WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

A National Democratic Newspaper-----Devoted to the Union and True Interests of the Country.

J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE, EDITORS.] [PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] [C. W. COTTOM, PUBLISHER.

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Weekly Sentinel.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1855.

The Journal and Mr. Mitchell.

The sneers of the *Journal* at the Rev. Mr. MITCHELL will injure nobody except the editors of that paper. The character of that gentleman is well known to many, and all who do know him respect him. It may suit the purpose of the *Journal* to try to throw discredit on the friends and patrons of colonization, and especially on one who has labored so assidunously in the cause. Such a course is in accordance with that sham philanthropy cant, caring nothing for the welfare of the negro race, kvaile itself of the perplexing problem of their existence here, to make political capital and obtain office and power at the expense of discord and the alienation of brother from brother.

Mr. MITCHELL may not have accomplished much for the African; but he has done more than the *Journal;* and at all events has done nothing to rivet the chains stronger and tighter on the slave—a thing which the Abolition press and the Abolition party have been doing for years. Of all men on earth, the Abolitionists most deserve the curses, deep and loud, of the African race.

The State of Virginia in 1829 and '30, might have taken the lead in some gradual system of emancipation and colonization, if it had not been for the impertinent interference of these same fanatics. This is a well known fact.

But apart from the question of Colonization, Mr. MITCHELL has written some articles on Know Nothingism which have had a happy effect in influencing moderate and christian men to reconsider the operations and tendencies of the midnight order. They were written in a kindly spirit, and were free from all political violence; and had all the force which the testimony of a disinterested witness would have in a court of Justice. *This is the rub.*

THE MEETING AT CASTLETON.—The Democratic meeting at Castleton, Lawrence township, on Saturday last, was numerously attended and was very enthusiastic. About one hundred and fifty persons were present. Speeches were made by NAPOLEON B. TAYNOR, Esq., KILBY FERGUSON and A. B. SHAW.

Old Lawrence will return to her first love this fall, or else we're much mistaken.

Perry Township Democratic Meeting.

At a Democratic Meeting held at Mars's School House, Perry Township, Marion County, on Saturday, August 18th, on motion Samuel D. Baker was called to the Chair, and Foster Whitford chosen Secretary.

On motion a Committee was appointed to report the names of Delegates to attend the County Convention on the 25th inst. After consultation the Committee reported the following Delegates, which report was concurred in: Isaac Haverstick, Christopher Grube, H. P. Todd, Chas. Larsh, Jacob Grube, H. Kortepeter, S. D. Baker, Wm. McLean, S. A. Todd, E. L. Bryant, Samuel Bryant, F. Whitford, F. Kortepeter, Peter Canine, James Webb, Caleb Bentley, C. V. Bristolo, J. Coverdill, P. S. Carson, Stephen Hankins, Isaac Breunaman, George Finley, Chas. Ormes, E. T. Ormes, Richard, Webb, T. D. Bush, J. Brewer, L. D. Wright, Nicholas Croas, and Richard Hogland.

A resolution was introduced and adopted, inviting all Democrats in the Township to attend the County Convention.

The meeting was then addressed by W. B. Beach, Wm. Stewart and W. J. Brown in able and effective speeches.

This meeting was the largest which had assembled in the Township for five years, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Over 200 voters were present. Of these about twenty-five were from Indianapolis.

S. D. BAKER, Pres't.

FOSTER WHITFORD, Sect'y.

Center Township Democratic Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice the Democrats and National Whigs of Center Township, assembled at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, August 22d.

On motion of I. W. Hunter, N. B. Palmer, was called to the Chair, and William Henderson appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, and a motion made by Benj. Pilbean that 35 delegates be selected to attend the County Convention. The motion prevailed and the following delegates chosen:

Julius Nicolai, Daniel Keely, R. L. Walpole, Alex. Wands, Robert A. Taylor, James H. Kennedy, Geo. McOut, Alex, F. Morrison, William Henderson, Capt. M. North, W. M. McCarty, James B. Ryan, J. G. Doughty, I. W. Hunter, D B. Fatout, N. B, Palmer, J. R. Elder, Chas. Coulon, Oliver Keely, W. B. Beach, J. M. Talbott, S. Delzell, A. Sidensticker, S. Hetselgerser, W. J. Elliott, C. G. Werbe, Powell Howland, Robert Tarkington, Thos. Johnson, Thos. Alford, Willis Pruitt, Eli Haverstick, E. J. Howland, P. Messersmith, and John Hoefgen.

After the selection of Delegates, the meeting was addressed by N. B. Palmer, W. B. Beach, William Henderson, and Robt. A. Taylor.

On motion, the *Sentinel* and *Locomotive* were requested to publish the proceedings.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

N. B. PALMER, Pres't.

WM. HENDERSON, Sec'ty.

HE DIDN'T DO IT—One of the Troy tp. *owls* came to town a few days since for the purpose of discontinuing the *Pioneer*, as he had a right to do and which he did, and also to give us a personal chastisement but which he *didn't do!* Now we do not know whether he was *offered* or whether it was so long since he done any thing in daylight that he didn't know how.

Now, gentlemen, don't be backward after coming so far, but "pitch in;" but rest assured that your threats of personal violence are not going to prevent us from exposing your *deus* of corruption. A half dozen of you may assassinate us, but all the *owls* of Troy, (numbering about 60) cannot prevent us from saying just what we please, and that in just such language as we see proper. By the way, the resolution passed in your lodge a few weeks since, to withdraw all support from the *Pioneer* didn't amount to much, after all, as we believe only one of your number remains a subscriber, and he has not yet paid for the paper, and no likelihood of his doing so. But then, that is nothing, as we want an occasional number to get in your midst, as we think it will do you good.

Remember gentlemen, the next time you send out one of your great *fighting owls* to demolish our physical system, send one who will not forget to tell his errand.—*Whitley Pioneer.*

☞ The negro Frank, who murdered the Rev. Mr. Weems, near Alexandria, Va., ordered to be hanged on the 16th inst.

Views of a Catholic Bishop on the Influence of our Foreign Population.

We have had placed on our table for review, a beautiful copy of the Miscellanea of BISHOP SPALDING of Louisville, but have not yet had time to read it. It consists of lectures and essays on historical and theological subjects, and is distinguised, as we infer from an occasional *dip*, by elegant composition and extensive learning. In glancing over the Introductory Address, we met with some passages bearing on the most interesting topic of the day, and containing so much truth and sound sense, (though written by a Roman bishop,) that we cannot forbear presenting them to our readers.

What is said of the conservative influence of the Catholic clergy is also true, as far as we know, of the ministry of the Episcopal church. While the Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen have in so many instances degraded their holy calling by making themselves busy at elections, we are happy to be able to state that the Priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America have kept their robes unstained by the dust of the political arena.

We referred, a few days since, to the census to show the numerical inferiority of our catholic population, not being more than a million and a half, when by natural increase it ought to be at least tour million.

The same fact may be shewn by contrasting the progress of Catholicism with that of other denominations.

Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic Church gained a footing, now contains eight hundred and seven Protestant churches, and only sixty-five Catholic congregations. In Florida the Catholics early made settlement. Now there are one hundred and seventy Protestant and only five Catholic churches! Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who now have fifty-five churches in the State, while the Protestants have two hundred and forty-seven congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect in point of time; they now have thirteen churches, but the Protestants report three hundred and seven societies in the State. The number of Episcopal, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches are very nearly the same throughout the country, but each of these denominations have about *one-eleventh* of the number of the Methodists, scarcely *one-eighth* that of the Baptists, and not *one-fourth* that of the Presbyterians.

"But Catholics, especially those of foreign birth, vote together, and vote for a particular political party: the liberties of our country are therefore endangered from this constantly augmenting foreign influence. This charge is groundless both in its facts and its inferences. In the first place, native born Catholics have been heretofore divided; almost equally, between the two leading political parties of the country; in the second place, though the large majority of the Catholics of foreign birth have been in the habit of voting with the Democrats, yet they have been far from unanimous on the subject; in the third place, the number of Catholics in this country is now, and is likely to continue to be, much too insignificant to rule the country in one way or another, either for good or for evil.

"The following candid and sensible remarks from the Boston *Post*, a political print of some standing, contains so much sound reasoning on this subject, based upon facts tending to show the glaring absurdity of the charge that 'foreigners are taking the country,' that we will be pardoned for republishing them entire:

"It is said that we shall be overrun with foreigners; that they will rise upon native citizens and overpower them; that Catholicism will prevail and deprive America of its liberties. These assertions have been reiterated so often that thousands really fear such results. Take the former apprehension, and let facts, so far as they bear on the question of physical force, say how groundless that fear is. In the first place, for the whole time we have been a nation, it is a fact that no such attempt has been made; and if it ever should be made, such is the admirable working of our institutions, that the rule of a mob is utterly out of the question. Permanent success, even where the foreign population outweighs the native population, is an impossibility; for the whole force of the country would at once be invoked to suppress such a rule. In the next place, consider the utter folly, want of foresight, and suicidal policy of such an attempt, if it should ever be made. Of our now thirty millions of population, one million (the number is probably greater; but this does not affect the argument) are from Ireland: of the thirty-eight thousand churches that the census of 1850 shows as being in the country, the Catholic are set down at one thousand two hundred and twenty-one; and of the eighty-seven millions of church property, the Catholics have nine millions. Now, cannot this immense preponderance of Protestantism and of Americanism take care of itself? Is it not perfectly preposterous to suppose for a moment that the Irish Catholics will ever attempt to 'rise,' as the phrase is, with such an enormous disparity against them? It is due, it is but bare justice, to our foreign population to say, that not only has there been no attempt at rising, but their conduct—save only in cases when heated by liquor or otherwise excited—has been almost invariably that of peaceable citizens, submissive to the laws. They have a right to have such a certificate, as to the past, to stand in their favor; and when we consider their position among us, we believe there is no more danger of their 'rising' than there is of the falling of the stars.'

"Much has been said and written of late years about the 'foreign vote.' Both parties, on the eve of elections, have been in the habit of courting 'foreigners;' who have thus, against their own choice and will, been singled out from the rest of the community, and placed in a false and odious position, by political demagogues for their own vile purposes. That they have been thus severed from their fellow citizens, and insulted with the compliment of their influence as a separate body, has not been so much their fault, as it has been their misfortune. From the successful party they have generally received—with afew honorable exceptions—little but coldness *after* the election; while from the party defeated, they have invariably received nothing but abuse and calumny. So they have been, without their own agency, placed between two fires, and have been caressed and outraged by turns. Any appeal made to them by politicians, in their character of religionists or foreigners, and not in that of American citizens, is manifestly an insult, whether so intended or not; and we trust that Catholics will always view such appeals in this light. Whenever it is question of State policy, they can have no interests different from those of their fellow citizens. The laws which will be good for the latter, will be good for them; at least they can live under any system of equal legislation which will suit the Protestant majority, with whom they cheerfully share all the burdens of the country.

"The Catholic bishops and clergy of the country have discreetly stood aloof, and wisely abstained from exercising any influence in the exciting political contests which have successively arisen. We ourselves, though to the manor born, have never even voted on a political question; and we believe that most of our brother prelates and clergy have adopted the same prudent precaution; not surely through any want of interest in the country, but chiefly with a view to remove from the enemies of our Church the slightest pretext for slandering our religious character. The only influence we have sought to bring to bear on the members of our communion, has been invariably in the interests of peace, of order, and of charity for all men, even for our most bitter enemies. Whenever we have had occasion to address our people on the eve of elections, we have counseled them to avoid all violence, to beware of being carried away by passion, to be temperate, to respect the feelings and principles of their opponents, and, in the exercise of their franchise as citizens, to vote conscientiously for the men and measures they might think most likely to advance the real and permanent interests of the republic. We defy any one to prove that we have ever attempted to exercise any other influence than this. The contrary has been occasionally asserted by unprincipled demagogues, for political effect; but the accusation, like many others made in the heat of political contests, has in every instance turned out to be a grievous slander; which was scarcely believed at the time, even by those who were most busy in giving it circulation.

Never since the foundation of the republic has it been heard of, that the Catholic bishops or clergy have taken an active part in conducting the proceedings of political conventions, or in fomenting political excitement, in the name of the religion of peace and love. They are not, and never have been, either abolitionists or free-soilers, ultraists or politico-religious alarmists. Nor have they ever ventured, either collectively or individually, to address huge remonstrances to Congress, threatening vengeance in the name of Almighty God, unless certain particular measures were passed or repealed! Never have they been heard brawling in the public streets and highways, haranguing in violent language the already excited populace, lashing their passions into fury, and openly exciting them to deeds of mob violence and bloodshed! Never have they been known to parade the Bible in noisy political processions, thus prostituting the holy book, which breathes naught but peace and good will towards all men, to the vile purposes of political faction and sectarian strife! Ministers of other denominations have done, or countenanced all these things; and we cheerfully leave to them all the glory, whether religious or political, which they can possibly derive from such a line of conduct.

Catholics of foreign birth are charged, in the same breath, with voting the Democratic ticket, and with being the secret or open enemies of republican government! Is it then true that a man cannot be a Democrat without being a traitor to his country? If so, then have the destinies of this great republic been ruled, with very slight intermission, for nearly thirty years by an organized band of traitors, consisting of the vast majority of our population! Catholics can well afford to be traitors in such goodly company. We are no politicians ourselves, and, so far as we have had any political leanings, they have heretofore been to the policy of the Whigs; but, in common with every man of sound judgment and liberal mind, we reprobate the spirit, which would thus inconsistently and absurdly brand the advocates of different principles as enemies of the country and of all liberty. The genius of our noble constitution is in favor of allowing to every man the largest liberty of opinion in matters of State policy, without his thereby incurring the risk of having his motives questioned or his loyalty impeached. If any charge could consistently be made or sustained against this large portion of our Catholic population, it would be, on the contrary, that they have been generally in favor of too enlarged a liberty, to tally with the views of those who profess to belong to the conservative school; but to charge them with an intention to undermine our republic, is simply an absurdity, as glaring as it is malicious.

"Those whome loudest in their denunciations of 'foreigners,' seem to forget what 'foreigners' have done for the country. They have filled our army and navy; they have fought our battles; they have leveled our forests, peopled our vast unoccupied territory, and filled our cities with operatives and mechanics; they have dug our canals, built our turnpikes and railroads, and have thus promoted, more perhaps than any other class, the improvement of the country and the developement of its vast resources; in a word, they have, in every way, largely contributed towards enhancing the wealth and increasing the prosperity of the republic. Do they deserve nothing but reproaches, denunciations and unsparing invective for all these services? Are they to be branded as aliens and traitors, for having thus effectually labored to serve their adopted country?

"But they are foreigners in feeling and in interest, and they still prefer their own nationality to ours. We answer first, that if this their alleged feeling be excessive, and if it tend to diminish their love for the country of their adoption, it is certainly in so far reprehensible; but where is the evidence that this is the case? Has their lingering love for the country of their birth, with its glorious associations of childhood and ripening manhood, of a mother's care and sister's love, interfered in aught with their new class of duties as American citizens? Has it prevented their sharing cheerfully in the burdens, in the labors, and in the perils of the country? We believe not. Instead of their being unconcerned and indifferent, their chief fault, in the eyes of their enemies, lies precisely in the opposite—in their taking *too much* interest in the affairs of the republic. We answer, in the second place, that this natural feeling of love for the country of their birth, growing as it does out of that cherished and honorable sentiment which we denominate patriotism, in the very nature of things, gradually diminish under the influence of new associations, until it will finally be absorbed into the one homogeneous nationality; and thus the evil—if it be an evil—will remedy itself. The only thing which can possibly keep it alive, for any considerable time, would be precisely the narrow and proscriptive policy, adopted in regard to citizens of foreign birth by the Know Nothings and their sympathizers. The endeavor to stifle this feeling by clamor and violence, will but increase its intensity."

☞ It is also well known that, particularly during the late elections, Protestant ministers took an active part in the canvass. In several instances, they were even candidates for office, and in some cases elected. It is they, and not the Catholics, who have thus attempted to mingle religion with politics; and if ever there be brought about a union of Church and State in this republic, it will surely not be accomplished by Catholics, but by those precisely who are foremost in the crusade against them! Let the lovers of freedom look to it in time. The Protestant ministers may, in fact, be said to be at the head of the Abolition party in the North."

The Responsibility Charged Home.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* gives a sharp but fair answer to the *Express*, which is bewailing the discharges of cannon, blazing houses, the murdered men of Louisville. The New York News translates as follows:

"The truth is that the excesses you enumerate (those of election day at Louisville) were never heard of until the day when you and yours, at first under the designation of native-Americans, afterwards under that of Know-Nothings, sowed division among citizens, and traced an arbitrary line between them, by making *religion* and *birthplace* the occasion of proscription of a revolting character, in striving to create in the bosom of the free and democratic republic of the United States Helots like those of Sparta, and Parishs like those of India."

"If men of foreign birth now occupy an isolated position, it is only that which you desire to place them in contempt for all the traditions of the American confederation and of all the rules of justice and reason. Men who, without hope of ever returning thither, have quitted the land in which they were born, have come here to demand the rights of citizens, to become like to you the children of a common country. During the time that you have frankly accorded these privileges—and we cite the history of a half century—democratic and liberal principles have prevailed, and the elections have never brought with them aught but the intrigues inseparable from all political contests, and inherent in the manœuvres of politicians. But from the day when your calculating intolerance and your egotistical cupidity have excited intestine dissensions in this great family—from the day when we have divided into hostile camps the native born and the adopted children of the republic—you have invoked all sorts of disasters. You have sown the wind; you will reap the tempest!"

"It is, then, upon you, Know-Nothings, whether secretly leagued by oaths or openly avowed, that the responsibility for the bloodshed at Louisville should fall. Why do you speak to us of cannon in the streets, when you yourselves only brought it there?—of houses given to the flames, when you alone were the incendiaries?—of terror and anarchy, when you have produced them?—of American citizens slain in cold blood, when you yourselves are their murderers? Leave to all citizens the exercise of those rights which the law confers and you will not see the pacific and legal arena of the election canvass transferred into a field of battle

This French paper speaks words of bitter truth, and all the more bitter because, in other respects, its feelings harmonize with many of those now persecuting the adopted citizens. It places the terrible responsibility where it belongs. It impales the authors of these murders, and exposes their false sympathy and lying tears in language of severe and just indignation. How forcibly it may be applied to Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*.

☞ The editor of the *Journal* on Monday made a feeble attempt to relieve himself of the guilt of having been the chief instigator of the murders of the 6th of August. He wound up his article with a threat against those persons, *at a distance*, who had charged this crime upon him. Look out, gentlemen *at a distance*. The editor of the *Journal* is very ferocious when there are one or two thousand miles between him and the objects of his anger.—*Louisville Times.*

[For the State Sentinel.]

LOST NELLIE.

BY ERNESTINE.

Nellie is sleeping,
Silently tread;
Pale are the blossoms,
Beneath her fair head:
Gently her baby-hands
Lay on her breast—
Tread very lightly,
Disturb not her rest.

Soft are the sunny curls,
Clustering there;
Round the pure forehead,
So radiently fair;
Dreamy and beautiful,
Is the blue eye,
O'er which the snowy lids
Lovingly lie.

Three happy summers
Their soft light have shed;
Gently, caressingly,
O'er her fair head:
And round our trusting hearts
Wove a bright spell,
Telling how fondly
We love fairy Nell.

Tear-drops are falling,
Upon the dear face,
So often pressed
In a loving embrace,
And we would gladly give
Night that we own,
Could we again have
Her soft, lisping tone.

Nellie is sleeping,
Silently tread;
Fond hearts are weeping,
Around the low bed;
Yet must we leave her
With one sad farewell;
Angels are guarding
Dear, lost, baby-Nell.

CEDAR COTTAGE, Ind., Aug. 1855.

THE SPADE AND THE SWORD.—If what the Scripture says of beating swords into ploughshares is not being *literally* accomplished, (more literally, perhaps, than really,) at this very moment in the Crimea, it is simply because the Russian engineers are not up to the ways in which the Yankees grade their streets, raise their railroad embankments, or in fact remove masses of earth for any purpose whatever. The London *Times* announces it, in all soberness, that the spade is necessarily a more potent weapon both with the beseigers and the beseiged than the sword. The digging of miles on miles of trenches, with the throwing up of enormous corresponding earthworks, occupies the whole strength of both the Allies and their enemies. In fact everything of former days seems reversed. Whole regiments are only preserved from being put under ground as dead men, by putting the earth above them while living, and thus, paradoxically enough, they keep out of their graves by jumping into them.

At Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras, general Taylor raised his bomb-proof defences, by throwing up earth-works, of sufficient thickness, on the top of his flour and pork barrels, with hollow places between, where his men could lie untouched by even the bombs and other vertical shot that might bury themselves in the earth and burst over their heads. In the same way now the Russians are not content with getting behind their earth-works, they literally burrow into them. It is earth beneath, earth at the sides, and earth above. How these men must love their mother earth! They have even dug in the ground funnel-mouthed pits in front of every burrow, down into which each bomb shell rolls as it falls, and there it too is buried alive, and kept by earth from molesting the men on the only exposed side. The war seems to be rather between the guns than the men, and to choke their open iron mouths, to disable their staunchest arms, to wound and break the wooden limbs of their carriages.—These are now the recorded feats of each day's work; so many guns silenced, so many tons of hollow and solid shot fired, so much powder expended. And it is the recoil of all this expenditure that is going to kill more than the guns at last—to destroy the nations that fire them.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Compliment from a Virginia Editor to Senator Pugh.

The editor of the Wheeling (Va.) *Argus*, was present recently at the Democratic meeting at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio, which was addressed by Senator PUGH and others. In the course of some comments upon it, he thus alludes to Mr. PUGH, Ohio's young and gifted Senator. He said:

"Senator Pugh is an eloquent, fluent, and popular orator. His speeches are well calculated to arouse the people to a sense of their duty, and make them act up to their principles.—He was exceedingly severe on the Know Nothings and Freesoilers. The snake is not only scotched but killed by his masterly blows.—Wherever he struck, a deep wound was made—and he struck often. After he and Medill shall have passed over the State of Ohio, and the people shall have heard them, there will be a result similar to that produced by Wise in the Old Dominion."

Our Candidates.

At the Democratic Convention here on Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM LAMB, (the resent incumbent,) was nominated for Auditor, and Mr. WILLIAM FURR, of Cain Township, for County Commissioner.

Mr. LAMB has held the office of Auditor for several years, and has earned and deserves the reputation of being the best County Auditor in the State. He is well known throughout the county as a man of strict integrity. His soundness as a good democrat, and his ability to discharge the duties of office with credit to himself and his party, and to the satisfaction of his constituency, cannot be questioned, and will secure for him a triumphant election.

WILLIAM FURR is a good honest old farmer, a reliable democrat, and abundantly capable of filling the office of County Commissioner. He has long been connected with the public business of the County, and is probably as well posted as to its affairs as any "outsider" well can be.

In fact we believe no better selections could have been made for the two offices. And believing the people of Old Fountain will have in view the honesty and capability of their agents, and not trust their business to unknown and inexperienced hands, we look forward to the election of Lamb and Furr as a fixed fact. —*Covington Friend.*

ANDREW JACKSON.—"He denied that Andrew Jackson, if alive, would consent to be considered as a Democrat of this school, and insisted that they should be styled the anti-American party."

The above speech was recently made by a young and an aspiring Know-Nothing candidate for office. It called forth the following reply from the Louisiana *Courier:*

"We would like, 'for the fun of the thing,' to see old Hickory once more in the flesh with our young friend before him uttering such language. We rather think the gift of speech would fail the orator under the terrible 'denial' the stern old patriot would throw back to him. Are these knownothings determined to desecrate the memory of all the heroes and statesman of the past, which is embalmed in the hearts of their grateful countrymen, in their efforts to effect their unhallowed purposes? The idea of Andrew Jackson being a know-nothing! Bah! It is as contemptable as it is false to his whole glorious career."

Growth of the West.

The tide of emigration during the past year has set strongly toward the North-western States; indeed it has exceeded all precedent. It is said that by the first of January next the single State of Iowa will contain over half a million of persons. The Census of the State in 1850 showed a population of but one hundred and ninety-three thousand. In June, 1854, according to the State Census, it had increased to three hundred and twenty-six thousand. With such a precedent, it is not improbable that at the next National Census the returns will foot up nearly one million of inhabitants.

The State of Wisconsin, which is somewhat older than Iowa, nearly keeps pace with her neighbor. In 1850 the population was nearly three hundred and five thousand.—The State census, which will soon be completed, will, according to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, show more than six hundred thousand. If this ratio continues till 1860, more than a million of inhabitants will be found in the State. A parallel instance of such increase of population can hardly be found in the world's history.—*Pitts. Post.*

☞ The Ohio Statesman learns that there was a slight frost in some places near Columbus, on Sunday morning.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1855.

Telegraphic News.

It is in bad taste to blow your own trumpet; but our readers will pardon us for reminding them that we receive the telegraphic news in advance of any other paper in the city. Yesterday we gave our readers a column and a half including the European intelligence brought by the Pacific, the foreign markets, &., &c.; and whenever the wires are working, our patrons shall be supplied with the most recent information, and be kept posted up with the times. We incur, of course, considerable expense; and it is fair to hold out our advantages in this way as an inducement to subscribers.

"THE BOSOM OF AMERICA IS OPEN TO RECEIVE, NOT ONLY THE OPULENT AND RESPECTABLE STRANGER, BUT THE OPPRESSED AND DESTITUTE OF ALL NATIONS AND ALL RELIGIONS, WHOM WE SHALL WELCOME TO A PARTICIPATION IN ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."—*George Washington.*

The recent demonstrations in Louisville and the earlier ones in Cincinnati, cannot fail to have a disastrous reaction on the cause of republicanism in Europe. The Louisville tragedy will be seized on by the monarchichal press of the continent, and (if such a thing was possible) exaggerated so as to produce a disgust at the practical working of our model system. The friends of despotism will point with just scorn to Louisville, and say we have no such anarchy with us—tyrannical laws are better than no law.

The vandalism of "the glorious republic" of the nineteenth century, will be told of on the Rhine and the Danube; the tale will be re-echoed on the Baltic and the Adriatic, and men will listen with astonishment and horror. They will say: Is this the land to which the down-trodden people of Europe were invited to come by the great WASHINGTON? Is this the home of the oppressed, the refuge of the victim of religious persecution? Is this the virgin-continent which, smiling in beauty and abundance, beckoned from across the blue waves of the ocean to suffering Europe, to come and find rest and happiness in her arms?

The foreigner came; no, not the foreigner, the friend, the brother; and he was welcomed with bloody hands to a hospitable grave.

When the European reads of Kentucky bullies, who were just as vile as the Croats in the army of Jellachich, he will not only stay at home, but will reconcile himself to his fate by the argument that there can be no advantage in a nominal republicanism which permits murder and arson with impunity, over a despotism which, though it may restrain free opinion and burden industry, at least protects its subjects from any other violence than its own.

What is an Abolitionist?

A DEFINITION WANTED.—Inasmuch as we may have some discussion with our neighbor, the Chicago *Times*, before the election in 1856, will that paper please favor us with a definition of the word "*Abolitionist*," as it understands it? A proper understanding of terms is of the first importance in any controversy whatever. Will the *Times* do us this favor?—*Chicago Tribune.*

The same paper contains an elaborate eulogy upon the philanthropists of England, who, for so many years, persevered to obtain the act of emancipation, by which all slaves were set free in the West India possessions,—the owners being fully compensated for their property. Notwithstanding the beautiful philanthropy of theoretical abolitionists, it is no less striking how they wince under the appellation. The editors of the *Tribune* and the *Press*, notwithstanding their anti-slavery principles, will repel the imputation of being abolitionists with as much warmth as they would a term of infamy. The above enquiry evidently is a sort of preparation for disclaiming that term as applicable to them. They support Chase for Governor of Ohio. In the Senate of the United States, on a proposition to apply the prohibition of slavery to certain territories, Mr. Chase was called by Henry Clay an abolitionist; writhing under the term, he inquired of Mr. Clay, in just such a manner as the *Tribune* does now of us, what is an abolitionist? We answer the question in the words employed by Mr. Clay in answering Mr. Chase:

"*Upon my word, if the Senator does not know what an Abolitionist means, when he has practiced the doctrine for so many years, I am sure I am unable to instruct or inform him. All sorts of Abolitionists seem to act together.*—There are some more unblushing than others; there are some who call themselves ministers of God, who, from their pulpits denounce the Constitution of the Union, and denounce all the States in which slavery exists. There are two descriptions of persons constituting the great Abolition movement of the country. If those who avow extreme Abolition will, nevertheless, upon all questions which arise in Congress or in the country, array themselves on the side of the Abolitionists, and co-operate with them and support measures which they support, and if these men are those whom alone the Abolitionists will support by their suffrages for offices, call them as you please, the result—the inevitable consequences of the association—unless it is resisted by the potency of the law and the power of public opinion, *is dangerous to the Union itself.*—*Chicago Times.*

Speech of John L. Robinson.

Hon. J. L. Robinson addressed the meeting at this place on last Saturday, in a speech of two hours and a half. It being his first appearance in this part of the State, much interest was manifested.

After a few introductory remarks, and a short reply to a philippic of the Attica *Ledger*, personal to himself, in which the speaker did ample justice to the christian character, and the gormondizing and parsimonious propensities of the editor of the *Ledger*, to the great amusement of the immense crowd.

Mr. Robinson then entered upon the discussion of the various questions agitating the country; giving an especial attention to the slavery or Nebraska question, Know Nothingism and the prohibitory liquor law, each of which received the most thorough and practical review we have ever heard.

The abolitionists went away with sore heads; many of the prohibitory law men were satisfied that many of the provisions of the bill are wrong and oppressive, and of doubtful binding force. Know Nothingism received such a castigation and exposition that many of the honest, deluded men, declared before leaving the ground, that for the last time they had acted with the dark lantern vagabonds.—*Covington Friend.*

HORRIBLE DEATH—David Wright, convicted of the murder of A. M. Robinson, at Columbus, Ga., committed suicide under horrible circumstances. He commenced sawing off the chain from his leg and set fire to his cell, in order to knock the jailor down and escape, when the alarm was raised. The fire however, became too hot before he got the chain off, and he was discovered roasted to death, having crawled off as far as the chain would allow him.

☞ MARRIAGE.—An old bachelor, who is so homely and cross that the girls will not receive his attentions has at length discovered that the "grapes are sour," and thus apostrophizes on marriage:

"Marriage is like a flaming candle light
Placed in a window on a summer night,
Inviting all the insects of the air
To come and sing their pretty winglets there,
Those that are out butt heads against the pane,
And those within butt to get out again."

Yellow Fever.

"Cruel grief was everywhere; and fear and the frequent image of death."

The ravages of the Yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth have led many to fear that it might spread further North, and with it its terrible blight the prosperity of Philadelphia and New York.

The latter city has had many visitations of the scourge. It appeared there in the years 1741, 1742, 1791, 1795, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1819, and 1822. In 1798 in a population of 55,000 there 2086 deaths. In 1805 thirty thousand of the inhabitants fled from the city.

Philadelphia was nearly desolated by it in 1793 and again in 1798. In the former year some four thousand persons died, and the mortality was not much less in '98.

There is a diversity of opinion among medical men whether the fever is strictly a contagious disease.

A writer in a recent number of the New York *Tribune* seems to hold the doctrine that it is not. The following extract is interesting:

"The fact that cases of yellow fever are constantly brought from pestilential districts to healthful cities without generating the disease, would seem to prove that the malady is not by any means contagious. The frequent intercourse of New York with Vera Cruz, Havana and Aspinwall, where the yellow fever is endemic—a native and constant resident of the country—and the fact that cases of the disease are actually brought every year to our City, could not fail, were it contagious, to inflict that pestilence as an annual visitant upon our shores. Great Britain, like other countries of Europe, has never suffered from yellow fever, although it's relations with the West Indies and other pestilential localities have always been of the most regular and intimate character, and though individual cases of the disease, which had originated in other places, are occasionally found in its hospitals. Is it possible to suppose, then, that the disease is contagious?

"There is one fact which seems to be well ascertained—that yellow fever does not prevail in those districts exempt from the ordinary malarious fever, of which the common fever and ague is the most familiar example. There is some consolation to be derived, then, from the impaired condition of our northern cities in this respect, which, from their natural expansion and superior construction, have become better drained and of a more wholesome character. The introduction of the Croton water into our City, by increasing the cleanliness of the streets and improving the habits of the people, has had undoubtedly a tendency to render it less liable to fevers of all kinds.

"It is difficult to specify the exact atmospheric condition which has preceded or accompanied the prevalence of the yellow fever. The circumstance, however, which seems to be most favorable is a calm state of the atmosphere. In the West Indies there has generally been *less* yellow fever when the usual gales and hurricanes have prevailed, and *more* when the season has been remarkable for an absence of winds. The electric state of the atmosphere has undoubtedly a great deal to do with the existence of yellow fever. It has been clearly shown that previous and during the epidemic those meteorological phenomena exist, which indicate an unusual accumulation of electricity; and this accords with the absence of those winds and storms which are necessary to restore the electrical equilibrium. Heat is undoubtedly essential to the generation and existence of the disease, for it has always been found that a black frost arrests it at once. An unusually cool Summer, however, has been frequently observed as co-existent with an epidemic of yellow fever. In the Summer and Autumn of 1822, when the disease raged at New York, none of those excessively hot days were observed which usually occur in July or August. The same was the experience in Philadelphia, as it has been in other places."

The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a letter from Portsmouth Virginia, which presents a melancholy picture.

Extract of a letter, dated

PORTSMOTH, Va., Friday Morning, 17th.

In relation to the condition of the town, it is completely deserted. A gloom settled and thick hangs over the community that is left. The adjacent country—all along the line of the road—is occupied by our people, many of them at least, whose limited means you are well aware of—many of these honest and working people, left I'm sure without the means of sustaining themselves, depending upon circumstances, and yielding to the entreaties of their wives and children to flee from the pestilence. I anticipate a most trying winter. There is no calculating what the suffering may be when the whole tide of population pours into town again,—without funds, and I fear reduced both in mind and body. Some of our sister towns and cities are moving in their behalf, and Petersburgh has acted generously and nobly in forwarding already $2,000 for the present relief of the needy, the sick, the destitute orphan and widow. Our Academy is now occupied by a number of these latter, who are superintended by a Sister of Charity.

To-day I learn that old Mr. Ashton, and young Dr. Buck Coche, have been taken to the Hospital; and that Capt. Chambers, who has been very active in looking out for the sick, has been stricken down by the pestilence. I hope the attack will prove resistible. It is here deemed of a milder type than the original cases in Gosport, though the number of new cases and deaths also continues the same.

I send you herein a number of the Transcript, which has not been issued for many days. I went up in the office, and there found Fiske, our Mayor, alone at work at the press, and throwing the numbers off fast as he could. All his hands are gone. Maupin's, Bilisoli's and Neville's are the only groceries open. I advise you by all means not to return here. You would be more exposed than I am,—for I am somewhat acclimated, I hope. Mrs. Barrand is ill in Norfolk with the fever.

Great Rumored Enterprise.

We have heard any number of rumors since Saturday, of a great enterprise, in which th City Council is to take the leading part. It is this:

The ruins of Quinn's Row—or rather the now blackened site, is to be made a beautiful park or promenade ground. In the middle of the plat is to be erected the greatest monument the world ever saw, to the memory of brave spirits that rendered themselves immortal by burning those houses and shooting the Irish as they attempted to make their escape. The monument is to be at least 2,000 feet high. The pit for the foundation is to be 30 feet deep, and the foundation built with the ruins of Quinn' Row, and cemented with the ashes remaining from the bones of the Irish who were burned to death. On the outside of the monument are to be carved in imperishable granite the names of the heroes who did that mighty deed of valor. At a point some 200 feet high there will be inserted on one side a topaz, on the second a beryl, on the third a jasper, and on the fourth an emerald, and each one so arranged that day or night the stranger approaching the city may be able to read without specs the following inscription.

"GEORGE D. PRENTICE."

Upon the summit, 2,000 feet above ground, is a mammoth statue of Joseph A. Gilliss, holding in one hand a copy of his celebrated report, and in the other a lamp always burning. Within the monument is to be a square room high and vaulted, lighted, with 500 burners, and on the walls 1,000 copies of Gilliess's report, printed in blood upon the solid stone and burnt in. While in the middle is an altar to the Most High Sam. The cost fifty millions. *Louisville Dem.*

The Flight from Norfolk.—Profession and Practice.

The Norfolk *Argus* of Saturday says: So general and precipitate a flight as that which has recently taken place here, we never expected to witness. The thought of disease and sudden death, the knowledge of an existing pestilence, we knew are appalling to sinful man, and an instinctive love of health and life naturally hurries him away beyond the limits of the destroying agent, to a purer atmosphere and a healthier clime. The strong man in his prime dreads the presence of an air that poisons the life-blood and kills in a day; and even the sincere christian feels solemn when he reflects upon so sad a visitation from the great Being in whom he trusts and whom he loves. But should christians fly too, from the danger, at the very time when their presence is most required?—when their words of advice, instruction and comfort are so