

Marshall Democrat

T. McDONALD, Editor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, April 17, 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,
AQUILLA JONES, of Bartholomew.
For Attorney General,
JOS. 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.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

The Democrats advocate that the principles laid down in the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, are the only principles that will give peace and quietude to the country. Persons either from the North or South, have equal privileges in all our new Territories, and should the larger portion of the *bona fide* settlers, in any of our Territories, prefer making them slave States, we don't see any way to prevent them, and at the same time, give the same privileges that has been granted to the older States. We should much regret to see the blighting curse of slavery extending into new Territories, and particularly into our Northern ones. This, however, we don't expect to see, from the fact, that all that go there from the North, are opposed to the institution, and a portion of those from the South go there in order to avoid it; taking both classes together, we have no fears of slavery ever getting any further foothold, North of the "Compromise line."

That there has been trouble in relation to the slavery question in Kansas, is true, and that both parties have gone to extremes, is also true, and that as soon as the Presidential election is over, the troubles in that Territory, on that question will be over, is equally true.

The Republicans will keep up a continual "noise and confusion," on that subject, until that time. This is the only question that they can make use of, to any advantage, to mislead those who have not had the opportunity of posting themselves on the subject. Kansas will be admitted into the Union as a free State, before Mr. Pierce's administration closes. Then, many well meaning men, who have been deluded by the cry of Nebraska *iniquity*, *freedom forever*, will regret ever having been led astray by a party whose very existence depends upon agitation. Many honest men have been induced to leave the Democratic party for a time in consequence of the false representations made them by those in whom they confided, and have been lured to a party with but one idea. Many have found themselves in the wrong party, associated with those for whom they had no affinity, and gladly returned to the Democratic fold again. Others have left in consequence of their claims to office not being duly appreciated by the party as they think they should be. This class, or a portion of them, are generally promoted by the fusionists, for the reason, that they are supposed to have more influence with their former friends than those who never belonged to the Democratic party. All such politicians are great a curse to any party.

We like to see parties pursue a straightforward course and vindicate those principles which they think will promote the best interests of the Nation, but we do not like to see a party resort to falsehood and misrepresentation to defeat those who chance to differ from them. We can scarcely take up a fusion paper, and read five minutes, without seeing the Democratic party charged with approving the invasion of Kansas by the Missourians, and that they desire it to become a slave State, and that they are decidedly in favor of "free whiskey," and opposed to enacting any law in reference to the liquor traffic. An editor must place a very low estimate on the intelligence of his readers, if he thinks they will swallow such barefaced misrepresentations. We think as little of the course pursued by the fusionists, for the last eighteen months, as any man dare; yet, at the same time, we have no disposition to misrepresent their views, or actions. Their days will soon be numbered.

We were visited the other day, by an elderly lady, who said she had been a reader of newspapers all her life, and had never before had any knowledge of the vast amount of labor performed on each issue. She said she never would grumble at paying for the papers, for if there was anybody who deserved their pay it was the printer.

We would say to any of our subscribers living in Knox, or vicinity, if they wish to avail themselves of the advantage of the advance pay system, to the Democrat, they can pay to our agent, W. M. McCormick, who is authorized to receipt for the same.

Common Pleas Court commences next Monday.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The late elections in Indiana, so far as we have noticed, have come in favor of the Democrats. Indianapolis, Madison, La Porte, Michigan City, Peru and Plymouth; at the Township election, gave large Democratic majorities. South Bend went fusion, by a greatly decreased majority. Unless we are sadly mistaken, in the signs of the times, Indiana will roll up a larger Democratic majority next fall than she ever did before. From present indications, the leading men of the fusions entertain the same view, from the fact that none of their great men seem willing to go over the course with Mr. WILLARD, for Governor—straws, &c.

RAIL ROAD.

We understand, that the Directors of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail Road held a meeting at Fort Wayne, on Tuesday last. We noticed in the *Pittsburg Post*, that there was a project on foot, to consolidate the stock of the Central Pennsylvania Road, the Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. The arrangements all seem to be made, except the vote of the stockholders. Should they consent to the arrangement, we may expect our Road put through at an early day.

We hope to be able to give something more definite next week.

On last Monday we had a fine rain, the first of any consequence for four months. Mother earth is in fine order for ploughing and our farmers are busily engaged in preparing for their spring crops.

Mr. MOIR, Mr. PITCHER, and others, left our town yesterday, for Iowa. Success to them.

Great Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11. About midnight a fire commenced in the upper part of the Artisan Building, back of Chestnut and 14th streets. The destruction was total. The building formed a hollow square, and was five stories high. Every portion was occupied by work-shops; the machinery of which was driven by an eighty horse power steam engine in the basement.

Daval, lithographer, occupied one floor. His loss will reach \$100,000; insured for \$30,000. He had forty steam presses and an immense stock of stone, including the plates of Perry's Japan expedition, for the Government, which were worth \$6,000.—They were finished ready to be sent away.

The other occupants were: Wats, silversmith, loss \$3,000; uninsured; Gaskell, bookbinder, loss very heavy; G. W. Simmons & Bro., jewellers, loss \$20,000; insured for \$6,000; C. & P. Wanner, gold watch case makers, loss \$5,000; insured for \$5,000.

The buildings were owned by Hallings Copperplate, and were valued at \$60,000.—insured.

LATEST.—The total loss by the fire last night reaches \$350,000. It may be still further swelled \$45,000, if the steel plates for the portrait gallery of distinguished Americans, belonging to Rice and Harsh, in the vault beneath the premises is destroyed. One of Herring's safes contained \$40,000 worth of jewelry was taken from the ruins uninjured.

Later from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—The southern mail this A. M. brings New Orleans dates of Wednesday.

The papers contain details of Mexican news to the 22d.

The insurgents at Puebla were confined in the Cathedral of San Augustine, and were already suffering for want of provisions and munitions.

Late advices from Lower California announce the discovery of a silver and gold mine, specimens of the proceeds of which had reached Lopez.

Senor Rofles, the new Minister to Washington, had reached New Orleans.

Gen. Walker, in a proclamation issued March 9th, was invited by the government of Nicaragua, to espouse their cause. He had complied with their request and struggled to carry out the principles of the revolution of 1854, but the legitimate party had repelled his efforts. No other resource was left but war.

The Costa Rica government had issued an address to the people of Central America, calling on them to arise and destroy the American invaders.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed consideration of the motion to print the memorial of the members of the Free State Legislature of Kansas.

Mason opposed the proposition saying the memorial emanated from men who were in rebellion against the laws of the country.

Seward regarded it a comparatively important question only whether the memorial be printed or not, as he had already seen it in a journal circulating fifty thousand copies, therefore it would be read by the world at any rate. He thought it best to print it as a matter of courtesy.

Butler reiterated his former objection to the motion.

Hamlin desired the memorial printed for his own information, so he could act understandingly on the question of the admission of Kansas under her present State Constitution. That striking parallel which could be found for the treatment the Senators intended to bestow on the memorial by laying on the table or rejecting it, was the conduct of Lord North when the petitions of the North American Colonies were laid before the British Parliament.

Butler replied, that if those petitions were brought forward in violation of Parliamentary rules, Lord North did his duty in opposing them. If the motion to print this Kansas memorial prevailed, he should regard it as the greatest contempt ever offered to the South.

Hale read the concluding paragraph of the memorial to show that the memorialists contemplated no rebellion, but merely asked for the admission of Kansas as a State, into the Confederacy, on an equality

with other States which had preceded them. He believed the refusal to admit Kansas as a State would leave her a State out of the Union, and quoted Missouri to prove that position.

Douglas replied, saying this was not a parallel case. Congress had passed a law authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union. In the present instance the proceedings of the Topeka Convention were not only unauthorized by Congress, but were revolutionary and rebellious. He could not recognize Kansas as a State, either in or out of the Union, in consequence of anything they had done without the authority of the law.

Hale said, under the rule of the Senate, the memorial could not be printed, and as unanimous consent was required to suspend the rules he should demand they should be adhered to.

The Chair decided that the motion must go to the committee on Printing.

Butler unwilling to take that course. Cass explained, that in presenting the memorial, he had by no means endorsed its statements. He had always made it a principle to present every petition he had been asked to present.

It was not for him to investigate the justice or injustice of the allegation in the memorial, that being the duty of the committee on Territories, to which it was referred.

Bayard thought the men who were in direct antagonism to the laws of the land, had no right to be heard by petition.

Mason submitted a resolution resigning the reference of the memorial to the committee on Territories.

Trumbull and Bayard entered into a general discussion of Kansas affairs.

Mr. Pugh, after carefully examining the document, said he believed it was not the original paper. The signatures are all in the same hand-writing and there are many erasures and interlineations.

Mr. Crittenden said he should vote against the resolution, with a view to suppress all designs to disturb the honor of this country and peace of its citizens.

The discussion did not go. He wanted to know if the publication in the New York papers was identical with the document presented here with its erasures and interlineations.

Mr. Seward could not tell, not having compared the two. He thought such criticisms were unworthy the great question involved, and would more become a cross-examination of witnesses in court.

Crittenden was proud of being a lawyer, he would rather be a lawyer than a professional politician.

Mr. Seward disclaimed any imputation on the legal profession. It was the criticism on the chronology, to which he adhered.

Mr. Benjamin believed the document an impudent forgery. The men whose names are appended to it are now fugitives from justice, and why should further notice be taken of this insolent memorial. He warmly condemned Prof. Silliman as sacrilegiously desecrating the House of God by incendiary appeals to the people of Connecticut for money and arms to carry on the war against the Government. It is a desire for power more than a desire for freedom which instigates these lawless and revolutionary proceedings. The game is not worth the candle. Let the obscure paper sleep where it is.

Mr. Rusk spoke of the sacred soundrels who disgraced the pulpit in connection with Kansas affairs. He did not believe the memorial had ever been in Kansas, but that it was a forgery and a re-hash of much of what had heretofore been said on that subject.

Mr. Stewart understood that Mr. Cass would make a statement in regard to the genuineness of this paper, and that the latter was not himself satisfied on the subject.

Mr. Butler believed that Mr. Cass presented the memorial from motives honorable to his heart, believing in the right of petition, but when voices cried out print it, print it, in violation of the rules, he had different opinions, for the memorial was branded as a fraud and a forgery. He believed if Christ should come to the earth with all the purity of his principles, he would be banished from the Cor-federacy by those fanatics, as Christ drove from the Temple the money changers and sellers of doves, yet the money changers come here and claimed to have the purity of doves.

Cass said, within a few minutes he had had an interview with the person who had handed him the memorial to present. It was only to remark that he was not satisfied the paper was one which ought to be acted on by the Senate.

Hale said if he were satisfied the paper was not genuine he would be the last to take any advantage. He thought that Mr. Benjamin had done infinite injustice to that honorable and good man, Prof. Silliman. It was not his intention, as charged, to make war on the general government, but they were driven to the law of self defense. The federal promises had proved a lie.

Seward replied to several Senators who had essayed to involve him in the alleged fraud, regarding the memorial, he had seen the gentleman who handed the paper to Mr. Cass for presentation. Col. Lane who authorized him to say that before he left Kansas, he saw a paper, he did not say it was the identical paper in chronology, but he saw a memorial of which this is the substance and text, signed by all the provisional members of the Kansas Legislature, and this is a true copy. I know the Senator from Texas, Mr. Rusk, to be a brave and honorable man, and a lover of freedom, but when it becomes necessary for me to resort to an exhibition of courage, it will be time for him to taunt me with a want of it.

Mr. Mason said no one stood up to vindicate Col. Lane as a fair and honorable man. If a man is known by the company he keeps, the company is known by the man who represents it.

Hamlin, in explanation, said he had not taken the paper into his hands, but it having been presented by Mr. Cass, he had a right to regard it as genuine, but it is not now appearing as such, he should vote against its reception. The vote by which the memorial was referred to the committee on Territories, was then reconsidered.

YEAS—32. NAYS—3.

The memorial being thus again brought before the Senate, Mr. Cass returned and ob-

tained leave to withdraw, and return to Col. Lane.

The Senate then at quarter past five adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House discussed the resolution of the Committee on Elections declaring P. B. Follett not duly elected from the 8th Congressional District of Illinois.

The House adopted, five only opposing it the resolution declaring Samuel S. Marshall, the sitting member, from the 8th district of Illinois over Sweeney, passed.

Fouke and Turney were allowed their per diem and mileage to date.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill were then considered.

The Indian War in Oregon.

In a letter addressed to Governor Stevens, dated Feb. 12th, Gen Wool took the following statement, which shows that the whites were the aggressors in the first instance:

"By the same mail which brought me your communication, I received, one now before me, from a person whom I think incapable of misrepresentation, which informs me that the friendly Cayuses are every day menaced with death by Governor Curry's volunteers. The writer says they have despoiled these Indians—who have so nobly followed the advice of Mr. Palmer, to remain faithful friends of the Americans—of their provisions. To-day, he says, these same volunteers, without discipline and without orders, are not satisfied with rapine and injustice, but wish to take away the small remnant of animals and provisions left."

Every day they run off the horses and cattle of the friendly Indians. These had become indignant, and will not be much longer restrained from resisting conduct so unworthy of the whites, who have made them so many promises to respect and protect them if they remained faithful friends. The writer further says, if the volunteers are not arrested in their brigand actions, the Indians will save themselves by flying to the homes of their relatives, the Nez Perces, who have promised them help, and all the Indians of Oregon and Washington would join in the common defence. This information is in a great measure confirmed by a person, who, I am assured, enjoys your confidence.

I need not say, although I had previously instructed Col. Wright to take possession of the Walla-Walla country at the earliest moment practicable, that I directed him to give protection, as soon as he could to the friendly Cayuses from the depredations of the volunteers. It is such conduct as here complained of that irritates and greatly increases the ranks of the hostile tribes, and if the Nez Perces join in the war against us, which I hope to prevent, we shall require much larger force than we now have in Washington and Oregon Territories to resist savage barbarity and protect the whites.

I have recently sent to Puget's Sound two companies of the Ninth Infantry.—These, with the three companies there, will give a force of nearly or quite four hundred regulars, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Casey. This force with several ships of war in the Sound, to which will be added in a few days the United States steamer Massachusetts, it seems to me, if rightly directed, ought to be sufficient to bring to terms two hundred Indian warriors.

Capt. Keyes, in his last report received, says there are not quite two hundred in arms in that region. Lieutenant Colonel Casey has been directed to prosecute the war with the greatest vigilance and activity. The gallant Captain Stewart, who goes in the Massachusetts, Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces in the Sound, will, I am assured, zealously, efficiently, and I trust, successfully co-operate with Casey to bring the war to a close.

In regard to the operations east of Cascade Mountains, if Gov. Curry's volunteers have not driven the friendly Cayuses and the Nez Perces into the ranks of the hostile tribes, and they should be withdrawn from the Walla-Walla country—I have great hopes that I shall be able to bring the Indians in that region to terms, notwithstanding the volunteers killed the Chief, Pin-pin-mox-mox, scalped him, cut off his ears and hands, as reported by volunteers, and sent them to their friends in Oregon; all this, too, after he met them under a flag of truce, declaring he was for peace, that he did not wish to fight, that his people did not wish to fight, "and that if any of his young men had done wrong, he would make restitution;" while at the same time he offered the volunteers cattle for food.—Such conduct may have caused feelings difficult to overcome. I trust, however, I will be able to do it."

Willard says that he would prefer to have America ruled by one big Pope than by several hundred little Popes. As much as to say that he would prefer the teachings and influence of the Pope of Rome to the teachings and influence of the Protestant ministers of our country.—*South Bend Register.*

Mr. Willard, we suppose, made about the same kind of a speech at South Bend that he did here, and if so, the above is a miserable, canting, Know Nothing perversion of his remarks. He ridiculed the Know Nothing bug bear of the "Pope ruling this country," and the absurdity of such an apprehension, as well as the corrupt design of those demagogues and bigots who professed to believe it. He, also, in this connection, spoke of those clergymen, all over the country, who, forgetting their sacred calling, and the teachings of the Con-

stitution and laws and the example of the founders of the Republic, had become members of Know Nothing lodges, and taken oaths to persecute their fellow citizens on account of a difference of religious belief; who sanctioned by their presence and affiliation, the outrages, mobs and riots, that followed the advent of the secret order into politics, and said that their conduct was more dangerous to the country, to its peace and prosperity, to the perpetuity of American liberty, than the Pope. He said he was a Protestant by birth, education and sympathies, and opposed to any union of Church and State, but, if the country ever were so unfortunate as to become the prey of sectarianism, and its constitutional guarantee of civil and religious liberty be annulled, by bigotry and intolerance, he would as soon be ruled by one big Pope as several hundred little popes.—

"As much as to say that" he had no confidence in those Ministers of the gospel who wished to "rule this country" through a secret midnight oath-bound order, and we think the country after one year's experience of that kind of rule has said and will continue to say the same in most emphatic terms.

Mr. Willard is getting his full share of slanderous abuse from the odds and ends appended to Democracy, but he will live through it. The Fusion press pursue him with intense hatred, which manifests itself in such paragraphs as that at the head of this article. Their unfailing resort is an appeal to religious prejudices.—The *Register* once occupied the position of a high-toned journal, but since the editor became a Know Nothing, it has been about as reckless as the most bigoted member of the order could desire.—*Peru Sentinel.*

THAMES TUNNEL.

This is one of the curiosities of London which every stranger visits. Its interest arises not so much from any thing very odd or striking in its appearance as from the fact it exists. To cross a river the world is in the habit of employing boats or bridges; but here is a brick arched double road-way extending under the bed of the river, and thus avoiding obstruction to navigation as well as furnishing a secure passage to travel. The project of such a tunnel was put forward more than half a century ago, and extended progress was made in the work when the ground broke through under the pressure of high tides, and the scheme was reported impracticable. But the present age does not recognise impracticabilities.

The existing tunnel was projected by Sir I. Brunel in 1823. It is about two miles below London Bridge, between Wapping and Rotherhithe. The neighborhood is commercial and populous, and a bridge would be too much in the way of vessels. At the same time an increased facility of communication between the two shores was very much needed. A company was formed and chartered in 1824. Mr. Brunel was appointed engineer. He began by erecting a substantial cylinder of brick work 50 feet in diameter, 42 feet high and 3 feet thick, which was sunk en masse into the ground. Upon the top of the cylinder was placed a steam engine for pumping out water and excavated earth. By this means the cylinder was forced through a bed of quicksand, which had compelled the drift makers formerly to suspend their work.—The shaft having been sunk to the depth of 65 feet, another smaller one, 25 feet in diameter, was also sunk from this lower level as a reservoir for the drainage of water. The excavation was commenced, then, at the depth of 63 feet. A powerful iron apparatus was used called a "shield." It consisted of 12 great frames, lying close to each other, like so many volumes on the shelf of a bookcase. These frames were 22 feet high and 3 feet broad. They were each divided into three stages or stories, thus presenting 36 chambers or cells for the workmen by whom the ground was cut down and secured in front, and the brick-layers by whom the structure was simultaneously formed.

The shield was placed in position at the bottom of the shaft January 1st, 1826.—The progress of the work was of course slow. It was necessary to proceed cautiously and to secure every foot advanced. With a river running above, it was only prudent to keep a good watch below. The first impediment came early. On the 25th January the stratum of clay thro' which the excavation had been worked broke off suddenly, leaving the shield for upwards of six weeks open to a considerable influx of sand and gravel, which flowed from a bed of sand and gravel that was saturated anew at each rise of the tide. This difficulty having been overcome, the work proceeded, and on the 30th of April, 1827, the tunnel had extended 400 feet under the river. The next month, and again in the following January, the river broke in, and six men were drowned, Mr. Bunnel, jr., having been carried by the rush of water up the shaft. Great apprehension was now felt for the success of the enterprise.—Hundred of plans were offered for filling up the cavity to prevent future accidents. But the chasms in the bed of the river were filled by bags of clay, and when the tunnel was cleared of water the structure was found uninjured. The work, however, was suspended for want of funds for seven years.

"Other great speculations have been nursed. Till what of proceeds laid them on the shelf; But their concern was the worst. When it began to liquidate itself."

"I suppose you hear a great deal in Connecticut about 'civil war' and 'outrages' in this Territory; not one half of which is true, and the other half will be reducing greatly, before you swallow it. It is rather a rough country to begin in, and the people, perhaps, somewhat different from those we meet at home, in Connecticut; but I have experienced nothing but kindness at their hands. There are some bad fellows here, as there are everywhere; but they are not all Missourians by a long shot. The trouble here has grown out of the abolitionists—I mean the political ones—who think they can bluster and brag here as they do in Massachusetts, and are doing the Territory more harm than anybody else. The stories about its not being safe here for a Northern man, are all gannon. Business is good, and those who attend to it can do well enough here."

Thus sang Tom Hood in an ode to Brunel when the prosecution of the work seemed doubtful. But Parliament sanctioned a loan in aid of it, and it was resumed in March, 1836. During that year 117 feet were completed, in 1837, only 29 feet; in 1838, 80 feet; in 1839, 194 feet; in 1840, 60 feet; and in 1841, the remaining distance was accomplished to the shaft at Wapping. In August, Brunel passed through the tunnel from shore to shore.—His triumph was complete. Queen Victoria recognized it by knighting him. In March, 1843, it was opened as a public thoroughfare. Its length from shaft to shaft is 1,200 feet, its width 35 feet; each archway and footpath clear about 14 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river, about fifteen feet.

The tunnel cost about £450,000. The dangers of the work were many, and the miners often suffered serious alarms. "Sometimes portions of the shield broke with the noise of a cannon shot, then alarming cries told of some eruption of earth or water; but the excavators were more inconvenienced by fire than water, gas explosions frequently wrapping the place in a sheet of flame, strangely mingling with the water, and rendering the workmen insensible." Yet only seven lives were lost in making it.

The tunnel at present is both a success and a failure. As an example of engineering skill it is undoubtedly a great triumph. But until it can be used for vehicles as well as for passengers it will not answer its original purpose. It is reached now by a winding staircase down to the shaft, on either side of the river, and it is open day and night for passengers at a toll of one penny each. It is lighted with gas, and some of the arches are occupied as small shops and for exhibition of works of art. The approaches for vehicles are intended to be circular, by shafts 230 feet in diameter. Their cost is estimated at £180,000. We do not understand that any probability exists of their early construction.—*Portland Argus.*

Russian Opinion of Peace Prospects.

A letter received from a highly reliable source in Russia has the following on the peace prospects.

"They must know little of the Emperor and his people who suppose that Russia will give up any of her territory, or abate a single one of her important fortifications. The Czar would as soon consent that the Allies should cut off one of his arms as thus to destroy his imperial prestige. A concession so opposed to the rooted prejudices of the Russians would even endanger his throne.

"It is true that the Allies have themselves forced Turkey to do that for which Russia was most anxious, and which they first pretended to resent as an attack upon the sovereign independence of the Sultan, viz:—secured religious freedom to the Christians. Some think that Russia and the Greek Church have gained more than the Allies by the war, and therefore can very well afford to accept peace; but this is not the unanimous opinion. The stories of poverty and suffering in the provinces are pure fables. Never have the agricultural prospects of Russia been better; never has land or labor given better results than now. And it is certain that except among commercial men, there is no clamor for peace.

Meanwhile the material of war, so far from diminishing, is being enormously increased in every direction, both in quantity and quality. In one word, there will be no peace on the British conditions. The only probability is, that France may force England into accepting those of Russia."

KANSAS COMMITTEE.—The Fusion House of Representatives have appointed a committee to go to Kansas and examine into the affairs of that Territory. Of course this will be all fair and has no such an object as the manufacture of Bunkum. Oh, no! fusionism is too pure for that. The Committee will be engaged some two or three months, and the expenses must be enormous. Can anybody tell what good will grow out of this? The people of Kansas are quiet and have always been; it is only the demagogues and broken down politicians, who went there to recuperate their broken political constitutions that have been troubled. They make all the fuss and such men always will make it wherever they are. Their only hope for notice and preferment is in an excitement, and they are sure to create one wherever they are if it is in their power. Fusionism is great on such committees. It appointed one in Massachusetts once; the celebrated Hiss Committee; and we should not be surprised if this one essayed for itself a like notoriety.—*Peru Sentinel.*

THE "CIVIL WAR" IN KANSAS.—The New Haven *Register* makes the following extract from a letter received by a farmer in that vicinity, from his son who lives in Kansas. It is dated Lawrence, March 1, 1856:

"I suppose you hear a great deal in Connecticut about 'civil war' and 'outrages' in this Territory; not one half of which is true, and the other half will be reducing greatly, before you swallow it. It is rather a rough country to begin in, and the people, perhaps, somewhat different from those we meet at home, in Connecticut; but I have experienced nothing but kindness at their hands. There are some bad fellows here, as there are everywhere; but they are not all Missourians by a long shot. The trouble here has grown out of the abolitionists—I mean the political ones—who think they can bluster and brag here as they do in Massachusetts, and are doing the Territory more harm than anybody else. The stories about its not being safe here for a Northern man, are all gannon. Business is good, and those who attend to it can do well enough here."

Astronomers say that if a cannon ball were fired from Earth to Saturn, it would be 180 years getting there. In that event, Professor John Phenix thinks the people of Saturn would have time to dodge the shot.

He who goes to bed in anger, has the devil for his bedfellow. A wag desires us to say that he knows a married man who, though he goes to bed meek and gentle as a lamb, is in the same predicament.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.]

LIFE'S CHANGES.

BY W. W. TULEY.

How the busy scenes of life are changing,
Changing with each passing hour,
All our hopes and plans deranged,
Brightening expectations flower,
See the past with joy obliterated,
Laden with the sweetest fled,
Like the flower that decks the meadow,
Fresh at morn, at evening dead.

Where are now those joys we cherished?
Perished with the fleeting past:
Friends and foes alike have perished,
'Neath the weas that time has cast.
Go into the graveyard lonely,
Lonely while the rose yet blooms;
Comes the thought of sorrows only,
While we tread among the tombs.

There are those tones of gladness
King as in a former day—
Change of scene has banished sadness,
Pleasure yet doth hold her sway,
Yet how soon will come the sorrow,
Yet untold to those who smile;
Know they not there comes to-morrow,
It may bring its meed of guile.

Many years have passed so fleeting!
Fleeting as the sullen gloom
Of the night, when morn comes greeting,
Dewy meadows, flowers that bloom.
And how many now are left me,
Who in friendship's bonds were bound?
Death of all but one bereft me—
Low they are sleeping in the ground.

The blasted tree upon the mountain
Bears no more its foliage green;
Nor generous rain, nor running fountain,
Can revive it once again.
Yet o'er its trunk now rough and cheerless,
Climbs the ivy tenderly;
Fruit and fair, yet ever fearless,
'Mid the wind's wild minstrelsy.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, having declined to act on this peripatetic Committee on account of his engagements as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, which among other things, has the new Tariff Bill in charge, Mr. Sherman (Fusionist), from the same State, has been appointed in his stead.—Sherman's colleagues on the Committee are William A. Howard (Fusionist), of Michigan, and Mordecai Oliver, of Missouri. Mr. O. was elected as a Whig, but is in favor of the Nebraska law, and will see that the interests of those who think with him in that respect are fairly represented. During the present session of Congress he has commonly voted with the Democrats. There is no probability of the Committee's reporting at the present session. Of course Mr. Whitfield holds his seat as Delegate from Kansas in the meantime. As for Gov. Reeder, very few pretend that he is elected; and if he were he has since been elected U. S. Senator from the same State (don't laugh), by the famous Topeka Legislature, and would doubtless feel it his duty to accept the higher station. That Legislature, by the way, has turned out to be a very harmless humbug. After passing certain pretended laws they concluded their labors by adopting a supplementary one to the effect that "whenever enacted by the present Legislature shall not have effect until an act be passed by the present or some future Legislature declaring them in force."

The King of France, with 80,000 men, &c. Governor (?) Robinson also sent in a supplementary Message, declaring his former Message was not intended to recommend any course "in opposition to the general government, or to the Territorial government while it shall remain with the sanction of Congress. Collision with either is to be avoided." There will consequently be no use for Sharpe's rifles on the part of the emigrants, and the Rev. clergy who have interested themselves in procuring such deadly weapons, may as well back down, after the example of their Kansas brethren, who on sober second thought, have concluded that it is not best to incur the penalties of actual treason.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MERCENARY ARMY OF FREEDOM.—A very grave Whig paper—the N. Y. *Advertiser*—fears that the ("free State") government of Kansas has to some extent, at least, fallen into the hands of corrupt and designing men, who care more about living on the public treasury than about the welfare of the "cause of freedom." This fear rests upon information contained in the Topeka correspondence of the N. Y. *Times* (negro-whispering organ).—It appears there has been an Executive Committee in the Territory—with J. H. Lane at its head—created during the progress of the "free State" movement, which has virtually been the "free State" provisional government. Of this committee the correspondence aforesaid says:

"A desperate effort is made to construct the committee as still existing, with considerable powers, and length of days unlimited. The effort, however, cannot succeed; and, in spite of effrontery and partisan chicanery, the executive committee must consent to die—not exactly a natural death, as it should, but a compulsory one.

"Some of the doings