INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.

INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1852.

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☞A correspondent in the Journal, who takes exceptions to our views on slavery, asks, "was not William J. Brown *born* in South Carolina?" This is an important question and for the edification of the Journal's correspondent, W*****, and all others who may feel interested in knowing the land of our nativity, we state that we were born in the State of Kentucky, and not South Carolina. We like the State of our nativity and are always proud to allude to it, but we should have considered it no disgrace had it been our fortune to have first opened our eyes in the land of Marion and Sumpter. As to our views on slavery they are well known. It is, however, a little strange to hear ministers of the gospel from the pulpit inveighing against works of fictions, novels, and light literature, and at the same time recommending Uncle Tom's Cabin to their hearers. Uncle Tom's Cabin is not a true history of slavery as it exists, and the ministers who recommend it as a good book, recommend a lie. We fully concur with those who assail all this trashy yellow and red covered literature as prejudicial to the youthful mind. We think it equally injurious to arouse the passions and prejudices of the northern people, by misrepresenting and discoloring the institutions of our neighbors. It is slandering them by false statements, and is calculated to engender angry feelings, and alienate different portions of our glorious union. It is pregnant with evil without any corresponding good.

We believe it is just as sinful to hear Sontag sing, or Ole Bull fiddle in a church, as to listen to the same performance in a Theater. Just so with works of romance and fiction. They are the same whether recommended by the booksellers, the pedlar on steam boats, or the ministers in the pulpit.

Residence of the Former Senators of Indiana in Congress.

James Noble, Brookville; Waller Taylor, Vincennes; William Hendricks, Madison; John Tipton, Logansport; Oliver H. Smith, Connersville; Albert S. White, Lafayette; Edward A. Hannegan, Covington; Jesse D. Bright, Madison; James Whitcomb, Terre Haute. Two Senators have been appointed to fill vacancies: Robert Hanna, Indianapolis; Charles W. Cathcart, Laporte.

☞Rev. Edward R. Ames, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, left his residence in this city a few days since, for the scene of his labors in California and Oregon. He sails from New York on Monday, the 20th inst.

☞We do not mean to be drawn into any controversy in relation either to the merits or sectional location of the candidates for the United States Senate. We are for the nominee, and we are for all having a fair chance until the nomination is made.

Col. J. H. Lane---Speaker of Congress.

The following letter speaks in high terms of the present Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, Col. James H. Lane—but in no higher terms than he deserves. In every position in which Col. Lane has been placed—whether as commander of the "Third Indiana" at Buena Vista, or as President of the Senate of Indiana, or as a candidate for Congress and Elector—he has discharged his duty well. The Speakership of the Congressional House of Representatives is a post of responsibility and of honor—and, were Col. L. called to that position, we think that its duties would be discharged satisfactory to the House and the Country, and with fidelity to the public interest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8, 1852.

Our city this year is free from the throngs of people that usually attend on the first week in December, to witness the meeting of the Legislature. Several of the absent Electors appeared on Monday, having left their homes with the pleasant anticipation of casting the Electoral votes of their respective Districts for Pierce and King. They were disappointed in their expectations, the vote as you know having already been given for Indiana's favorite candidates. There is a general regret that the pleasure was denied the absent Electors, as no men have better performed their duty than the gentlemen composing the Electoral ticket of our State for 1852.

Indiana has performed her duty to the great Democratic Family nobly, in electing ten out of the eleven members to the next Congress, at the October election, and it has already been suggested that there would be nothing improper in her urging her claims, at an early day too, for the next Speaker in Congress. The name of one of Indiana's gifted sons has been mentioned in connection with that office. Those who have witnessed the ability with which Col. James H. Lane, the Lieutenant Governor of the State, recently elected to Congress, has presided over the Senate for the last three years, will have no hesitation in recommending him for that important station. Whigs as well as Democrats will bear testimony to his ability and impartiality. Col. Lane is a great favorite with the people of Indiana, having been run on the same ticket with His Excellency, Joseph A. Wright, our present popular Governor, in 1849, and receiving a larger majority by nearly a thousand votes.

Col. Lane was the commander of the Invincible Third Indiana Regiment, at the Battle of Buena Vista, and is remarkable for his energy of character, in every undertaking in which he has been engaged. Indiana would be proud if the distinguished presiding officer of her State Senate could be transferred to the Speaker's chair of the House of Representatives, at Washington.—*Logansport Pharos.*

☞We learn from the Gallatin, Miss., Argus, that Wm. R. Brown was killed by Rufus Wallace in the southeastern part of Copiah county, on the 27th ult. Brown rented a piece of ground from Wallace, and after gathering the crops went to his house to obtain permission to pasture some cattle on the land. A dispute arose, both became excited, and as Brown was leaving the house Wallace seized his gun and shot Brown dead at the threshold. Wallace was in custody awaiting trial. The deceased was a peaceable man, well liked by his neighbors, and leaves a wife and three children. He was but twenty-five years of age.

HORRID MURDER.—A young man named Gwinn, murdered his own sister near Winchester, Tenn., last week. The young man wished to get some money that belonged to his father; his sister found out his intention and communicated it to her father. This so exasperated the young man that he swore vengeance against his sister—and told her that he would kill her if he had to cut her throat while asleep. Two or three days afterward, in the absence of the rest of the family, he procured a pistol, walked deliberately up to her, and shot her in the forehead, killing her instantly.

☞We see it stated in one of our exchange papers that a well has been sunk in Hocking Valley, Ohio, to the depth of six hundred feet, for the purpose of obtaining salt water. The object of the enterprising individuals has been fully accomplished, a supply of water having been reached which requires but fifty-gallons to make a bushel of salt of fifty pounds. The water rises spontaneously to the surface, and flows at the rate of 4,000 to 5,000 gallons per day.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Harris *et al.*, v. Doe *ex dem.* Spencer. Appeal from Allen C. C. Judgment reversed.

Gaston v. The Board of Commissioners of Marion county. Error to the Marion C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Ellis & Spann v. The State. Appeal from the Marion C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Wiley *et al.*, v. The State *ex rel.* Smith. Error to the Crawford C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Hester v. Degant. Appeal from the Decatur C. C. Judgment affirmed.

The State v. Cochran. Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. Four cases. All dismissed.

The State *ex rel.* Pierson v. Bowden. Error to the Martin C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Conklin v. The White Water Valley Canal Company. Error to the Wayne C. C. Judgment reversed.

Upton v. Starr, Agent of Wells county. Error to the Wells C. C. Judgment reversed.

The Covington Coal Creek and Jacksonville Plankroad Company v. Moore Error to the Fountain C. C. Judgment reversed.

Taylor v. Webster. Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Peabody *et al.*, v. Sweet. Error to the Noble C. C. Judgment affirmed.

The State v. Mace. Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. Two cases. Both affirmed.

The State v. Lane. Error to the Tippecanoe C. C. Two cases. Both affirmed.

Sweet v. Dye. Error to the Delaware C. C. Judgment reversed.

Brown v. Brooks. Error to the Wayne C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Kirkpatrick v. The State *ex rel.* Kirkpatrick. Error to the Kosciusko C. C. Judgment reversed.

Gore v. Gore *et al.* Error to the De Kalb C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Bowman *et al.* v. The State *ex rel.* Stewart. Error to the Carroll C. C. Judgment reversed.

Walker, Executor of Clymer v. Clymer. Error to the Cass C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Cline v. Lowe *et al.* Appeal from the Hendricks C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Hutchens v. Doe *ex dem.* Smith. Error to the Randolph C. C. Judgment reversed.

Tevis v. Doe *ex dem.* Tevis. Error to the Rush C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

Jack *et al.* v. McLane *et al.* Error to the Wayne C. C. Dismissed.

Atkinson v. Bixler. Error to the Washington C. C. Petition for rehearing overruled.

The State v. Blackwell. Error to the Ripley C. C. Judgment reversed.

The State v. Hubbard. Error to the Bartholomew C. C. Judgment reversed.

The State v. Stallings Error to the Posey C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Malone for the use of Malone v. McLain. Error to the Hendricks C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Markle v. The State. Error to the Vermillion C. C. Judgment reversed.

Dallas v. Hollingsworth by his next friend Jones. Error to the Vermillion C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Likens v. Milliner. Error to the Hancock C. C. Judgment affirmed.

Bribery and Corruption.

In his late message to Congress, President Fillmore says that he considers it his duty to "recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall promise, or offer to give to any one of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty."

We have some little curiosity (which our readers will quite probably share with us) to know what has recently transpired to render necessary such a law as that advocated by the President. Perhaps the experience of the celebrated Galphin cabinet of Gen. Taylor, and the scarcely less celebrated Gardiner cabinet of Mr. Fillmore himself, has suggested to the President the absolute necessity of prescribing severe punishment for offences such as these cabinets are more than suspected of having been guilty. Perhaps, however, there is something yet to be revealed—some hidden villainy with which the public are as yet unacquainted—to prevent a recurrence of which the President thinks it necessary to attach additional pains and penalties. Possibly the report of the investigating committee of the Senate may throw some light upon the subject to which the President alludes. If it does not, perhaps we shall have to wait till after the inauguration of Mr. Pierce before getting at the gist of the matter.

That bribery and corruption of the blackest dye have been the order of the day among the officials at Washington during the last four years, there could be little doubt, even had we not the confession of the President to that effect. From the day of Gen. Taylor's inauguration, the hungry cormorants who had thus long been kept from the treasury, seemed to make a united and desperate assault upon the strong box. The pressure of the beseigers was too violent for the few and feeble and doubting troops who defended the citadel. They carried every thing before them, and the possessor of every old claim, whether of Indian, French, English, American, Spanish, Algerine, Portuguese, whig or tory origin, was allowed to dip in his hand and make his haul.

But—the wrong has been done, and the evil, so far as the past is concerned, is past remedy. We believe the incoming administration, if not composed of men more honest, will at least profit by the sad experience of their predecessors, and shut down the floodgates which have overwhelmed the dynasty just going out. Still, a law such as recommended by Mr. Fillmore will do no harm, and we therefore hope Congress will heed the President's suggestion. Let there be a law, a strong, a stringent law—imposing the heaviest penalties upon all who shall offer or give a bribe to an officer or clerk, as well as to he who shall accept the bribe. The people are tired of Galphinism and Gardinerism, and it is high time that some means were devised by which men guilty of such acts can be punished as other and less guilty culprits are punished. Let the President's advice be taken, say we.—*New Albany Ledger.*

The Annexation of Sonora to France.

The telegraphic information from Mexico, is highly important. A revolutionary movement has taken place in the State of Sonora, the insurgents being a band of French settlers, headed by Count Raouset Boulbon. The government troops have been defeated, and the State has been proclaimed independent and annexed to France. The *Herald*, referring to this strange movement says, it is not to be classed among the ordinary political dissensions and party squabbles to which our sister Republic is so constant a prey. It has a deeper meaning, and is pregnant with more important consequences. For some few years past the French government has, for motives to which we now find the clue, encouraged the emigration of a class of the most unruly and adventurous of its citizens to this portion of Mexico. They succeeded in getting a footing in the territory, and in establishing for themselves a certain political influence. They consisted of some six or eight hundred men, and were divided into three companies, their principal chief being Count Raouset Boulbon. This personage it appears, set up some claims to a certain valuable mine, and was supported in his pretensions by the French Minister. The authorities having declared these pretensions unfounded, Boulbon prepared to defend them with arms, collected a band of five or six hundred of his countrymen, well armed and equipped, and, as we now learn, defeated the government troops sent against him. Mr. Boulbon was a distinguished officer in the French army in Africa, and was well adapted to carry out the views of the French government in this matter. By connecting this annexation movement with that in the Republic of Dominica, it will appear beyond all doubt that they form two grand links in the design which the French government are evidently endeavoring to carry out on this continent. If, as there seems but little reason to doubt, Count Boulbon has acted with the advice and sanction of the French Minister, in declaring Sonora annexed to France, and if the intelligence that a French squadron has taken possession of Semana be correct, then we cannot shut our eyes to the evidence they afford, that the design and object of these combined movements is to give France an interest and influence in the affairs of this continent. We expect that Congress will take immediate measures to frustrate these designs.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

What has become of the Small Change!

MR. EDITOR: The above question is often asked by citizens from country and town, after having spent an hour or two running from place to place to get a dollar changed to pay some small debt, or purchase some small, but much needed article. Those persons who are thus annoyed and injured by loss of time, may be somewhat astonished to learn that the occasion of their grievances in this respect, is found in the fact, that some of those persons whom they have patronized most liberally, Grocery Keepers and the Central Plankroad Co., tempted by the offer in some of the cities, of 4 or 5 per cent. premium on small change, have been, and now are engaged in collecting and sending off all the small change they can get. Their position and business throws this change into their hands peculiarly, and they discharge their obligations for public patronage, by thus, ungratefully, annoying and injuring that public, who, by their kindness and generosity, has brought them into and are now sustaining their existence. Unless their system is changed, community would do well, and save themselves trouble, by passing around their gates and shops.

MORE ANON.

December 20, 1852.

☞Canal navigation is closed in New York and Ohio.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 21, 1852.

☞Gen. Pierce has determined to delay his departure for Washington until within a few days of his inauguration. He will then proceed direct to the Capital, and manifests a strong wish to go to Washington in the most quiet way possible, at the same time declaring that he has no time to devote to matters not immediately connected with the duties and responsibilities before him.

Here is a strong contrast to the scenes which were enacted on the eve of the late Presidential election, when Gen. Scott was paraded through the country with all the pomp and ceremony of a foreign prince.

Gen. Taylor left Baton Rouge early in January after his election, and his arrival at every town and city was heralded by the booming of cannon and the sound of martial music. He left his direct route to visit Nashville, in Tennessee, and Frankfort and Lexington, Ky. He was more than a month on the road, delayed by those grand receptions and parades. Such things are unbecoming a republican people, and we are glad that Gen. Pierce has set his face against such unbecoming and anti-republican parades. On his route the people will flock by thousands, to see the man of their choice for the Presidency. This thing cannot be avoided, and Gen. Pierce, on all such occasions, will demean himself as becomes an American citizen about to enter on the duties of the highest office in the gift of a free and happy people. But he will not go out of his way or delay one moment to enable the people to get up parades and shows.

Canal Trustee.

Our readers are referred to a communication in another column in favor of Wm. Griffin, Esq., of Jefferson county, as a candidate for Trustee. We can only add that we have long been acquainted with Mr. Griffin, and know him to be a worthy gentleman of good practical business qualifications, and an unflinching Democrat. We say this as an act of justice, not intending to take part in the contest, or disparage the qualifications and claims of other worthy gentlemen who are candidates.

Cabinet Making.

A friend writes us from Washington that "Cabinets are daily made, but Gen. Pierce has not yet signified his approval of any one of the various programmes, or indeed of any single man named." This confirms our opinion of the man. He will make his own Cabinet, and be the President of the United States.

Farthest Way Around.

Passengers now reach Lafayette from Terre Haute in a day, by the way of Indianapolis. This is a strange revolution.

☞Gopher John, a celebrated Seminole Indian, and one of Wild Cat's Lieutenants, was killed a few days since, near Eagle Pass, Texas, by a mail-carrier named Stephens.

☞The question of the Tariff, introduced by Mr. Brooks, Whig, into Congress, has been indefinitely postponed.

Florida.

The official majority for Pierce in Florida is 1,443.

☞Contracts have been made in Pennsylvania for Railroad Iron at sixty dollars per ton.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Canal Trustee.

MADISON, Dec. 16, 1852.

EDITOR OF THE STATE SENTINEL: Will you please announce the name of William Griffin, of Madison, as a candidate for Trustee of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Mr. Griffin is a gentleman of good practical ability, and has great experience in everything that relates to Canals and Internal Improvements. He is an Irishman by birth, but has resided in this State since he was a lad. He has always been an active Democtat, and contributed much in the late election to redeem Jefferson county, which has heretofore been the Gibralter of Whiggery. Mr. Griffin is emphatically a working man, whether as a Canal Contractor, a Miller, a Merchant, or a Democrat; and I venture to say, would be the same as Canal Trustee. His countrymen, who have contributed so much to the late glorious result, would regard his election as a high compliment, and an evidence that citizens of foreign birth are not forgotten in dispensing the favors of the government.

TRUTH.

The President Elect---Appointment to Office.

Now when the smoke of the battle has cleared away—the extent of the victory ascertained, and the casualties counted up, it is right and proper that the conquerors should enjoy some of the fruits of their conquests.

In politics as in an army, promotion should be governed by sound capacity and good active service, and our knowledge of the character of the commander-in-chief of our party, teaches us that such will be the scale with which he will measure the merits of applicants.

We have been too long infested with party drones—partisan politicians—men who do all their fighting after the battle is finished—fellows who skulk whilst the conflict rages, and then come sneaking out of their holes to look for plunder—chaps, who like Sir John of sack-drinking memory are "invincible in peace and invisible in war." Every district is burdened with some such political camp-followers, and when such fellows strive to smuggle themselves into the list of the deserving, it is right they should be designated and expunged.

It is impossible that the President elect can, in the tremendous press of matter which will appeal to his consideration, distinguished between the genuine and the spurious applicant. It is therefore right and proper that the people who have testified so overwhelmingly to him, shall designate those to whom the gratitude of the party is due. If we know any thing of General Frank Pierce, we know that such testimony will be carefully weighed.

There is nothing proscriptive in the doctrine or the practice of giving the spoils to the victors. It is well established as a rule of sound political policy, and attachment to principle warrants its exercise. The affairs of an administration should all harmonize with the executive, in order to avoid clashing and confusion. Every atom represents a principle, and any unwillingness to carry out a policy weakens proportionably the organization.

How important then is it that men of enlarged capacity, who have battled earnestly for the supremacy of a principle, should be sought out to assist in maintaining and applying it. Then again, it is no more than just that such a recognition of their fidelity and services should be offered to them.

We hope and trust to see every Whig who holds office under the present administration, removed from it. Indeed, we look upon this result as inseparable from the true interests of an honest Democracy. It is necessary that the integrity of the party should be vindicated by displacing every official who represents the principles of our antagonists. It would be a terrible fault of strategy to garrison our captured posts with officers of the enemy, and no good political general would be guilty of the mistake.

Capability and honesty are very necessary requisites, but political integrity is also a most important qualification for the applicant to possess. Unwearied active service in the cause of the party is the best evidence of devotion, and this is the test to which we would like to have all candidates subjected. We know men whose greed for office is so insatiable, that they have made politics a traffic of their lives—men who have established personal notoriety and secured extended political associations, and who now, although wealthy from the profits of former office, are scrambling and elbowing the way to further position. This is a class which a wise administration should rebuke—but among all the applicants who assail a President, these men are the most difficult to designate or distinguish. They come to him backed with strong testimony, long lists of political friends, and a manner of application which a long life of successful experience has made perfect. Unless he inquires and scrutinizes closely into the past history of such men, he may outrage the claims of the worthy, and confer benefits upon one who neither needs or deserves them.

We cannot help but feel that all we have said on this subject is in a great measure supererogatory. General Pierce possesses in a most eminent degree that *savoir faire* of political intelligence which cannot easily be imposed upon by empty and meretricious assumption. Untrammelled by promises or political debt—uncontrolled and uninfluenced by faction or prejudice—pure-hearted and earnest in his devotion to the American Democracy, he will be actuated in his choice of assistants by considerations only of high worth and unquestioned capacity.—*Pennsylvanian.*

☞In Texas they can hire Mexican "peons" for twelve cents a day, while a slave—wear and tear—costs the planter full sixty cents a day.

Soliloquy of a Boy.

"Oh! would I were a boy again!" "I don't see why in the world father wants to sing that forlorn ditty so much for; and there's my grandpa says with a sigh, 'my dear boy, you will never be as happy again as you are now,' and grandma looks doleful, and chimes in with 'the golden hours of childhood.'" I wonder where the gold is. If I got a penny sometimes, when I was a youngster, I thought I was well off, and always felt sorry when I had spent it—that is, after the cakes were all gone—and then, somebody was always ready with—"why, my dear boy, you can't eat your cent and keep it too." Well, I know that now, but there's something I don't know, and that is, where all this great pleasure is in being a boy.

When I was five years old, and had just begun to enjoy something, I must be bundled off to school, had to sit on a high bench and no cricket; had to say A till everything I looked upon, even my mother's face, seemed one big A; and, to crown the whole I was a dunce, for it took me three weeks to get on to B, and a good deal longer learning to C through the alphabet.

And when I was older, I had the satisfaction of being called a "great awkward boy," even by mother, and when I would try to do my very best, I was invariably laughed at. If, in coming in the room, I happened to upset half a dozen chairs, a titter was raised, "oh! he's a boy!" considered sufficient apology. If I played with the baby I was sure to make it cry, and the nurse would look all round to see if I had pinched it; boys, she said, was always full of such tricks.

Wo be to the boy where there is a house full of girls: why! I have known my sisters to play all sorts of tricks, and John, that's I, invariably got the blame. And then it was, "John do get me a pail of water; John, you are stronger than Mary, put up the clothes-line; John you're a great boy and must learn to work, just go down in the celler and split the wood; John run up to the garret and bring down a squash or two; John run out to the wood shed and get me some kindlings," and, on damp days, the girls invariably had a jubilee, and poor John was a slave.

The fact is, I don't believe but what it would do the girls good, if they learned to go out in wet weather as well as the boys. But they're always crying out, "thin shoes," and "wet feet," and if I ask them why they don't wear thick shoes as I do, they only laugh at me and answer, that such clumsy things are well enough for a boy.

I often tell them no wonder, they get cold with nothing but a piece of lace over their arms. It seems so funny, too, call boys *hardier* than girls. Why! If I dressed so—thin socks, thin slippers, bare arms and bare necks, I shouldn't live a month. Hardy! they're the hardiest mortals alive, for they *do* stand such treatment some way, though they're mighty delicate and seem to be proud of it; in fact, I think a good many of them had rathed have a fashionable consumption than a vulgar, good constitution.

I wonder how long a boy is a boy? There's my sister Louisa came home from boarding-school "finished," as they call it, at sixteen, while I've got to study three years longer to know as much as she does—that is, provided she's got her education, and I'm past eighteen. Louisa is going to be married next week, and who pretends to call her a girl? Nobody. "Miss Louisa Sands—that *young lady* " of *her*, and it's "my dear boy" by mother, and "we must overlook the freaks of a *boy*" by father—and that's the way they talk to and of me—*me*, John Sands, that's next the head of the family.

Sisters can do anything they please, even to wearing false hair and other false fixings, and nobody says a word; but the first time I put on a dickey it was almost as much as my life was worth to meet with the family. I thought I could bear it like a hero, but the "oh's and "ah's," the pulling the pints up over my cheeks, the mock salutation to *Mr.* Sands, the derisive laughter was more than I was prepared for, and generally ran from the house, while all the girls shouted after me, "take good care of that new dickey."

I brought home a nice razor-box, the day I was eighteen, and for safe keeping, hid it in the garret between the rafters. Vain precaution! When I got home, box, brushes, straps, powder, and razor, were all paraded upon my table, and a little scrap of paper, pinned to the wall, on which was written, "Johnny dear, be careful; little boys should not play with edge tools;" and all my sisters could sing that day, was, "a frog he would a wooing go."

Never was I so angry in my life, but I bore it like a philosopher, only it did try me, when of mornings, I fondly thought myself unobserved, to hear a giggling outside the door, and my little six year old sister lisp, instigated by older and more wicked spirits, "Johnny, here's pussy wants to be shaved."

And so it is in everything; it seems strange that men who press to so much dignity after they are twenty-one, should have to submit to so much indignity up to the borders. It's curious, and it puzzles me; it's a fact in metaphysics, that I can't account for, and I never shall. It's martyrdom, and you won't catch me after *I'm* twenty-one, singing "I would I were a boy again!"—*Olive Branch.*

An Editor Blest.

The New Albany Daily Ledger of the 3d inst., announces the marriage of L. G. Mathews, one of the editors of that paper, to Miss Charlotte A. Clark, late of Bedford. We are pleased, though sorrowful, to be again called upon to chronicle the departure of another member of the editorial fraternity from the bonds of bachelordom. Brown has gone, and Jones, and Torbet and Sproule, and now Mathews, and soon will Turman also be gone; we alas, are destined, we fear, to be the "last of the Mohicans." Such is the inscrutable decree of fate. To bemoan is useless. We bow submissively, but sadly, to its mandate.

We extend to the "departed Brother" and his beautiful and amiable bride, our best wishes, for a long and happy life.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

And here's our ☞ on it. We hope Bro. McLane, of the Journal, will follow suit, hearts trumps—or in other words, take up *his cross* and tag after Mathew!

But why newspaperdom should conspire to ruin our prospects for matrimony we cannot comprehend. A few months ago we were published all over Indiana and adjoining States as a married man. Our sufferings since have been intolerable. Not a Miss would entertain our "*distresses*" for fear of figuring in the papers. And now, just as the recollection of that publication is passing from the minds of the dear women, along comes the Journal announcing the marriage of several editors and that "soon will Turman also be gone!" A lass! we are alomst *gone*—yes, we *are* gone—worse, we are a *gone-er!* That announcement finishes us. What pretty girl will now look lovingly upon us, when it is newspaperly proclaimed throughout the land that we are going! gone! done for! married or are about to be! Oh, dear! Surely AN EDITOR CURST ARE WE!—*Covington Friend.*

George Law.

This distinguished American merchant and ship owner, whose name, in connection with the *Crescent City* difficulty, has become notorious all over the country, and who is now one of the most wealthy capitalists in New York, was formerly a journeyman stone mason, and has made his immense fortune solely by the exertion of his own abilities. He got his first start in the way of wealth by building a section of the high bridge over Harlem river, a job which he contracted for, and out of which he made forty thousand dollars. He is now the President of the Dry Dock Bank in New York, is the principal owner of the line of steamers between that city and Havana, and is, likewise, largely interested in those plying on the Pacific side, between Chagres and Panama and San Francisco. His personal appearance is thus described in the Boston *Herald:*

"His personal appearance is not prepossessing. He is six feet in hight, with shaggy black hair, flying in all directions, a tremendous pair of whiskers, and a face in which can be seen, as in a mirror, the prominent elements in his character—determination, perseverence, fixedness of purpose—we might almost say, obstinacy. This was shown in the action he took relative to the *Crescent City* affair."

Bank Notes.

Relative to the circulation of the Notes of Foreign Banks, the Columbus State Journal says:

"Efforts are being made to foist into circulation along with what is good, the notes of some Banks of doubtful character, or whose condition is unknown here, and some of no character at all. For instance, notes purporting to be of Banks (a host of them) located in Washington City, and which really have no existence, have been brought here lately. That currency is wholly worthless."

In the State of Indiana and Illinois Banks are increasing rapidly under the Free Banking Law of those States, so much so that they are calculated to produce much mischief. The enlargement of the currency, like that of business generally, should be of a fixed or permanent character.—*Cin. Price Current.*

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The following statement shows the earnings on the finished portion of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, during the month just passed:

Receipts for freight	$8,336 22
Receipts for passengers	4,001 92
Total	$12,338 14

This is a handsome exibit. Yesterday the road was opened to Milton, 63 miles, and in another month it will be extended to Janesville, 71 miles from Milwaukee. The survey of the route between that point and the Mississippi is in rapid progress, and will soon be completed.—*Mil. Sentinel.*

☞The most popular drayman in Chicago is an Irishman, a regular graduated physician, who took that means to live independantly rather than follow his profession and starve respectably.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1852.

Public Documents.

Our thanks are due to Hon. Stephen Adams, United States Senator from Mississippi, for public documents.

Extensive Advertising.

That the business of advertising extensively, as it is now conducted, is not in a pecuniary sense advantageous to the owner of goods who wishes to dispose of them, and avails himself of this medium to make it known, is indeed a reflection upon the shrewdness of the business world, which results in other respects will not justify. The writer does not doubt that the business of advertising in this country (and particularly in New England and the Middle States,) has nearly, if not quite doubled in the last ten years. The reason is obvious. Those who have done it have found their account in so doing. It has yielded an additional profit, by widening the circle of customers and thus enabling them to run off a larger quantity of goods in a given time. This point is worthy of a moment's consideration. A merchant may say, I have a fresh lot of goods—my run of custom is established—I shall certainly sell them—why should I advertise? There *are* some who reason thus. But they stand as certainly in their own light as though they kept their stores open but half the business hours. True, their old customers may continue to trade with them; but, every new customer that is drawn in by the advertisement issued, assists to dispose of the stock in so much less time than before—so that, if by availing themselves of the advertising medium, they sell their stock in half or three-fourths the time they otherwise would, the additional profit is increased on the increased sale in a much larger ratio. The sale of the first half was attended with certain necessary expenses of rents, clerks, &c.; but the portion sold in addition had to bear but a small per centage of the necessary expenses of the store. The rents, the clerks, the incidentals were nearly the same as formerly, but the goods were sold in half the time, and the profits thus increased.

"A Rebuff to the Flybusters (not Fillibusters) from a Quarter which they will Feel."

This is the title of an article in the St. Louis Democrat, making extracts from the Charleston Mercury, &c. We do not refer to it for the purpose of controverting any position assumed, but merely to inquire of the editor his authority for asserting that the word is "*flybuster*," and not "*fillibuster*." We cannot find in any dictionary the word "*flybuster*." Boyer in his French dictionary has the word "*flibustier*"—Freebooter, buccaneer.

"*Fillibuster*," in the Spanish, is a "Name given to Freebooters or Buccaneers who plundered America in the seventeenth century."

The depredations of the fillibusters were confined in the main to the territories of Spanish America. They were called by the English, "*Buccaneers.*" These buccaneers were principally French and English, who first settled St. Domingo and Hispaniola. Their business was to fish and hunt wild cattle and hogs. They afterwards extended their unlawful freebooting and robbery into Cuba and Spanish America; and by the Spaniards were called "Fillibusters," by the French "Flibustiers," and by the English "Buccaneers."

The editor, in attempting to display his learning, has exposed his ignorance. He takes the French word and gives it the wrong orthography, and chides others who have selected the Spanish as the best, because it was the first and original name given to those freebooters. The French word is a mere corruption of the Spanish.

Public Offices.

For some years past this State has paid several hundred dollars a year for office rent, for the offices of the Secretary and Auditor of State. We hope our legislature at its approaching session, will make provision for the erection of a suitable edifice, on the Governor's circle, for the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Clerk of the Supreme Court. A consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court might be added. To provide the means, in part, for the erection of such a building, we would suggest the propriety of selling the lot now occupied by the State Treasury buildings, and the half square immediately north of the State House. We have no doubt if such a project was adopted by the State, that Congress would appropriate, at least, an equal sum to provide a room for the District and Circuit Court of the United States, and an office for their Clerk. A room might also be provided for the city Post Office. By proper exertions this might be accomplished, and an edifice erected that would be an ornament to our city, and afford handsome and safe offices for our State officers, and give accommodations for the United States Court and city Post Office free of rent. The old rickety building now standing on the circle is an eye-sore to every man of taste. It is not worth repairing, and ought to be removed as a nuisance; at any rate we hope our Legislature will think of this suggestion, and give it such consideration as its importance deserves.

State Board of Agriculture---Specimens of Fruits, &c.

The President of the State Board of Agriculture requests, the Delegates from County Societies to the approaching meeting of the State Board, to bring with them, for examination and comparison, such specimens of fruits and vegetables as they may deem worthy of public notice.

The State Board will commence its session, in the Supreme Court Room, on Thursday, the 6th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M.

Something New.

A gentleman left Louisville on last Saturday morning, reached Indianapolis half after eleven, remained in our city an hour, and then proceeded to Lafayette, and reached there in time to transact some business. Remained there over the Sabbath, and was back in Indianapolis by 10 o'clock Monday morning. So much for Railroads.

Post Office Operations in Indiana.

A new Post Office has been established at Parkeville, Parke county, Wm. Edgeman, Postmaster. The Post Office at Hampton, Hendricks county, has been discontinued, and the name of the Post Office at Goddard, Rush county has been changed to Swinehart.

☞A grand Whig "*Sorry*" and supper came off at Williamsport, Warren county, Indiana, on the seventh inst., in honor of Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

"Faithful among the faithless."

Col. James R. M. Bryant, we see, stood first on the list of mourners. It was a sorry occasion.

Massachusetts.

The recent Congressional elections have resulted in the election of nine Whigs, one Democrat, and one Freesoiler. There were three vacancies in the present Congress, which were filled by the election of three Whigs.

☞At the late election there were 8033 votes polled in San Francisco, California, and 5033 in Sacramento city. Three thousand more than were polled in the city of New York in 1800.

Freesoilers Nowhere!

By an understanding between the Whigs and Democrats of the Senate, Messrs. Hale, Sumner, and Chase, Freesoilers, have been excluded from the committees.

☞The editors at Lafayette have had a street fight. The Journal man made the attack, and the Courier man retracted.

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

☞The Crawfordsville Locomotive is enlarged and improved. It is now a handsome and spicy little journal. We wish it success.

Bear Hunting in California.

A Californian gives the following thrilling account of a bear hunt on the Upper Yuba:

After dinner they mustered double barrelled guns and rifles to the number of fourteen shots, and started for the chapparal. Upon reaching it, the men very imprudently scattered, some venturing into see if they could start her, while others climbed trees to be in a place of safety, and to get a view of the ground. Among those who took a tree was Charles H. Packard, who had gone a short distance into the brush and, as he had no gun, placed himself in a sapling about six inches through. The tree forked about six feet from the ground, and Packard went up one of the branches, a distance of about twelve feet from the ground, and in reply to one of his companions, said he considered himself safe.

At this moment he cried out, "here's the bear within a rod of me" but hardly got the words out of his mouth before she made towards him furiously, jumped at and caught the tree a few feet below him, and with her tremendous weight split it at the fork, carying man and tree both with her to the ground. He fell upon his back, the bear seized him by the left side of the head, and face, tore his left ear completely from his head, laying bare the scull. She then seized him by the other side of the face, cutting a deep gash in the upper lip, and tearing the flesh from the right corner of the mouth to near the large artery in the neck; then by the left fore arm, laying bare the tendons, breaking some of them and biting his right hand through.

She then left the upper part of the body and made an effort seemingly to tear open his bowels, as she left some fifteen severe wounds on his body, but none of them so deep as to enter the caivty, and finished her horrible work by taking out about two pounds of flesh from his right thigh. By this time Packard was so nearly exhausted that he lay as if dead and the bear left him. Some of the company were within twenty steps of the wounded man, but were unable to render him any assistance. They saw the bear break down the tree, heard his cries for help, but after he struck the ground they could see neither bear nor man, so thick was the chapparel around them.

Mr. Packard was carried to the house, and notwithstanding he is so terribly mutilated is in a fair way to recover. He said this morning that he thought he would be up in a few weeks. This bear is said to be one of the largest kind, and in consequence of being wounded had become furious. She has not been captured.

California.

More accurate intelligence from this State reduces the democratic majority from the first erroneous telegraphic statement of it to *five thousand*, and estimates the whole vote at seventy thousand. In the legislature the democrats have twenty senators out of twenty-seven, and about two-thirds of the members of assembly. The whole democratic State ticket is elected. Messrs. McDougal and Latham are chosen members of Congress.

The Sacramento Journal has the following remarks on the result.

"For the first time since the foundation of the State, California was called upon to take part in the selection of a President. Nobly has she acted—proudly has she sustained the men and measures by which she was rescured from the hands of a tyrannical and oppressive power and placed among the States that form our glorious confederacy. Containing a population unequalled for intelligence, energy, and enterprise by any portion of the world, California could not and would not cast her first vote against the enlightened and progressive policy of the democratic party of the United States. The stand in favor of democracy has been taken upon that calm reflection which convinces the judgment, and which assures us that, as the first Presidential vote of the Eureka State has been cast, so will it at every succeeding election be given to the party of progress and republican equality."—*Washington Union.*

The Pocket and the Senator.

We clip from the Evansville Weekly Times the following in relation to the senatoral election:

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We copy the following from a long article in the "Indiana State Sentinel," headed "United States Senator." The interests of the south western portion of Indiana have, in every *Executive* and *Legislative* appointment been heretofore overlooked. We have heretofore published an article on the subject, in which the claims of Judge Lockhart were presented. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that either Judge Law or Mr. Owen would be perfectly acceptable to the democracy of this district. The former done "yeoman service" in the late presidential contest, and to his talents and industry, combined with those of General Lane and Judge Lockhart, (these gentlemen canvassed every county,) are we indebted for the gratifying result of 2,428 majority for Pierce and King, in the first Congressional district—making us the *Banner District of Indiana.* We are glad that the claims of some of our most talented men and sterling democrats find favor in other sections of the State, and we trust and hope that the delegation from the Pocket district, in the next Legislature, will urge the claims of these gentlemen on their brethren from other portions of the State. If elected they would do credit to the State and nation.

Franklin College.

This institution is now in a flourishing condition. It has been endowed with a permanent fund of $50,000, and an additional fund of $10,000 for incidental expenses. A large number of students are in attendance—we are informed that they are yet coming in; Dr. Baily has arrived and has taken charge of the Institution as President, and from appearances every thing moves smoothly onward. We feel confident that the Institution will prosper. No fears will be entertained in reference to the sending of students to this institution from a distance—the locality is healthy—our citizens are industrious, temperate, and persevering. The facilities to and from this institution are superior to any other in the State; boarding can be obtained on reasonable terms—every thing that could be offered to induce young men to obtain an education is offered at this institution. We should like to see more of our citizens sending their sons to this institution than there is at present.—*Franklin Jeffersonian.*

The Presidential Vote in the Large States.

The seven States that cast the largest vote at the late Presidential election, were as follows:

New York	522,480
Pennsylvania	388,137
Ohio	353,568
Indiana	182,220
Illinois	155,057
Virginia	129,543
Massachusetts	127,010
	1,858,117

As the total vote of the Union is less than three millions, it will be seen that the States named above gave nearly three-fifths of the whole. They are entitled to 137 votes in the electoral college of the Union, which consists of 296 votes.

Division of Oregon Territory.

We perceive that General Lane has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, in Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, relating to a division of Oregon into two Territories. All south of the Columbia line, to form a new Territory, to be called Columbia.

This is an important movement, and will go far to strengthen the power of our Government on the Pacific coast. We hope Congress will favor the views of the Representative from that Territory. No one can know better than General Lane the value of such a division for the early settlement and national strength of that country. That there should be four States bordering on the Pacific, instead of two, was our opinion and wish from the first, as a matter of national importance, as well as calculated to benefit the Pacific country itself.—*Ohio Statesman.*

New Banks.

The new Free Banking Law has created a host of banks throughout the State. In addition to the Prairie city Bank, which has gone into operation here, there are two or three contemplated to be shortly established. The Trader's Bank with a capital of $100,000, and the Merchant's Bank with a capital of $50,000, the last the sole property of a private individual, Mr. Sandford of New York city.

We learn from the *Express* that there is another bank in *embryo* for this place hailing from Utica. Editors can rarely get bank accommodations, so it immaterial to us how many are established.—*Terre Haute Jour.*

The Vote for Hale---Official.

As the official returns from all the Free States, with the exception of California, have now been received, we are enabled to give the correct Abolition vote of the North. It amounts to 155,498. In 1848 the same party polled 291,373 votes for its Presidential candidate, showing a falling off of nearly one-half in four years. The Abolition agitation is rapidly dying out in this country, and the probability is that it will soon be among the things that have been. The great mass of its supporters are in the three States of Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York, in which it polled, respectively, 31,782, 28,023, and 25,433 votes. Gen. Pierce has received at least 50,000 more votes, for the Presidential office, than all his competitors put together.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞Fare between New York and Philadelphia has been reduced to $2. The cheap route will be by steamboat to South Amboy, thence by railroad to Bordentown, and the remainder by steamboat.