

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,  
ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.  
For Lieut. Governor,  
JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.  
For Secretary of State,  
DANIEL McCLEURE, of Morgan.  
For Auditor of State,  
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.  
For Treasurer of State,  
AQUILA JONES, of Bartholomew.  
For Attorney General,  
JOE E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.  
For Clerk of Supreme Court,  
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.  
Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,  
GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—LIST OF LETTERS, SHERIFF'S SALE, SURVEYORS NOTICE'S, D. C. LARUE, and others; Moses Hemminger; P. Shirley, and others.

## The Bank Question.

We had purposed in our mind to give our views on the Bank question, and the disastrous effects of making it a test of Democracy &c., but finding an article in the *State Sentinel* which embodies substantially our views on that subject, we adopted it and give it to our readers as a leader.

The Democracy of Indiana and their Position in Reference to Banks. The *Sentinel* and its Views on the Subject of Banks.

A question seems to have arisen in the Democratic ranks as to what is the true and proper position of the Democratic party in reference to the subject of banks and banking. A question of such importance and magnitude is not easily answered in such manner as to be satisfactory to all classes of the community. The State Convention, on the 8th of January, at a late hour of its proceedings, adopted without discussion, a resolution offered by Judge Lowry, of Elkhart, declaring that the Democracy of Indiana, as represented in that Convention, were opposed to banking and all other chartered monopolies, and disclaiming all responsibility for the passage of the new State Bank bill. This resolution was introduced as the individual feeling and opinion of its author, and late in the evening, it passed, without investigation, discussion or much consideration. It was certainly untrue in some of its parts and declarations. The Democratic party could not truthfully disclaim "all" responsibility for its passage, if, as a party, it held itself responsible for the individual opinions and votes of its members. Some few Democrats supported and voted for the Bank charter, and they, no doubt, thought they had a right to do so, without violating any of the cardinal principles of the Democratic creed. A man's opinion upon banks has never been a test of his democracy, and we hope never will be made one. We have known the most orthodox democrats to differ as to the policy and expediency of establishing banks; and we have ever thought that all such questions should be determined as business matters should be, by the condition of the times, and the necessities of trade and commerce. The present State Bank charter was passed by men of all political parties, without reference even to party lines. The charter of the old State Bank was about to expire, and it became a question whether another one should be chartered. The circulating medium of the country was too small for the business of the people, and if the State Bank was to be crushed out, at least four millions of our own state currency must have been withdrawn from the already limited supply.

Since the days of the difficulties of the Democracy with the old Bank of the United States, it has been a principle of the Democracy to look upon all banks with suspicion, and to place such restraints upon them as to prevent them from exercising a political influence in Government. It was the attempts of the managers of the old United States Bank to control the political action and policy of the United States Government that aroused the patriotic indignation of General Jackson in opposition to that institution. The people were invoked to protect their political privileges from the grasp of a monster money-king, and they with alacrity joined the standard of Jackson, in crushing the enemy of their liberties. It has never been truthfully urged that Gen. Jackson, or even the Democracy of the nation, or hardly of any State, are totally opposed to all banks under all circumstances.

It has been well remarked that even Gen. Jackson gave intimations in his message to Congress, that there could be such a bank organized as he would approve, and he gave the most unequivocal evidence that he had great confidence in the State Bank system, by making State Banks the depositories of the public treasure, after he removed the deposits from the old Bank of the United States.

Thus it seems that the Democracy, as a party, have never been unconditionally opposed to all banks. They always declared their hostility to the dangerous political

power of banks, and have ever striven to place such checks and restraints upon them as would make safe the rights of the people, and as would give the best security for the safety of their issues, and the prevention of frauds upon the public. In short, the Democracy have always been more or less divided upon this question, so much so that they were, even among themselves, designated as "hards" and "softs." These facts are the late history of the times, and require only to be mentioned to be remembered by all candid political men.

This is, therefore, in our opinion, the real position of the Democracy in reference to Banks. The circumstances of the case control their opinions and actions—in some instances and for some reasons they are opposed to Banks, and particularly dangerous political form of "wrongly constituted Banks." In other instances, and for other reasons, they are frequently in favor of Banks. The question of "Banks," or "no Banks" is not, nor never was settled, either pro or con by the democratic party. They have frequently been divided in their bank views, and prominent members of the party, in our State Legislation have taken different sides of the question.

The views of the State *Sentinel* on the subject of Banks, are these: We believe the subject of Banks and of currency is not a legitimate political principle, but a distinct, outside, irrelevant question, not included in the regular Democratic creed.—It is like any other question which materially affects the business interests of the public. It stands in the same relation to politics, that railroad charters and all other corporate institutions do. It connects itself with the business operations of the community and must be regulated by the wants and condition of trade and commerce. It is an extraneous issue, with which the Democracy have nothing positively to do, and which we hope they will not suffer themselves to be divided upon.

The general resolutions and declaration of principles as laid down by the 8th of January Convention are strong enough, broad enough, and smooth enough for any true Democrat to stand upon as a safe platform, without the introduction of any other plank. The mere abstract idea expressed in Judge Lowry's resolution is harmless, if properly construed and considered. Why should any Democrat wish to make new and additional issues with which to distract or divide the Democracy?

Indeed any attempt to array prejudice by party drill, against our Banks, either the new State Bank, or those legitimately organized under the General Banking law, is wrong, both as to time and sound policy. The laws creating them have already been passed and under the charter, the sum of two millions of dollars of cash capital, will have been paid in before the next Legislature shall assemble. These stockholders are citizens of Indiana, have a chartered privilege to bank upon their capital, and unless they violate their charter, no civil power can disturb them for twenty years. What then shall we gain by a contest of words, mere words, with them. The Free Banks which now exist are sound, safe and reliable, as far as good securities and prompt payments can make any bank safe and reliable. They have about one and a half millions of capital, and upon it an issue of paper, less probably ten per cent., all of which great moneyed interests the Democratic party have no desire to injure or to drive from the State.

If these Banks abuse their privileges, violate the charter or the law, then lay the hand of legal power upon them, and bring them promptly to their duty.

The great business interests of a thriving, trading, commercial people should never be made subservient to party operations, or to party success. The Democratic party is a great conservative party, taking a general cognizance of all the interests of the people, and should not let any measure of temporary expediency drive it from its great landmarks of reason and justice.

Again we repeat, let us ignore the Bank question as having no legitimate connection with our Democratic platform, as constituting no essential article of our faith, as one belonging to the business department of society, to be regulated carefully to suit the commerce and trade of our people, and keep politics within the bounds of the political circle.

## CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

We notice in the *La Porte Times* of last week, an editorial on the subject of calling a Convention at Plymouth, the last of May, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District. We think the suggestion a good one. The last of May would probably be as suitable a time as could be selected. The farmers could attend at that time with less sacrifice than at a later day.

We have been casting around the District, to see who would likely be aspirants, and, who in our humble judgment, would be the most suitable man, under all the circumstances, to be put in nomination.—We are at no loss for good timber. It might be proper to run a man at one time, and not expedient to run the same individual under other circumstances. Mr. COLFAX will unquestionably be the Know Nothing Candidate. He is sprightly; a good editor; an able correspondent; attentive to the interests of his party, and will receive their entire strength at the polls.

Should this be the case, (and we think it cannot be doubted) it will be necessary for us to select one of our best men; one who has experience and the entire confidence of the party. We have not seen the name of any person suggested, nor heard of any aspirants for the nomination.

We prefer letting older papers lead off in such cases, but as we are on the subject, we will in this instance name the man of our choice, (individually) for the present campaign. We can think of no man, under all the circumstances, who would be more suitable in our opinion, than the Hon. C. W. CATHART, of La Porte County.—He has served several years in the Legislature of our State, and in Congress, and is one of our old settlers; his character is irreproachable, and his talent unquestionable. We generally prefer "Young America," but for the present campaign we prefer a veteran in the cause of Democracy.

We should be much gratified to see him (like Cincinnatus) taken from the plow to serve his country.

Circuit Court is still in session.—The Hon. THOS. STANFIELD not being able to attend, the Hon. — TURNER of South Bend was appointed Judge pro tem. The presumption is, that when Saturday night comes that the cases will not all be disposed of by continuing them.

The Grand Jurors finished up their business (as they thought) in five days, but we understand that they are summoned to appear to-day, again. What's up?

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS.—We understand that the grading &c., on the Rail Road from here to La Porte is completed, the hands paid off and dismissed. As soon as the weather moderates, as many hands as can work to advantage will be put on the Road, and the laying of the track will be pushed forward as speedily as possible.

Tax payers would do well to bear in mind, that from and after the third Monday in March, ten per cent will be added on all unpaid taxes.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers, the interesting correspondence, which will be found in to-days paper, relative to Kansas affairs, which we find in the *State Sentinel*.

We ask our readers to give the Government's reply, a careful reading. We may possibly be blinded by prejudice, but it seems to us, that he advocates the only National ground on that question.

## Arrival of the Persia.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Saturday, Feb. 9.  
The Persia arrived at her dock at 10 o'clock A. M. She left Liverpool on the 25th, and brings London papers of Friday, and telegraphic dispatches of Saturday. The steamer Belgica came near foundering at sea, having sprung a leak about 700 miles off West Lizard, and only the united exertions of the passengers and crew was kept afloat until she reached Southampton, where it was found she had 4 to 6 feet of water in the hold, and one boiler burst out.

The Arago arrived at Southampton at midnight on the 25th.

## PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN SPECULATION.

The chances in favor of a speedy pacific settlement are on the increase. Russia's sincerity is as much doubted as on former occasions, but appearances are all fair and straight forward.

The Czar has ordered his army in the Crimea to cease hostilities, without waiting for a formal armistice, although it is rumored that an armistice is agreed on for France, England and Austria continue in accord, although it is foreseen that grave questions must arise during negotiation.—No place of meeting is yet decided upon.

A dispatch, to-day of undoubted authority, says it will certainly be either at Paris or London; also that Baron Brunow will be the Russian plenipotentiary. It will be February 2nd, at least, before all the preliminary signatures are appended to the agreement to meet.

LATEST.—LONDON, Jan. 26.—The *Daily News* learns, on undoubted authority that the preliminaries of the treaty will be signed probably before Tuesday—certainly before the meeting of parliament. An armistice will be constituted immediately after signing of preliminaries, and negotiations will be commenced immediately.

It further seems that it is the determination of the allied powers to exercise to the fullest extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian proposals, to bring forward additional stipulations for the general interest of Europe.

Dispatches from Berlin state that the peace proposals were strongly supported at St. Petersburg by Holland.

The London *Times* intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the conference which will probably be held at Frankfurt. After preliminaries of peace are signed, Baron Brunow and Count Orloff will appear on the part of Russia.

The Journal des Debats publishes a letter from Berlin, dated 21st. inst., which states that in a cab net council, held that day, at which the King presided, it was decided that Prussia should take no initiative in reference to the participation of Russia in the peace conferences, and should make no concessions susceptible of changing her actual positions. The acceptance of the Austrian proposition has been published officially at St. Petersburg. The announcement states that the chief condition is the neutralization of the Black Sea to be secured by a treaty between Russia and Turkey. Russia being to discuss the other points, it is stated in diplomatic circles, that Austria considers the wording of the positions, entitles Russia to maintain all existing fortresses on the Black Sea; further it is rumored, that the Allies intend to maintain an army of occupation in Turkey until the reforms of Christianity are firmly established. This proposal is extremely

distasteful both to Turkey and Russia, and Austria proposes to maintain her army in the Danubian Principalities so long as the French and English occupy Turkey.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states on the 21st, that the most strenuous efforts are now being made to induce England not to insist on Russia's disarming the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

In diplomatic circles complaints are being made of the inexcusable obstinacy of Sir Hamilton Seymour in this matter, and it may therefore be concluded that he does not consider it advisable that Great Britain should obey the behests of a power which will greatly partake of the profits without having shared all the dangers.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes on Thursday evening, that the Vienna journals confirm the news from St. Petersburg, that orders had been sent to the Crimea to suspend hostilities.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that in all probability Paris will be fixed upon for the Congress, as the Emperor would be so near at hand and Lord Palmerston could attend personally, thus creating confidence in France and England.

France was never better prepared for war, or more determined not to suspend hostilities until the objects of the struggle are fully insured, whilst the utmost accord continues between the cabinets of France and England.

PARIS, Friday.—It is asserted that the French government had proposed London as the seat of Conference, but that the English Cabinet prefer they should be held at Paris, and that Russia has selected Gernow as her Plenipotentiary, having first ascertained the selection on the part of France and England.

The *Times* correspondent writes that private letters from St. Petersburg, dated Jan. 17, state the Czar has decided formally that the Austrian propositions were to be the basis of all further negotiations, and for the present may be considered as the preliminaries of peace among the diplomatic body and the Court. Peace was regarded as inevitable, and unconditional acceptance of the propositions had produced considerable sensation in that capital.

With the exception of the officials, this sudden return to pacific ideas was generally badly received, not only by the old Muscovite party, but also by the mass of the people. The popular fanaticism had been raised to such a pitch after the fall of Sevastopol, that at the present time it is a work of difficulty to make them accept a political arrangement as necessary or desirable for Europe. The public mind was in a state of ferment, and an outbreak would not be surprising.

## General Intelligence from Washington.

New York, Feb. 5.  
The *Herald* Washington correspondent telegraphs, Mr. Banks gave evidence today of a determination to hold a tight reign and preserve order. He seemed perfectly at home, and no doubt will make a popular Speaker.

His Excellency, Col. Parker H. French, Minister from Nicaragua, appeared in the House to-day. In a few days he will present his credentials, and will insist on an immediate recognition. Mr. May is satisfied of the stability of Walker's government, but personal objections to Col. French may prevent his recognition as Minister.

The Government has determined to issue Col. Fremont a patent for his Mariposa grant, but delay is necessary to procure a duplicate survey from California. The original papers have been purloined from the General Land Office.

The *Concise and Enquirer's* correspondent telegraphs that the nomination of Mr. Dallas as Minister to England was confirmed to-day without opposition. The nomination of Judges Catton, of Alabama, and Burrell, of Texas, for Kansas, were also confirmed. Gen. Sherman's nomination was favorably reported upon. The motion to confirm was opposed by Mr. Wilson, and others, and had over. A struggle will be made to discuss it in open session.

Mr. Douglas has written to postpone Territorial business until he comes.

Mr. Greeley telegraphs the *Tribune*: Wm. Collum was chosen Clerk to-day, by the vote of nearly all the Republicans and most of the Southern Americans. The fact that he had fought the Nebraska Bill to the last, and lost his seat in Congress thereby, endeared him to the Anti-Nebraska men. It was deemed wise not to risk the chance of a defeat on Gov. Reader's case, on a question of the comparative regularity of the credentials, which is Whitefield's strong point, but to fight the battle only on the merits, and at the earliest moment. I know Democrats who will sustain Gov. Reader's claim to the seat. I know no Republican who will oppose it.

An Anti-Administration caucus was held at Capitol to-night. John U. Pettit, of Indiana, was the Chairman. Between 30 and 40 members were present, including Republicans and Southern as well as northern members. A large number of office seekers were in (outside) attendance, anxiously inquiring as to the progress of the inside proceedings.

The following are the nominations made: F. S. Evans, of Washington, for Sergeant at Arms; Capt. M. Darling, of N. Y., for Door Keeper; R. Morris, of Pa. for P. M.; O. Follet, editor Ohio *State Journal* for Printer. It is understood that Col. Schouler, of the Cincinnati *Gazette* is associated with this gentleman. J. W. Smith, of Syracuse, and Nathan Sargeant, were his competitors.

Prof. Ribley, who is now in Italy, says, that recently, when in Venice, an American captain and Englishman met at dinner.

"You are an American, sir!" said the Englishman.

"Reckon so, said the captain.

"You have the name of being good warriors, I believe."

"Yes," said the Yankee, "guess we shoot pretty cleverly at times."

"But how is it if you were anxious to make peace with Mexico? That don't look much like spunk."

"Hold on, stranger, you are an Englishman, inquired Yankee.

"Why, yes," said Bull.

"Well," said the Yankee, "I don't know what our folks offered to do with Mexico; but stranger, I'll be darned if we ever offered to make peace with you!"

That was a clincher.—Bull vanquished.

## Arrival of the Northern Light—Later from Nicaragua, California and Oregon.

New York, Feb. 13.  
The steamship Northern Light arrived this morning, with California dates to the 21st of January, about 3.00 passengers, and \$248,000 in treasure, principally consigned as follows: Drexell & Co. \$100,000; Money & Starwood, Boston, \$50,000.

All quiet in Nicaragua. Walker's forces now number about 1,000. President Rivas has issued a decree suspending all official communication with the United States Minister, and recalling P. H. French. The schooner Onkave arrived at San Juan on the 31st from Bluefields, bringing the Mosquito King.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts arrived at San Francisco on the 13th from San Juan. The frigate Independence sailed on the 18th for San Juan. The steamer Oregon, from Panama, arrived on the 12th; the Oregon, from ditto, on the 13th; the Corcoran, from San Juan, on the 19th. The clipper Red Guardet and Flying Eagle from New York, arrived on the 21st.

An extensive coal range had been discovered in Coast Range, nearer Stockton than that in Corral Hollow.

At last accounts from the Legislature, Foote's nomination to the U. S. Senatorship was highly probable.

Capt. Wm. D. M. Howard, of Boston, is dead.

Governor Johnson was inaugurated on the 11th.

The Indians were defeated at Walla Walla, after a conflict which lasted three days. Sixty Indians were killed and about the same number wounded.

Gov. Stevens, of Washington Territory, had arrived at camp with the Oregon volunteers, and avowed the determination to continue the war till every hostile Indian is subdued.

The bark Isabella was on her passage from China to San Francisco, when wrecked. She went ashore on the 9th, 33 miles south of San Francisco. Her cargo was valued at \$100,000. The vessel belonged to Macomb & Co., and was valued at \$25,000. Both are a total loss; insured in New York. The Captain and mate were drowned.

## Further from California and Oregon by the Prometheus.

Another dispatch from New Orleans gives additional particulars of the California news.

The canvas in the Legislature on the U. S. Senator was very exciting. There were several American candidates, but it was thought they would all be dropped for a new man.

The market was without any marked change.

The mines are yielding largely.

Heavy rains have injured the agricultural prospects.

At the Walla Walla battle, several whites were killed and wounded, and many Indians.

The Oregon capitol building at Portland had been fired by an incendiary.

## From Havana.

New York, Feb. 13.  
The steamer Grenada, from New Orleans, via Havana the 8th, arrived at noon. The steamer Empire City arrived at Havana on the 9th.

The Quaker City was to leave on the 9th for New York.

The steamer Philadelphia had not arrived from Apinwall when the Grenada left. The Grenada saw on the 9th the wreck of a ship ashore on the Florida reef, midway between Carisfort and Cape Florida.

## Latest from the Seminole War.

New York, Jan. 31.  
The *Tampa Peninsula* of the 19th inst. contains the following paragraph concerning the Indian war in South Florida.

The news from Fort Myers is very indefinite. Scouting parties have returned without discovering Indians, having accomplished nothing but the destruction of several encampments and all the live stock and Indian property they met with. We understand that the black houses destroyed by the Indians will be rebuilt, as well as several others at important posts. The volunteer companies are organized on the Manatee river, under Captains Gates and Addison.

## Later from Santa Fe.

Sr. Lords, Feb. 11.  
The Salt Lake mail arrived at Independence on Saturday. No news of importance. The party report snow to the depth of three to fifteen feet at Santa Fe.

The Salt Lake outward bound mails were obliged to return on account of their inability to proceed. There was a great amount of suffering in the Territory.

NEW CORRESPONDENTS.—We have been furnished by Mr. Sherwood with the following list of new correspondents. Be on your guard for them:

10's on the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling. Vignette, female and Indian with bow.—Portrait of Washington on left. Male portrait on right.—10 on each upper corner. TEN on each lower corner. Genuine has 10 on upper right and lower left corner, and X on upper left and lower right corner.

20's on Merchant's Bank, Portland, Me. Vignette, man plowing with oxen. Portrait of Harrison on left. Indian with bow and arrow on right not like genuine.

20's Purporting to be on the Mechanic's Bank, Norwich, Connecticut. Vignette, Female, Wheat, &c. Portrait of Washington on right. No such Bank.

The above counterfeits were found upon a man arrested at Terre Haute a few days since.

WHITE BEAR.—California certainly can boast of rare zoological specimens. The Georgetown News says that a white bear with black feet, was caught lately near the head of Pilot Creek Ditch. It is represented as an exceedingly ferocious animal, and would have broken out of its cage had not been prevented by the clubs of the by standers.

17 We cannot account for having forgotten all about Minister Tanner.—Madison Banner.

We will try and make you more familiar with him about the end of October. That you should forget all Kansas is quite natural. Your party did not know Gen. Pierce nor Jimmy Polk, of Duck River, but the Democracy would never let them on your memory, and you much more to learn in the same manner.—Broomfield Democrat

## Interesting Correspondence.—The Kansas Question.

LAWRENCE CITY, K. T., Jan. 21st, 1856.)

To His Excellency,

Governor of Indiana:

SIR:—We have authentic information that an overwhelming force of the citizens of Missouri are organizing upon our border, amply supplied with artillery, for the avowed purpose of invading our Territory; demolishing our towns and butchering our unoffending free State citizens.

We hope to be able to hold out until assistance can reach us. We respectfully request, on behalf of the citizens of Kansas, that such steps may be taken by the people of the States as humanity suggests, to prevent the successful carrying out of so inhuman an outrage. Respectfully,

J. H. LANE,  
Chairman, Ex. Com. K. T.  
C. ROBINSON,  
Governor elect of Kansas.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANA,  
Indianapolis, Feb. 12th, 1856.)

JAMES H. LANE, C. ROBINSON, and GEO. W. DEITZER, LAWRENCE CITY, K. T.

Gentlemen:—Your communication of the 21st of January, addressed to me in an official capacity, and asking that steps may be taken to protect your people from the violence of the citizens of Missouri, is now before me.

If the Legislature was in session, I should lay your communication before them, not with the most remote idea that Indiana would deviate from her well known opinion, upon the principle involved, but one of respect to you as citizens.

I shall certainly not interfere in the domestic institutions of your Territory, nor recommend that our people should take any part therein.

The conduct of the Missourians, as well as those from the free States, who have gone into your Territory, with the view of controlling your elections, and not to become bona fide citizens, is alike reprehensible and liable to the severest censure and punishment.

But the remedies for these evils is properly constitutionally lodged with the legal and sovereign power of the Territory; and if this is not sufficient, it is most wisely left to the action of the Executive of the Nation, and to that of Congress.

Our form of government never contemplated, for a moment, that in the domestic troubles so frequently arising in the different States and Territories of the Union, Sister States in the confederacy should take any part. Whenever this doctrine is assumed and carried out, we shall find ourselves approaching a state of things, that bind us together as one people.

We must live faithfully up to all our compact—not only discharging the duties we owe to our own State or Territory, but those we owe to the national government. And this can be done most effectually by guarding against the slightest encroachment upon the great bond of our Union, which makes us a united people.

In the furtherance of this object, we should act towards every member of the confederacy alike—as each as equal to equal. While we enjoy the right to make our own form of government as to all our domestic institutions, the same right we should freely accord to others.

There is a spirit of Propagandism which seems to be increasing in the South and the North, to which even the law making power of the State or Territory, must be brought into vigorous action to arrest it.

When this fails, the ample power vested by the Constitution in the Executive, and Congress of the nation, must be sought. Should all this prove ineffective, we shall be not only on the verge of anarchy and rebellion, but ready for the worst of all evils—intestine war with all the calamities that must follow the hostile array of neighbor against neighbor, brother against brother, son against sister—war among those of the same race, the same name, the same blood.

As a State, we are surrounded by our sisters in the confederacy, differing in many domestic institutions. In some of them have occurred mobs, riots, and destruction of human life; in others the sanctuary of the elective franchise has been invaded; but the thought has never occurred to any peaceable and law-abiding citizens that the sovereign power in these respective States, in connection with the strong national arm, was insufficient to bring about the observance of law and order.

So long as our people recognize the principle, and fully carry it out, we shall have respect for the supremacy of law, and for its administrators. If we depart from it in the higher and more delicate relation that we sustain to the different members of the confederacy, we shall find that in the same proportion, citizens of the counties and townships will be engaged in open violation of law—trampling upon those in authority, in the smaller communities, and there will be no safety for property, liberty, or life.

The want of confidence, north and south, in the ability of the people of Kansas to hold their own institutions to suit their selves, and the consequent aggressive spirit of interference for the purpose of influencing their elections, seem to originate in a sort of egotism, both in parties and individual citizens, who, while they doubt the integrity and capacity of the people of Kansas, are ready to assert their own honesty and ability to regulate their institutions for them.

Indiana, as a State, has wisely selected her own domestic policy. She is willing to give her neighbors the same right, and to suppose them capable of choosing and deciding for themselves. She has never given any cause of complaint to any of her sister States or Territories. She expects the like exact justice from them. And I do most sincerely hope that none of her citizens will so forget the relation they sustain to their neighbors, and the national compact, as to take any part in the strifes and contentions of others who are openly violating the laws of the land.

Notwithstanding it was telegraphed from your Territory to New York, that I was willing and ready to offer the assistance of citizens of this State, in your controversy, let me assure you that while I have the honor to be her Executive Officer, I will not, in any manner, attempt to bring her down from her present high position, and have her in any way mingling in the domestic

strifes of her sister States or Territories.

The sentiment of our people is to leave the settlement of these questions to the people of Kansas, who are actual citizens of the Territory. If this cannot be brought about, if influences are at work which render this impossible, the remedy is not to be found by others unlawfully interfering; but by the constitution and laws, is most properly lodged in the hands of those who have the power and ability to restore order and peace.

Appeals are frequently made to our sympathies to redress grievances and outrages which occur in many of the relations of life, and in many instances these influences command our services. But in the higher and more important relations we sustain to each other, as members of our happy form of Government, the Constitution and the laws should alone be the rule of our action.

There are those who indulge in the use of hard names and sectional phrases, such as "subservience to southern interests," "dough faces," and the like, in order to arouse our people to the violation of law.—All this, I ardently hope, will not lead our people away from the great principles that underlies all our institutions—the absolute right of each State and Territory to make its own institutions without the influence of others.</