernatorial chair try their skill on Jesse D. Bright and thwart his aspirations.

ADVERTISING.—The Albany Transcript gives the subjoined instance of the good effects of advertising. It is only one in thousands. Advertising is a means of increasing business that many men are slow to learn. The true business man appreciates it immediately.—The Transcript says:

An instance of the benefits of advertising was related to us the other day by a gentleman engaged largely in the mechanical business in Chicago. It was but a few years since when he was employed in an establishment in that city as Master Mechanic. His proficiency and close application to business, secured to him friends who had the means to establish him in business for himself. Upon starting, he at once saw the necessity of letting his fellow citizens know that he was carrying on business for himself, and of apprising them of his facilities and means for the performance of the work he was engaged in. How to do this, he said, he was not long in ascertaining. The press, the newspaper, was the medium through which he could scatter broad-cast this information. He availed himself of it, and in a short time his establishment was set going. A little longer and he found his facilities cramped and an enlargement necessary. From month to month the increase was large and rapid, still he kept increasing his advertising, adding to his expense until it amounted to thousands of dollars per annum. Orders came to him from quarters he scarcely knew of. Business men and capitalists saw and understood the success he was meeting with, and solicited permission to go into co-partnership with him. He admitted two or three of the best of these men, and again spread out the name of his establishment, taking into their holding an increased amount of business. This was all done in five years, and the mechanic, who, five years ago, was working on a salary, is now at the head of an establishment which recounts its resources by the million of dollars. He made no secret of his success, but frankly told us that he owed it all to advertising.

We do not refer to this case as being the only one of like character. There are hundreds of others exactly similar.

The following, though somewhat old, having been crowded out of our paper for two weeks, is nevertheless too good to be lost. We desire to place it on record, for the benefit of posterity. Case Crushed a Little. [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1856. One of the most telling scenes of the discussion of to-day in the Senate, occurred during Judge Trumbull's speech. In the clear and searching criticism to which he subjected the Message, he alluded in passing to the President's declaration that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and asked "Does not every lawyer know, on the contrary, that Congress has the same legislative powers over a Territory that a State Legislature has over its citizens?"

Gen. Cass (interrupting)—I should like the Senator to produce that decision. I have never seen it. Judge Trumbull—Certainly. It will afford me great pleasure to enlighten the distinguished Senator from Michigan on this point. Page (turning to one of the Senate papers) being me the first volume of Peters Reports from the Library.

As the book was brought he resumed as follows: Judge Trumbull—I will now read from page 346 of these reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, what Chief Justice Marshall decided, in the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, to wit: that Congress, in legislating for the Territories, has the combined power of the General Government and the State Government. Could there be anything broader and fuller?

Gen. Cass (retired and cornered)—That only applies to cases where the Constitution gives power to Legislature. Judge Trumbull—No Sir, there is no quibbling qualification "under the Constitution" here, as in the Nebraska bill. The Court was deciding the constitutional power of Congress, and its extent in this very case; and their deliberate declaration, uttered by Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, was that Congress in passing laws for Territories, had not only all the power that the General Government possesses in other legislation, but has in addition an ample authority as a State Legislature has within its border. Will the Senator, from Michigan, deny that the Michigan Legislature has full power to keep Slavery out of that State? If it has, then the United States Supreme Court has decided that Congress has equally ample power to keep Slavery out of the Territories.

Gen. Cass attempted no reply to this pointed and unanswerable illustration, and the Republican Senators smiled as they saw the Nicholson letter and the reams of paper that Gen. Cass has spoiled with his profound speeches in the last eight years, all brushed away by a single decision of the Supreme Court, of which by the General's own hasty challenge for its production, he proved that he had been entirely ignorant.

The story about "Fillmore men in the Senate" is a humbug. There is but one Mr. Sage, of Switzerland, and he is absolutely fixed against giving the Buchanan their own way, as any man in the Legislature. At least, we learn so from the best authority.—Indiana Journal.

David Crane, the Senator from Floyd county, is a Fillmore man, "tooth and nail," but he is as firmly opposed to going into joint ballot in the election of U. S. Senator as any of your Republicans. And in this he represents the sentiments of the American party of "little Floyd." They would rather have the State unrepresented in Congress for two years than to have two Democrats elected.—N. A. Tribune.

It is evident that it is now the deliberate determination of the opposition party to stave off the election of U. S. Senators, and all other officers elected by joint ballot.—Evansville Journal.

Good. WISCONSIN.—The Northwestern districts of this State have at last been heard from, and we have the Legislature of the State complete. It is as follows: Republicans Democrats. Senate 19 11 House 64 33 Joint ballot 83 44

This is the first time that the Republicans have possessed a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Titled Southern Gentlemen. We find in the Philadelphia papers an analysis of the titles of the Southern Commercial Convention recently in session at Savannah. It is as follows: Governors 60 Majors 230 Generals 110 Captains 250 Colonels 415 Not mentioned 104 Doctors 320 Honorables 500 Total. 1,950

A thousand warriors to nine hundred civil heroes!

Gov. Joseph's Minutemen. We understand that Gov. Wright has appointed Senator Crane of this County, and Ex-Senator Woods of Clark County, to examine the Ohio Penitentiary, and report to him in order to aid him in making up his annual message. This extraordinary proceeding is easily explained. There are two objects intended to be brought about—First, to secure a seat to Ex-Senator Woods at the ensuing session of the Legislature. Second, to aid in bringing on the election of U. S. Senator. To accomplish these objects, this Commission has been raised. But we have reason to believe that our proudest Governor will be foiled in this as he has been in many of his previous machinations. Senator Crane, we believe, cannot be entrapped by so shallow an artifice as this. And although he will perform the duty entrusted promptly and fully, Gov. Wright need not expect by honeyed words and friendly actions to seduce him from his convictions of right and justice. Mr. Crane is a man of stability, and if Gov. Wright or the entire old line party think they can succeed by flattery or cajolery in securing his aid in any of their schemes, they are very much mistaken.—New Albany Tribune.

Teacher's Association. Our citizens remember with pleasure and profit the meeting of the Teacher's Association, last summer, in this city.—The next, or annual meeting, is announced to be held in Indianapolis, during the holidays. A most interesting feature of the occasion will be the opening address by Prof. Tarabee, who, with the most extraordinary good sense, and with the utmost deference to public sentiment, has been selected for that purpose by the old line committee of arrangement. The subject of Teachers to unprotected females, with illustrations by the Professor and an accomplished clairvoyant. The duty of exercising a kind and paternal treatment will be strongly enforced—the methods of winning the confidence of pupils of various ages—the delicate inroads—the mesmeric passes, the kind embrace, the fatherly kiss, and the christian admonition, "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Song by the company.—"How happy would I be with either, Were 'tother dear charmer away!" The exercises to conclude with reading a chapter from the last novel of Paul de Kock.

We trust the church will be crowded by the pious and Godly Old Ladies of the Capital city, and all who may be present will be duly edified and enlightened.—Laf. Courier.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.—The German Republican Clubs of Buffalo have been consolidated, upon the following basis of political action: That all men are free and equal. That slavery is local and not national, and cannot be extended. That America is the home of Freedom and open immigration, that no alteration of the naturalization laws shall be made, and that the rights of adopted citizens are to be protected.

The Union Club will meet monthly. Its business will be to disseminate political knowledge by means of lectures, debates and distribution of documents.—Such an organization must exert a great and happy influence. The Germans have set an example to their Republican brethren worthy of imitation. Let there be a Republican association formed and kept, to work on this plan in every city, village and township of our State, and Ohio will add tens of thousands every year to its Republican majorities.—Tribune Blade.

A New Tune. What's in the wind now? The Richmond Enquirer slaps the Message indirectly, and directly recants its abuse of the Republican party before the election. Verily we live in strange times. But what is the meaning of this change? It was a blow before; it is a kiss now.—The blow fell harmless; it failed to frighten; it was unfeared; and will the kiss be more effective? The Enquirer says:—During the canvass we often spoke in very round terms of the universal moral, political, social and religious skepticism of the Black Republicans. We asserted the party to be a mere congeries of isms. We were sincere in our assertions. We are now undeceived. We respect Americans too much North and South to believe for a moment that a party so large as that which voted for Mr. Fremont's composed wholly, or indeed chiefly of fanatics, infidels, or skeptics. The North believes the South arrogant, overbearing and aggressive. The change of opinion, policy and position about Slavery, if more marked at the South than elsewhere, has been universal, and it is to this change of public opinion throughout Christendom that we owe the new policy of our Government.

The Enquirer is undeceived—and how? By an article in the Edinburgh Review? This will not do; not it was the "whacking" vote in the Free States—it was the lifting up of the North in its own majesty and might, which opened its eyes, or rather compelled it to confess what it knew before. Suppose we quote from it before the election when it said:—The career of Slavery is rapidly progressive. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, tea, molasses, and other slave products, are kings—not the South, Hunger and cold and nakedness rule the world.—They are aggressive and importunate, not we.

What could be plainer or more direct? The new policy is aggressive—the old policy, the policy of the Fathers—humane, just, constitutional, national, and it is that which Republicans contend—and it is that they mean to re-establish. But let this pass; for we wish to look at this subject in another point of view just now. The South—no, not the people of the South, for they are true to the Union as a whole, patriotic and just in aim—but a portion of the slaveholders—that portion controlling party organizations—has been arrogant, overbearing, aggressive. And it will continue to be so. The system it seeks to uphold and extend produces this result necessarily, and we shall have it until that system is limited to its pre-ent bounds. Nor is this arrogance, intolerance and aggression confined to Washington. They are practised by those ruling slaveholders in the Slave States with a fierce despotism over the whites outside of the favored class. And they will continue, too, till the People of the States resolve, as they will hereafter, to abolish the cause of all this mischief.

The Enquirer talks of "the new policy of our government on the subject of slavery." What is this new policy? Is it to extend it; is it to take it where it can? The constitution goes; the right to claim an equality of States on this basis. Mr. FRIZPATRICK, Senator from Alabama, and Mr. MASOR, Senator from Va., on the second day of the session of Congress affirmed this, and on this ground congratulated the country upon the success of the democracy. Now Slavery could not exist for twenty years if the Government were administered as the Fathers designed it should be; it would fall, unless it received outside or artificial help. Hence the "new policy." But let us say to the Enquirer, that this new policy will never endure. Not only is it sectional, but it is based on a local wrong, on a despotic idea, at war with the principle of the Constitution and the spirit of our people. The North cannot submit to it, the South will not in the end.

But the Enquirer means hereafter to be conciliatory. It has no blows to give now. It would fuddle and kiss. All this is wise—the safer and wiser course—for though it may protect or delay the downfall of the evil, it cannot prevent it. This, the Enquirer understands. It understands, too, that the effect of this course will be to prepare the South for a change which must come, and to induce the North to help it, when that change does come, as brothers should help each other, in ridding the country of a common curse. Well, the North will be just—generous, as well as just—but it will never permit the extension of Slavery for any end; no blows can drive, no kisses persuade it, to sustain or tolerate a policy so fatal alike to our common manhood and peace.—Chicago Tribune.

FACTS AND FIGURES.—Power of the South. There are four Southern States, which, combined, cast 35 electoral votes—just the number to which the State of New York is entitled. These States are, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina and Georgia. We have now the official vote of all these States, and we append them for the purpose of showing the peculiar condition of the South in this confederacy. Thus:

Table with 4 columns: State, Rep., Fill., Elec. vote. Louisiana 30,376 18,373 6; Alabama 46,337 38,532 9; N. Carolina 48,761 36,089 10; Georgia 58,417 42,382 10; Total 170,191 123,316 35.

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gets 170,194 votes from the people, which entitles him to 35 electoral votes, while Fremont gets in New York 275,444 votes, or more than 100,000 majority over the vote given to his competitor in the States named, and yet gets but 35 electoral votes. With the advantages of over 100,000 majority of the popular vote, he has no advantage whatever in the electoral vote.—Pittsburg Gazette.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Chicago Tribune. CONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Dodge, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for all letters addressed to that department by Wilson Shannon late Governor of Kansas, and by Col. Sumner, relative to Kansas affairs, which have not been heretofore communicated.

Mr. Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the construction of a railroad and telegraph communication between the Atlantic coast and the Pacific.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill amending the act to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Referred to the Com. on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Rusk, the joint resolution granting further time to the creditors of Texas to present their claims and other purposes, was taken up.

Mr. Rusk explained and advocated the resolution which extends the time to January 1st, 1858, and repeals the provision in a former act for the distribution pro rata of the residue of those who have filed their releases.

Mr. Whitefield introduced a bill providing for the assessment of damages sustained by the loss and destruction of property, belonging to the citizens of Kansas, during the recent disturbances in said Territory; also a bill establishing a district court at Leavenworth City, and other places in Kansas, and a bill establishing additional land districts in Kansas.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Indian civil and army appropriation bill.—Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio also reported a bill amending the section of the tariff act of August, 1842, so as to prohibit importations of indecent and obscene prints, transparencies, statuettes, &c., parties of clothing to be proceeded against in due course of law and the offensive article destroyed. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ohio the further consideration of the bill reducing duties on imports, reported last Tuesday in January.

The debate on the President's Message was resumed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. In the Senate to-day the bill of Senator Evans, providing for the settling of the balance due revolutionary officers, was taken up and discussed.

The Executive Department reported that upwards of two millions of dollars could be required to pay those claims. The amendment proposing to add to the pay of the officers of the navy was voted. Several Executive communications were received by the Speaker of the House, one transmitting a letter from Gov. Geary, dated 23d, accompanied with the minutes of that officer, which he says was kept hourly, as his best vindication, when he arrived in the territory. He found his predecessor had pronounced the people in a state of insurrection. Since then permanent peace had been restored without one drop of blood being shed. He had gone ahead, and what was necessary he did, paying all expenses and he trusted to Congress to reimburse him.

NEGRO CITIZENSHIP. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. After the adjournment of two minor cases the argument in the case of Dred Scott vs. J. F. Sandford, was resumed.—Mr. Geyer for the applicant took the broad ground that an African is capable of being made a citizen, and that it had been so decided by the courts in a number of cases. At the time of the adoption of the constitution every State except the Slaveholding States in the convention left open the African slave trade for twenty years, and to his mind it was not the intention of the framers of that instrument to make an importation of material for citizenship.

RAINS AND FRESHETS. CINCINNATI, Dec. 16. By Adams' Express we have Evansville papers in advance of the mails. Immense and almost continuous rains have prevailed in Tennessee and Arkansas for the last ten days. All the western rivers are rising. The Arkansas Legislature has made an extravagant grant of land to the Cairo and Fulton R. R., which the papers say, will be a great land monopoly in that State.

Show here this morning; weather cold. LATER FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13. The steamer Calhoun has arrived at this port with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th inst. Puebla, which at our last advice was in a state of siege, surrendered to the Government forces on the 7th inst. The statement that Vidaurri had entered into an amicable treaty with Commanoff is confirmed. Pronouncements were still the order of the day. Alvarez had taken the field in defence of the Government.

MORE INSURRECTION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. The people of Alexandria, Va., have been greatly alarmed for several days past in consequence of a threatened insurrection among the negroes. The military were called out last night, and 23 slaves were arrested at a hall where they had assembled without permission, against the laws of the State. Gov. Wise had supplied arms and am-

munition, and the people throughout the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax are arming themselves in case of a general outbreak. No evidence has been found against any of the slaves arrested.

FROM TEXAS. BALTIMORE, Dec. 16th. Texas papers received here state that the reported insurrection in Harrison county, in that State, has been greatly exaggerated. A committee report that there is no evidence of concert in action among the negroes nor are any whites implicated. The Alexandria Gazette says the rumors of insurrection there are also exaggerated.

Postmaster Arrested.—Symmythy For Nicaragua. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—John C. Stanford, assistant Postmaster at Florence, Ouedia county, was arrested on Saturday for rebelling the mail. The arrest was made by the direction of Mr. Hulbrook, of the Post Office Department.

A call has been issued for a Nicaragua sympathy meeting, at the Tabernacle, on Saturday evening. The names of Gov. Price, of New Jersey; ex-Governor Smith, of Va.; Brown, of Miss; and Jones, of Tenn.; and Senators Cass, Douglas and Mason, etc., are announced as speakers.

A negro named Anderson was arrested near Louisville, a few days since, charged with circulating "incendiary documents" among slaves, and raising a tumult, generally, in colored society. He is the same Anderson whom we noticed last winter as being drunk after he had given public notice to preach a sermon.

During the gubernatorial campaign the New Albany Ledger and other African papers raised the story that the Republicans had placed him on the stump to reply to Willard on several occasions. We observe that the same paper, assisted by the Louisville Democrat, is using the same lie when they cannot serve their party any purpose at all, unless it is to preserve themselves the credit of being unsafe and unreliable papers and partisans. Anderson was never placed on the stump by Republicans to reply to Willard,—but where is the difference between Willard speak and Anderson rant? They both drink whiskey alike, only Willard a little more so.—Indiana Journal.

Dress Warm—Begin Now. Our climate is changeable. Pleasant and charming weather soon passes into raw and cold taking days, which, unless provided against, are most disastrous to the health of the people. But the women—the young ladies—are the most responsible and foolish beings which claim any thing of reason and prudence. They dress to be sick, and half of them are, because they despise thick and warm clothing. Away with such nonsense, men and women. Better be healthy, beautiful, and robust; than fashionable, thin, shod, and founced dress gentry, with a general cough and consumptive look. Then dress warm! Begin now! Put away your water understandings and trappings and beseech yourself to thick, warm, sensible, and protecting clothing, such as sound minded men and women ought to choose.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. PLYMOUTH JOINT STOCK COMPANY, Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind. J. THOMPSON & CO. HAVE \$2,900 worth of Property to dispose of to one thousand persons, every person receiving a portion of the property at the distribution.

The purchase of a Certificate of 8000 shares to the holder thereof to member-hip, and to such share of the property as may be awarded to him by a committee of Three for distributing, which will take place as soon as one thousand certificates are sold, actions whereof will be given by publication or otherwise. By purchasing a Certificate the holder may receive at the distribution 40 acres of land, or other very valuable property, for a very small amount of money. They let not this opportunity slip of so profitable an investment.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY. 1 Price 40 acres beautiful Wood Land \$300 1 " 40 acres beautiful Timber Land, 300 1 " 1 one horse buggy, 120 1 " 150 Gold Rings, 150 1 " 1 B. Lever Watch, 25 200 " 200 Gold Pens, 40 100 " 100 Volumes Literary Works, 40 1 " 40 acre lot of land, 40 30 " 30 Gents breast pins, 45 100 " 100 Ladies Pencils, 50 1 " 40 acre lot of Land, 40 72 " 72 Gents bow chairs, 36 50 " 50 silk pocket handkerchiefs, 25 200 " 20 Watch Gards, 10 200 " 200 Port Monies, 76 72 " Miscellaneous articles, 76

The Proprietors of the above Distribution are offering to the Public extraordinary advantages in this enterprise, so that by the simple investment of \$2 they have an opportunity to get a start in the world which may realize to them a permanent and lasting benefit. It may get you land enough for a homestead, which means might otherwise be thrown away upon useless indulgence. The land in the above Distribution lies within five miles of Plymouth, Ind., is well timbered with oak, cherry and poplar, and within one mile of a steam saw mill, and an excellent neighborhood. The following is the description of the Land in the above distribution: a w q of the n w q of sec 14 Tp 34 Range 2 a w q of the n w q of sec 14 Tp 34 Range 2 a w q of the n w q of sec 11 Tp 34 Range 2 a w q of the n w q of sec 14 Tp 34 Range 2

The Company pledge themselves to give a clear title for the prizes as soon as called upon after the Distribution. This property is offered at the cash value and can be redeemed before the Distribution by the stock holder.

THE STATES ARE UNQUESTIONABLE. Members not present at the Distribution will have the property awarded them taken care of, unless called in.

Cheeseman's Pills. THE True source of Health in the Female Constitution. Just received and for sale by P. FISHING & THOMPSON. Aug. 7, 1856.