

12^o The Democracy of the 8th congressional district stand firm in their support and approval of Judge DOUGLAS' Nebraska bill, notwithstanding the "cords" of lying letters sent off to Washington city by whigs, freesoilers, and abolitionists.—Every Democratic paper in the district sustains the bill, and every attempt made by the furious, rabid, and bigoted enemies of democratic principles to get up anti-Nebraska demonstrations, has proved a fruitless and miserable failure. Let not our representatives be deceived by the cries of the *crocodiles*.

12^o The whig papers are publishing the speech of Hon. DANIEL MACE in opposition to Nebraska. They are wonderfully pleased with every democrat who opposes the bill, and no doubt look forward to a rise in whig stock and a few accessions to their ranks. In our humble opinion, whig praise and sympathy is like the *sinon* of the desert, blasting and withering everything it touches.

12^o Next week the cars on the N. A. & S. Railroad, will commence running to Greencastle, connecting with trains for Indianapolis and Terre Haute, giving our citizens an opportunity of visiting either of the above places and returning the same day. We can now reach our capital by this new route with greater facility than by the way of Lafayette, it being some 28 miles nearer and 85 cents cheaper.

12^o Mr. J. P. CAMPBELL, one of our heaviest and most enterprising merchants, returned from the east on Tuesday evening last, having completed his spring and summer purchases, which may be look for daily. He will please accept our thanks for a late copy of the London Times.

12^o We acknowledge the receipt of a bountiful and choice selection of cigars. Such of our readers who are in the habit of luxuriating in the *weed*, and who are all doubtless capable of appreciating the flavor of a Havana, Regalia, or Principe, will please drop in at T. D. Brown's Drug Store, where they will find, fresh from the Attilies, an article superior to anything here-tofore brought to our town.

12^o Mr. LINCOLN will please except our thanks for a box of fine steel pens. Those wishing a good article can be accommodated by calling on him.

12^o The following papers in this State, heretofore favorable to a prohibitory law, have recently announced their opposition to the system of operations of the Maine Law leaders:

Democrat, Goslen; Sentinel, Indianapolis; People's Friend, Covington; Banner, Bluffton; Pioneer, Lebanon; Register, Lawrenceburg.

12^o The Delphi Journal says a large number of citizens of that vicinity are preparing to emigrate to Minnesota in the spring.

GRAIN ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Chicago Journal says, there are over 1,000,000 bushels grain chiefly wheat and corn, stored at different towns along the lake for Eastern shipment.

12^o The Shelbyville Volunteer speaking in reference to the policy of connecting the temperance question with politics says:

"It will be vain to force many good men and true to surrender every political predilection and unite with those who may be hostile to their principles to carry one object, and to be defeated in the legislature on every other."

THE CHINCHA ISLAND DIFFICULTY.—A Washington telegraph dispatch says that a Cabinet meeting was held in relation to the outrages committed on Capt. McCrery at the Chincha islands, the result of which has been the drawing up of a despatch by Mr. Marcy, directing Mr. Clay to inform the government of Peru that, unless full indemnity is given for past outrages, the Pacific squadron will immediately proceed to Peru and enforce satisfaction.

12^o Mr. Lowell Lincoln, Teacher of Penmanship, is now giving lessons in this place.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE WEST.—The Chicago Tribune, speaking of the development of those elements of prosperity possessed by the "Great West," says:

The West is still in its infancy. It has not yet passed out of its teens; Nineteen years ago, there were less than five thousand white inhabitants in all the vast region of beautiful country lying between Lake Michigan and the Pacific Ocean! Now the number is between one and two millions!

Twelve years ago Chicago contained a population of 5,000. Now it has over 60,000!

Twelve years ago, eight to twelve days passage between Chicago and New York was considered quick time in the most favorable season. Now two days is the average; and it is to be soon reduced to but three hours more than one day!

Six years ago, Chicago had not a single foot of railroad completed, and only one in contemplation. Now it has 482 miles completed in the limits of the State alone, and over 2,000 in process of construction!

Fifteen years ago, the people of Chicago bought a large part of their breadstuffs and provisions from the State of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Now there is exported from this city, each year, 5,000,000 bushels of grain and 120,000 barrels of beef and pork.

From the London Times.

ENGLAND AT WAR.

In the fortieth year of the longest peace recorded in the history of Europe, England is once more called on to arm in defence of her right, her interest, and her honor. At a time when men were beginning to believe that civilization and commerce had put an end to war, the pride, the rapacity, and the lust of conquest of an ambitious despot threaten the world with that greatest of calamities. We are on the eve of a war, the consequences or end of which no human foresight or wisdom can calculate. That

war with Russia is now popular, but we must not, in our enthusiasm, forget that war has its horrors and miseries, and that it demands great sacrifices. The nation is, we believe, deliberately prepared to make efforts worthy of its fame, its honor, and its ancient prowess. It will expect, however, that its resources shall not be trifled away on a little war. England cannot afford to arm for the achievement of petty results, and she will not consent to waste her blood and treasure without attaining the object for which she goes to war—namely, security for future peace. Having drawn the sword, she cannot sheath it until she has inflicted deserved punishment on the Power which has forced her to the combat. Nothing will be done unless the Emperor of Russia be driven back, beaten and humiliated, and so crippled that neither he nor his successors shall be able again to menace the liberties of Europe. He must be attacked on every vulnerable point, he must be left without a war-ship or an arsenal, and the provinces which have been added by fraud or force to the dominions of the Russian Emperor during the last century must be restored to their independence. No peace ought to be concluded until Poland is raised up in her integrity, the Crimea returned to Turkey, and Finland to Sweden.

On the Asiatic side the gallant Schamyl is entitled to the sovereignty of Georgia and Circassia. In addition, the disturber of the peace must be made to pay the cost of the war he has provoked. For objects short of these we ought not to fight, and until they are attained we should not be content. Now that we are forced to grapple with the bear, we must not let him loose until he is effectually muzzled.

DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD.—The recent rains and floods have done great damage to the New Albany and Salem Railroad, at various points along the line.

The bridge over Jack's Defeat, which gave way several days since, precipitating the locomotive Salem and tender, which were on at the time, into the stream below, will be temporarily trussed so as to admit of the passage of the cars in a day or two. The locomotive and tender have both been taken from the creek, but slightly damaged.

At the deep rock cut beyond Bloomington the banks have given way, and the track is covered to the depth of several feet with earth and heavy rock. Also at a deep cut this side of Harrodsburg, the embankments have taken a "slide" covering the track to the distance of about three hundred yards with earth and trees. At two other "cuts" beyond and one this side of Bedford, the banks have likewise caved in on the track, rendering the passage of trains over the road impossible.

The company are busy repairing the damage, and have a large and efficient force at work at every point where their labors are needed. It is probable that by the middle or the last of the week, the trains will again be enabled to pass over the entire length of the road to Gosport.

THE GARDNER FRAUD.—The Union states that the President is determined to prosecute every person connected with the Gardner fraud, and adds:

The guilty who may be within reach of the law may rest assured that they will be dragged into the light of day. No position shall shield them, no past services rescue them, and no corrupt influences can be invoked to shield them from the fate they have merited. When men coolly plot the dishonor of their country, they, in advance, with all regard for their favor and all claims upon their mercy. They are, in their own minds, condemned, and the Executive only inflicts the sentence which they have pronounced upon themselves.

ANTI-NEBRASKA FIZZLE.—The State Convention of those opposed to the introduction and toleration of Slavery in the new Territory of Nebraska assembled at Masonic Hall yesterday morning. About fifty persons were present—not so many as ought to attend an ordinary town meeting. The Convention was called by the Executive Committee of the Abolition party, and notice had been given for several weeks—and the result has proved a grand fizzle. Julian and Vaille were the controlling spirits of the Convention.

CHANCE OF GETTING MARRIED.—Fanny Fern says she is ready to jump at the first offer of marriage and presents her qualifications as follows:

"I have very black eyes and hair, and am very *pelt*. I'm as sensitive as the Mimosa, spirited as an eagle, and as untameable as a chain of lightning. Can make a padding or write a newspaper squib, cut a caper, or crowd more happiness or misery into ten minutes, than any other Fanny that was ever christened."

Fanny has been twice married, and only recently *un*-married. So if any enterprising old bachelor editor has a fancy for pressed "Fern Leaves," here's a fine opening.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

YOUNG MEN FOR NEBRASKA.—We learn from the Chicago Tribune, that Capt. Gibbs, for fifteen years a pioneer in Nebraska, well acquainted with all the Indian tribes, and their country, and speaks their language well, has arrived recently in Chicago, for the purpose of raising a company of young men, to go to Nebraska, by the 1st of April, and found a colony, lay claims, and ultimately make themselves wealthy. This is a glorious enterprise, and the Captain is succeeding well, having in a few days, received about one hundred names, as volunteers for the trip. Now there is a chance for any of our young men, who are afloat, and wish to improve their health, and make a speculation. The trip will take from three to five months.

The Captain's head quarters will be at Chicago, until he starts on the expedition.

[From the State Sentinel.]

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Temperance is moral, not a political question; and like religion, should never be contaminated by a union with the affairs of State. But the advocates of a prohibitory law assert that as legislation is necessary, it must partake more or less, of a political issue. This, to some extent is true. We have thousands of good and honest citizens, who are ready to make this question the absorbing and controlling issue. This class is composed of whigs, democrats and freesoilers.

On this subject, personally, we have no feeling. We desire that the will of the majority may be fairly carried into practical effect. If a majority of the voters of Indiana are in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, such an enactment should be made.—We hold that the people are the legitimate and exclusive judges of this question, and that a majority should govern. But how are we to know where that majority is? This question we will endeavor to answer, and point out the only method.

If there were no other issues before the people than the simple question of Temperance and prohibition, it might be determined in the election of Senators and Representatives; but, until that time arrives, the question cannot be solved by the election where candidates are nominated by the respective political parties. Temperance is now a third question thrown in, and to some extent distracts both political parties.

Occasionally a voter may be found, who is ready to sacrifice his old party predilections, and vote for a political opponent on the Temperance question; but such instances are rare. A Senator in Congress is to be elected by the next General Assembly. Will an abolitionist or a whig vote for a democrat for that high office?

HOUSE.—Mr. Appleton asked leave to present the remonstrance of the New England clergymen against the Nebraska bill. A resolution introduced to remedy the confusion at present existing in the appointment of cadets caused by the new Congressional districts of the several States, was passed.

SENATE.—Mr. Everett presented the memorial of the New England clergymen against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Douglas called for its reading. He said it was not respectful to the Senate, and he desired to say a word upon it. He then in very strong language condemned the statements of the memorialists, pronouncing them atrocious slanders.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 14.

The U. S. Steamer Princeton has received sailing orders and is now laying off the battery with her supplies on board, ready to sail at a moments warning.

Her destination is supposed to be Cadiz to carry out the result of the deliberation of the Black Warrior affair. A despatch from Washington in the Times states that a powerful influence was yesterday brought to bear upon the President to induce him not to recommend a suspension of the neutrality laws in relation to Spain. Majority in the Cabinet was decided for it. Mr. Delano arrived at Washington, from Havana with additional despatches in relation to the Black Warrior and the Cabinet is said to stand thus: Marcy, Cushing, Davis, and Campbell for decisive measures against Spain. Guthrie and McClellan doubting.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 10.

The bills making Dubuque and Keokuk in Iowa, ports of delivery passed.

The coroner's jury, in the case of the late Dr. Gardiner, have just brought in their verdict, that the deceased came to his death by means of strichine and brachine, administered by himself. The analysis of the stomach shows a large quantity of strichine, all of which facts place the cause of his death beyond a doubt.

The House, this morning, passed a resolution unanimously, requesting the President to communicate any information he may have received touching the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior at Havana.

The Peruvian Minister has notified our Government that the damages will be paid, growing out of the outrages at the Chincha Island committed on the officers of the ship Defiance.

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BOSTON, March 14.

Much exultation exists among