

Marshall Democrat

T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.
Thursday Morning, April 3, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

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

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

Fusionism, in all its various Phases, Completely Routed!
The entire Democratic ticket was elected on last Monday, in Center township, by majorities ranging from forty to eighty! Notwithstanding all the parties and isms of this degenerate age opposed us, our victory is complete. The ground was warmly contested for Justices and Constables, and a larger vote polled, than at any former spring election. Fusionism, in these dignities, has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."
(Register please copy.)

SEED CORN.—We recollect one or two springs after the extreme cold winters, that the farmers could scarcely get any corn to grow, it looked sound and clear, and they had no mistrust until the first planting had rotted in the ground. They thought the corn was killed by the cold winters. We would suggest to our corn raisers, the propriety of testing the matter, before planting their fields. Corn planting is likely to be late this year, from present appearances, and it would be a sad calamity, if corn should not be planted in time to mature, before hard frosts come in the fall.

We gather from an exchange that Mr. Parker, Mr. Morton and Mr. Pratt have so much business on hand that neither of them could possibly accept a nomination for Governor, were it tendered to them. Our Republican friends will have to cast about and look up some one, whose business will be in a shape that he could accept a nomination without too great a sacrifice.—Where is the Sharpe Rifle man?

CONGRESS.—There is not much doing that would interest the reader; a great many bills have been reported by the different Committees. It is not probable that there will be any bills of great importance passed, until the Presidential Conventions are over. President making seems to be the order of the day at Washington.

The Commercial Convention comes off at Indianapolis to-day. We conclude from the meetings which have been held, and the interest the Press of the State has taken on the subject, that there will be a large gathering. The Cincinnati business men, argue, and correctly too, that they are engaged in a lawful business and that the Indiana Banks have promised to pay in coin, and they are merely affording them an opportunity to do what they have promised. On the other hand, the Indiana Bankers Merchants, Produce dealers &c., argue that there is no law to compel them to their trading at Cincinnati, and they don't intend making any more purchases there, until a different state of things exist. There seems to be but one opinion in reference to the course which Indiana should pursue in the present state of affairs, and but one in reference to money matters in case she still continues her trade with Cincinnati.

Foreign News.

The Atlantic brings news that will cheer the heart of every philanthropist. Articles of peace have been agreed upon by the Conference at Paris; and a general treaty formed, and only awaits ratification by the proper Courts, when it will be published. The general impression seems to be that breadstuffs and provisions generally, will not maintain their present prices; a material depression in the prices of these articles is anticipated.

BEES.—We should judge from all we can gather from those we have conversed with on the subject, that four fifths of the bees that were living last fall, are now dead. Last season was favorable—they provided a sufficient quantity of honey and bread, to live on during the winter, but the weather being so excessively cold, the greater part of them died, and left plenty of honey and bread in their hives. This loss could easily have been avoided, by setting the hives in a dry cellar.

The Editor prepared an article, relating an adventure among the "sugar bush" one day last week; but by some misapprehension of the MS. was lost—in lieu of which, the reader can imagine himself full of hot sugar, surrounded by a number of friends in the same fix, with nothing to mar his gaiety but a comfortable vehicle to ride home in.

FOREMAN.

Dr. J. J. VINALL, Homeopathic Physician, has located among us. See his card. Homeopathy has established itself as a very successful fact, in the cure of "ills that flesh is heir to," and the merits of cold water treatment, admit of no doubt. The two combined has shaken the faith of some of the most eminent old school physicians of the present day, and many of them are using the cold water freely in their practice. Dr. VINALL comes to us well recommended, and he looks and talks like a gentleman who makes no false pretensions. We hope will meet with the success that his school of practice and his own merits deserve.

See card of JOSEPH HUME, in to-day's paper. It is known to a portion of our citizens, that he had his shop and contents burned, not long since, in Angola, his place of residence, which caused him to return here, his former home. Now, that he is trying to help himself, let's help him.

We have received "O-ra-we-gua and other poems," by O. Everts. They are pretty well written, and reflect credit on the Dr's poetical talent.

Below we give a few remarks made by Mr. JOHN Q. PATTERSON, on presenting Mr. W. J. Mott with a Bible, on behalf of the scholars of the Plymouth Graded School, at its close, on Wednesday of last week; also Mr. Mott's response.

The motive and the manner in which the Bible was presented, reflects great credit on the scholars.

By-the-way, we, the boys, return your sincere thanks for the compliment conferred on us, by you, and assure you that we treasure it up as emanating from a source of true friendship.

PRESENTATION SPEECH.

RESPECTED TEACHER.—In behalf of the pupils of this school, I here present to you this token of our esteem. Please receive it as a mark of our respect for you; as a token of remembrance when you are far away—receive it as a mark of our esteem for the many valuable lessons imparted to us—the knowledge you have so freely given, and the pains you have taken in our progress since you have been our teacher. This valuable present, we present to you—valuable not on account of the money paid for it, but valuable on account of the worthy precepts therein contained, hoping when you are living at your home in the West, with the broad prairie all around you; with the sea-like breeze blowing from West to East and from East to West—hoping that breeze may waft back some gentle thought of remembrance of the pupils you have left in Plymouth. May you, when your eye rests on this book, revert back to the many happy times, the busy scenes and pleasant hours spent in this school-room, and may you remember the donors till life's gloomy taper ceases to burn. We deeply regret your departure from among us; we feel that in losing you, we lose one who has been of great benefit to us, in the way of instruction. We know that you have used every exertion in your power, to instruct us, and if there is one among us that is not profited by it, we know that it is on account of our own neglect, and not yours. You have given us good advice, you have set good examples before us, and if we do not take your advice nor follow your examples, it is not a fault of yours, and, therefore, you have done all you could do; you have done your duty, and in so doing, you have inscribed your name so deeply upon our minds, that you never can be forgotten, and we therefore deeply regret that we have to bid you adieu. But it is infinitely better to mourn the loss of a friend than never to have known him. Give me friends, even though I cannot always remain with them; let the fountain of true affection be stirred within me, though the object that excited them cannot be enjoyed forever. What would life be worth without friends? I answer, it would be a manner, be worth nearly nothing; it would be a gloomy life to lead, and therefore it is pleasant to think of friends, although they are far away. We hope that when you are at your home in the West, that this book may bring to your mind some pleasant thoughts of the many friends you have left in Plymouth, and it is our desire that you receive it and with it the best respects of your pupils, and retain it in remembrance of them, its sincere wish and desire, and may it be your lamp through life, your solace in death and your guide to realms beyond the tomb.

RESPONSE.

BELoved SCHOLARS.—It is with a heart overflowing with gratitude, that I accept this valuable present; valuable on account of the money paid for it; valuable on account of the golden precepts therein contained, and doubly valuable on account of its being a present from my scholars. It is with the most unbounded pleasure, that I accept this beautiful Bible. Nothing more appropriate could have been selected; nothing better befitting the occasion. I will here (holding up the Bible,) inscribe your names in such a manner, that my children's children may be able to tell when, where, and from whom, I received this elegant Bible. And when the receiver of this shall be living at his far off prairie home, every western breeze that blows, shall waft back some fond remembrance of the beloved donors here in Plymouth. And when the clouds of the valley shall

cover all that remains of you and I, this (laying his hand on the Bible,) shall remain to tell the curious gazer, that I once taught school in Plymouth, and my scholars, out of respect, gave me this rich token of remembrance.

More I would be glad to say, but cannot. Accept ten thousand thanks.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

PEACE CONCLUDED.

SANDY HOOK, April 2—6 P. M.
The steamer Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 19th ult., has passed here.—The following is a summary of her intelligence:

Peace is considered as having been virtually concluded.

The arrival at Paris of the Russian Plenipotentiary is only waited for to sign the protocol.

The Empress Eugenie has given birth to a son.

No news has been received of the missing steamer Pacific.

There is nothing new in relation to American affairs.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the morning of the 19th ult., at half past ten o'clock, with twenty-eight passengers. She passed on the 22d, in latitude fifty degrees twenty minutes longitude twenty-two degrees, a steamer supposed to be the America, for Liverpool. The Asia arrived out on the morning of the 18th.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, March 18.
The Paris Bulletin of yesterday says the Empress and child are doing well.

Advices from Africa to February 22d, state that the coast was healthy. Business was dull. There had been disturbance on the Cape Coast, in which thirty natives were killed and one hundred wounded.

The India mail has arrived at Trieste, with dates to the 9th from Calcutta, and from Bombay to February 16. A proclamation was received on the 17th of February, announcing the annexation of Oude and the deposition of the King.

The Senal rebellion has been renewed. Trade in India was inactive, and prices of everything were fluctuating, except for indigo.

Baron Manteuffel, at the latest dates, had arrived at Paris. It was expected the protocol would be signed in a few days.

Secrecy as to the proceedings of the Conference was still observed.

Telegraphic advices from Constantinople are to the 6th inst. The Divan, owing to remonstrances from the merchants, had renounced the projected issue of one hundred millions of paper money.

Rasti Pacha had been convicted of malversation and sentenced to imprisonment, and also to refund several hundred thousand francs.

A new detachment of Russian troops had arrived at Bessarabia.

ENGLAND.

Parliament had adjourned. Mr. Dallas had gone to London. Mr. Buchanan had taken formal leave of the Queen. He was accompanied by Lord Palmerston. In the act the English papers gave indications that the Premier desired to stand well with the United States.

The King of Belgium had arrived in London to attend the confirmation of his goddaughter, the Princess Royal of England.

The young Prince of Prussia is about to visit England, to be betrothed to the Princess Royal.

A deputation of the friends of Poland waited on Lord Palmerston, begging him to give instructions to the British Plenipotentiary at Paris to insist on the restoration of Poland. Palmerston replied that the subject should have the consideration of the government.

It is generally considered that peace is virtually concluded, and that the arrival of Baron Manteuffel at Paris alone is waiting, before the signing of the protocol.

The birth of the Prince of Algiers caused much rejoicing in France and England.—Addresses of congratulation continued to pour in.

Paris was brilliantly illuminated upon the occasion. Pope Pius was the Prince's godfather and the Queen of Sweden his godmother.

Flags were hung out and salutes were fired in the principal cities of Great Britain in honor of the birth of young Bonaparte.

At Paris, during Sunday night, a throng of people waited outside the palace to learn the result of the Empress' travail, and before morning they were apprised of the birth of a Prince by two lights being placed in a window of the Palace; had the infant been a Princess, only one light would have been visible. At six o'clock in the morning a salute of one hundred and one guns announced the birth of the King of Algiers to the whole population. The excitement was great, and congratulations were general among all classes.

The Imperial Prince was privately christened at noon to-day in presence of the Emperor, after mass in the chapel of the Tuilleries. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Nancy, the Emperor's first almoner. His Holiness the Pope being godfather to the Imperial Prince, and her Majesty, the Queen of Sweden, godmother. The Imperial Prince has received the name of Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. The Emperor has decided that he will be godfather and the Empress godmother to all legitimate children born in France on the 16th of March.

On Monday the Emperor is to receive the felicitation of the Senate and Legislature, the Council of State, the Magistracy of the Institute, the clergy of different persuasions, the municipal Corps, and deputations from the National Guard and Army.

By order of the Emperor, gratuitous representations were given on Monday in all the theaters in Paris in honor of the birth of the Imperial Prince.

The Municipal Council of Paris voted the sum of 2,000,000 francs for the poor, of which 100,000 francs will be employed in redeeming the bedding pledged in the Mont de Piete, and the other 1,900,000 in paying the nurses of the poor.

Why does the cook make more noise than the bell? Because the one makes a din, but the other makes a dinner.

FROM OREGON.

Indian Hostilities on the Rogue River. Desperate Fight—Twenty-Five Americans Massacred.

We are indebted for the following terrible news to an extra of the Crescent City Herald, published on February 25 which gives the details as follows:

Yesterday (Sunday) morning we were favored with the perusal of a letter written by Robert Smith, a settler up the coast, to Mr. Miller, living in the neighborhood of Whaleshead, informing the latter that on the 22d inst., while William Hensly and Mr. Nolan were driving some horses towards Rogue River, two shots were fired at them by Pistol River Indians. Mr. Hensly had two of his fingers shot off, besides receiving several buckshot wounds in his face. The horses fell into the hands of the Indians.

The letter contains also a request to urge forward from Crescent City any volunteers who may have been enlisted.

From F. H. Pratt, Esq., a resident at the mouth of Rogue River, who arrived last night in the schooner Gold Beach, we receive the startling news that the Indians in that district have united with a party of the hostile Indians above, and commenced a war of extermination against the white settlers.

The station at Big Bend, some fifteen miles up the river, having been abandoned several weeks previous, the Indians made a sudden attack on Saturday morning, Feb. 23, upon the farms about four miles above the mouth, where some ten or twelve men of Capt. Poland's company of volunteers were encamped; the remainder of the company being absent attending a ball on the 22d at the mouth of the Rogue River.

The fight is stated to have lasted nearly the whole of Saturday, and but few of the whites escaped to tell the story. The farmers were all killed.

It is supposed there are now about 300 hostile Indians in the field, including those from Greve and Galsie creek and the Big Meadows. They were led by a Canada Indian named Enos, who was formerly a favorite guide for Col. Fremont in his expedition.

LIST OF KILLED.

Capt. Ben. Wright, Capt. John Poland, H. Braun, Mr. Seaman, E. W. Howe, Mr. Warner, Mr. Wagner, John Geisland and three children, Barney Castle, P. McCollough, Geo. McCleskey, S. Heichick, Mr. Lura, Jos. Seroc and two sons, W. R. Tullus, Mr. Smith.

Besides three or four names unknown, Mrs. Geisell and daughters are prisoners, and in the hands of the Micmacs of Indians about eight miles up the river. Dr. M. C. White escaped by jumping into a Puen creek and securing himself under a pile of drift-wood, and remaining there for an hour and a half, until the Indians had given up the search.

The inhabitants at the mouth of the Rogue River had all moved to the north side of the river, where formerly, under the apprehension of a sudden attack, a fort had been erected; they number about 130 men, having less than 100 guns amongst them.

The schooner Gold Beach left yesterday (Sunday) morning, at half past five o'clock, and it is supposed that a fight commenced at daylight, as there was a party going to cross to the South side of the river, where they expected to find the whole body of Indians. At sunrise everything on the south side of the river was in flames.

The stores of Coburn & Warwick, E. P. Pratt and W. A. Upon were probably all destroyed.

Mr. Pratt states that, according to the census taken last Spring, there are three hundred and thirty-five warriors in the district. They were all engaged in the fight except the Checock and Pistol River Indians, who number about eighty.

The number of Indians from above or out of the district is between fifty and sixty.

Upon the death of the sub-Indian agent, Capt. Ben. Wright, Mr. J. McGuire assumed the duties of sub-Indian agent.

A boat was dispatched, as early as Saturday evening, to Port Orford, to inform Major Reynolds, in Command of the post, of the occurrence.

REMOVAL OF GEN. WOOL.

A memorial to the President of the United States asking for the removal of Gen. Wool from the command of the military department of the Pacific, has been adopted by the legislative Assembly of Oregon. After recounting the Indian disturbances, the memorial says:

It is with regret that we are compelled to say that Gen. Wool has hitherto been inefficient, and refused to send the United States troops to the relief of the volunteers or to supply them with arms and ammunition in their time of need. That he has gone into winter quarters, and left the settlements exposed to the ravages of our enemies.—That he has removed the greater portion of his troops from the Indian territory to Vancouver, a military post remote from the scene of war, and that too, while our volunteers were threatened by an overwhelming force of Indians. That he refused to go to the relief of a number of citizens who had settled in the valley of Wallowa, and who had fled their homes for safety.—And that he refused to send any of the forces under his command to protect the people in Southern Oregon, whose lives and property were almost daily being destroyed or endangered by Indians.

PERILOUS A RIVER.—There is a little controversy springing up between New York and Pennsylvania, in relation to the Chemung river. That river rises in northern Pennsylvania, flows northward into the State of New York, and then turning southward flows back into our State, and empties into the north branch of the Susquehanna river. Near Corning, N. Y., the New Yorkers built a dam across the Chemung river in order to turn its waters into the Chemung canal. That canal extends to Seneca Lake and discharges its waters. The outlet of Seneca Lake is into Lake Ontario. So that the water thus taken out of the Chemung river is never restored to it, so that when it returns into this State its volume is greatly reduced as a feeder of the Susquehanna river, and our public improvements are injured. Our State government has taken the matter in hand, and quite a difficulty may arise out of it.

Medville (Pa.) Sentinel.

New States Knocking for Admission.

The Legislature of Oregon, which closed its session on the 30th of January, passed a bill providing for submitting to the people of the Territory, at a special election for the purpose next month, the question of asking admission into the Union. The population of the Territory, so far as we remember, is now somewhere between sixty and seventy thousand, which by another session of Congress will no doubt be amply sufficient to constitute a State. We can hardly doubt that the decision of the people will be in the affirmative. In the present state of the Territory with respect to the people to wait two or three years longer, as a State Government at best involves heavy expenses, and if the Indian war should continue, the expenses, would be largely increased. This prospect, however, will not probably prevent the vote for admission into the Union. Territories, like boys, are ambitious. The latter are impatient to be men, and the former eager to assume the dignity of States.

The people of Utah were to vote on the same question last month, at the recommendation of Brigham Young, the Prophet of the same. The population of Utah is about the same as that of Oregon, and we presume that the vote on the question of asking for admission into the Union has been all but unanimous in the affirmative, the Saints regarding the recommendation of their Prophet as equivalent to a command from Heaven. Brigham Young and other high dignitaries of the Mormon church who share his counsels, have strong motives for wishing to obtain admission into the Union as soon as possible. It would relieve them from all surveillance of the General Government, and enable them to establish the Mormon delusion upon a perfectly independent basis; for though the outward form of government would be republican, it would of course be administered in the Mormon spirit. The mass of the people of Utah no more govern themselves than do the serfs of Russia, and would be quite as little self-governing if the Territory were changed into a State as they are now.

A proposition was introduced into the late Legislature of Minnesota providing for the calling of a convention to form a State Constitution, with the view of asking admission into the Union some ten years hence, but we believe it was not adopted. Kansas comes last in the list, but her claims excite more interest than those of all the other Territories above named. The people have formed a State Constitution, and a Representative to the House, and the only other two U. S. Senators were chosen by the Legislature in session at Topeka. They now ask admission into the Union. This, with other questions relating to Kansas, must be decided by Congress, whose righteous action we hope to record before the close of the session.—Democrat Press.

From Washington Territory and Puget Sound.

By the arrival of the schooner William, at San Francisco from Puget Sound, which point she left on the 21st of February, we are placed in possession of additional facts relating to the Indian war, now raging in Washington Territory. On the day of the schooner's departure, a large body of Northern Indians in war canoes, each containing from sixty to seventy men, landed on San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, and immediately afterwards made an attack upon Whidbey Island, situated at the entrance of Admiralty Inlet.

They first assaulted the United States Custom House, in charge of Col. Eley, which they robbed of several valuable articles, besides stealing everything belonging to the revenue boat. Some cattle on the island, belonging to Captain Sayward, were killed and carried away, after which a systematic descent was made upon the house of Capt. Robinson. The whole expedition was conducted with singular ability, and appeared to have been thoroughly organized. The news spreading, the inhabitants collected, armed themselves, and pursued the murderers; but upon overtaking them the party were restrained from firing through the interference of a minister of the gospel. The thieves thus escaped.

The exact force that landed is not known. The majority of the Indians remained on San Juan Island, which is yet in dispute between the British and American governments. From this point they are enabled to make rapid and secure descents upon the surrounding country, as well as to see every steamer or vessel of war entering the Sound. This attack has been long anticipated by the inhabitants of Puget Sound. The Indians are hardy, brave and intelligent. They often possess the latest improvements in firearms, and are well supplied with weapons of all kinds. Of powder and shot they have an abundance.—There are numerous causes assigned for this attack, among which is counted the killing of a celebrated "tyee" or chief, by some hunters. A chief is reckoned among them as equal in value to eight white men. They boast of having already killed five, and the remaining three they are determined to have. Previous to the present war the tribe to which these belong was employed on the Sound; but with the breaking out of hostilities, the Governor ordered the authorities to forbid their entering the Sound—which order being rigidly enforced, has perhaps assisted in producing the present state of affairs.

The canoes, propelled by from fifty to seventy oars each, are of great length and are very strongly built. They carry regular armchests like naval vessels, and are equipped to a degree of efficiency scarcely to be expected among savages. A very bad feature is, that the canoes contained no women, evidently showing that the visit was intended as an extremely hostile one. It is thought that with the opening of the spring months, the United States vessels now employed in our northern waters will have enough to do in subduing the savage tribes of Puget Sound.

The friendly Indian Chief, Pat Cannon, recently had a fight with the Chikits.—He left his camp on Snow gully river, and fell in with five of the Chikits Indians, and they refused to answer his questions; so he beleaguered two of them, and sent their heads into Seattle. The remaining three, to save their lives, agreed to give him all the information they could, so he took them along as guides. He, with one hundred warriors, soon overtook a large body of the enemy, surprised and routed them, killing a great many. He had four of his men killed, and was himself wounded.

The Contest of 1856 a Contest for Principle.

Since the days of John Adams, when the opponents of the Democratic party boldly avowed their principles, and boldly set forth their aristocratic doctrines in favor of clothing the Senate and the President with a most unlimited power, and of declaring the alien and sedition laws necessary to maintain that power unimpaird in the hands of those who should be the servants of the people, there has not been one instance in which the adversaries of the democratic party have been as frank and as courageous in setting forth their principles as during the memorable era to which we have referred. At last, however, we are promised an exception to the general rule. The sectional party, the representatives and successors of those who inaugurated their policy in the midst of the earliest days of the Republic, have, through their immediate organs, Messrs. Seward and others, formally proclaimed their principles for the public eye, and this fact will add unusual interest to the contest to be decided in November next.

The doctrine prominently brought forward by Mr. Seward, and by his adherents is this: that the people of the Territories of the United States shall not be permitted to manage their own affairs in their own way, and that this power belongs to, and shall be exercised by, the members of Congress representing other communities, and having no direct interest whatever in the concerns of the Territories. Proceeding from this theory, in natural order, is the assumption, that the people of the Territories shall not control their own affairs in their own way, so when they demand admission into the Union as States the Congress of the United States may and must refuse to admit them unless their State constitution conforms to the abolition ideas of Mr. Seward and his coadjutors. We thank our opponents for the boldness with which they set forward these doctrines, and we are glad to know that the democratic party throughout the country is ready to accept the issue thus tendered as Mr. Seward and his friends seem to be sincere in presenting it. The democracy take the broad ground that to the people of the Territories shall be confided the regulation of their municipal concerns, and that as they are closely and constantly interested in their own local, social and political concerns, so are they the proper authority by which these concerns shall be managed and decided; and, on the other hand, the democracy assume the equally distinct position that the people of the Territories, when they have formed a State constitution in accordance with the provisions of the federal compact and in like manner as has been done by those who have preceded them, they shall then be admitted into the confederacy of American States. These are the principles at issue in the campaign of 1856. There is no evading them—there is no concealing them. The opposition cannot retreat from the attitude they have boldly taken. They have already abandoned their ground in favor of the restoration of the Missouri line, and in so doing have been utterly demoralized. But in taking the step to which we have alluded, in declaring for the intervention of Congress in the Territories, in sitting up as judges upon these Territories asking admission into the Union as States, the abolition majority in the House have clearly made up their minds to pursue these theories to their alarming conclusions. On the other side, the democracy, having beforehand announced principles precisely antagonistic to those proclaimed by the abolitionists or black republicans of the day, the issue is fairly made up between the parties.

We shall not, therefore, have a contest as we had in 1840, when there were no principles proclaimed for the public eye, or as we had in 1848, when the presidential candidate of our adversaries confided his case to a committee. Two rival doctrines are in the field, each surrounded by its own devotees, and each advocated by the ablest men in the respective organizations. We repeat, that we greet the occasion when these two doctrines shall meet in opposition, with great satisfaction, no matter who may be the candidate of the Democratic party in the presidential canvass. It is the principle here asserted by one party and denied by the other, that will constitute the attraction for the canvass soon to open, the great attraction to the American masses.—Union.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

Indian Ducking.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Some twenty years ago, I enjoyed a hearty laugh, "solitary and alone," one delightful morning about the break of day. The subject I will narrate, as it has come to my mind. It will be recollected that up to that time, and for a short time afterwards, it was the policy of the British government to make presents to the Indians, once a year, at Malden, Canada. In making these presents, there was no discrimination made between those Indians residing within their own dominions, or territory belonging to the United States. This, however, was stopped by our government, so far as our Indians were concerned, some years since. The crowd of Indians on such occasions was immense. But to the ducking. Coming up Lake Erie in the night, when it was not over tranquil I was exceedingly restless, and about the time our boat was entering the Detroit river, I left my state-room and was promenade along the upper deck. It was just at daybreak, when no one was visible about the boat, save the man at the wheel, as we were passing a small island above Malden, upon which were tented five or six thousand Indians. The banks of the island were but a trifle above the surface of the water, and our boat, which made less noise than any I ever saw, drew a swell running about four feet high. The swell entered fifty or sixty of their tents, while Indians, squaws, papooses and dogs, were snugly wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. In an instant there was a general stampede of big and little, running for dear life. The Indians gave the most hideous whoops, while the papooses were yelling, and the dogs were screaming "y-y-y" as far as they could utter and English dog language. Such a set of beings I never saw before or since! Some with blankets, some without—some with breeches and some without—but a majority in the predicament in which they came into the world. The subscriber seated himself on the end of a lifeboat, on deck, and laughed all the way to Detroit. H.

General Methodist Conference.

We have taken some trouble to be informed as to the character of the great Conference which will assemble at Indianapolis, on the first of May next, and have gathered the following statement of facts. The Conference will be composed of delegates from all the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The whole Church North, which includes the Baltimore Conference, the Conference of Delaware, and a part of Virginia, and all the Northern, Eastern and North Eastern States are within its jurisdiction.

It convenes only every fourth year. The number of regular delegates will be about 230, besides irregular, or visiting delegates from England, Canada, &c., which will probably swell it to about 250.

Seven Bishops are expected to be in attendance, and probably a large number of lay visitors.

The Conference is expected to continue in session about four weeks. The whole business of this vast and ponderous religious association will be in revision before the Conference.

The deeply interesting question, whether a slaveholder should be allowed the right of membership, and whether a change of discipline prohibiting such membership, will most probably be agitated.

Indianapolis is the most western point at which this General Conference has ever held in its session, and the present Conference was invited here by the delegates from our State, at the last meeting of the General Conference. Its members will comprise a vast amount of intelligence and ability, and its session will be highly instructive and interesting.

A daily report of its entire proceedings will be published, and ready for delivery to its members and to such other persons as may desire to subscribe, on each succeeding morning.

Large and suitable accommodations have been secured for the members.

Its session will be held in Roberts Chapel.

A large throng of visitors from all parts of the State will be here, and we bespeak for them and for the gentlemen of the Conference a liberal exhibition of the proverbial hospitality of the citizens of Indianapolis.

Ind. Sentinel.

[From the Alta California, March 10.]

From Mazatlan.

SEIZURE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP AT SAN BLAS.
From Mr. Miller, mate of the schooner Guilieta, which arrived yesterday from Mazatlan, we learn that the American ship Adeline, from Boston, Capt. Woods, was seized at San Blas by a Mexican war-schooner on the 29th of December.

The Adeline was last from Valparaiso, and bound to San Blas, with a cargo of goods consigned to Mr. Forbes, the American Consul at the latter place, but now absent. During the voyage the water casks sprung a leak, and the crew were allowed but a pint of water each per day. On the 23rd of December the ship put into the Tres Marias Islands, and sent a boat ashore for water. This boat was stove by the surf, and another boat was sent, leaving only the captain, mate, and steward, on board.

While lying there, a Mexican war-schooner hove in sight, and came alongside.—The officer of the Mexican vessel immediately took possession of the Adeline, placed twenty-six soldiers on board of her, removed Capt. Woods to the schooner, and the two vessels were then taken to San Blas. There the Adeline lay till the 23rd of January, when her entire cargo was taken out, and even the wearing apparel of the officers were appropriated. The Adeline was then hauled into the inner harbor of San Blas, where she now remains. Capt. Woods protested against every step of these proceedings, but to no avail. Capt. Woods is now at Mazatlan. The British frigate President is there also, and Capt. Woods would have made his case known to the commander of that vessel if he could have gone on board, but the Mexican authorities would not permit Woods to have any intercourse with the British vessel.

The cargo of the Adeline was shipped by Messrs. Mickle & Co., American merchants at Valparaiso, and was in charge of a supercargo, a Mr. Hale, who remained at San Blas. The mate and a portion of the crew, came passengers in the Guilieta.

The cause of the seizure, as given by the Mexicans, was that they took the vessel for a smuggler. The ship when seized was seventy-three miles from any port on the coast of Mexico.

The captains and crews of the Archibald Gracie and R. Adams, with eighty filibusters, had arrived at Topia in a very destitute condition.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.—Chase is evidently to be the Black Republican candidate for the Presidency. Indications of this fact are thickening all about us. The Fusion Press are beginning to speak out. The Painesville Telegraph and Portage Democrat come to us this morning with Chase flying at their masthead. That he is the