

# Indiana General

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 1, 1848.

[Volume VII: Number 50.]

**To Correspondents.**  
A. D., Boston, Ind. Can't send without the money in advance. The rule is imperative.

**FIRE AGAIN.**—The fine tavern building occupied by E. Browning, of this city, was discovered to be on fire on Thursday twice, which was extinguished without serious damage; but on yesterday, at noon, another attempt was made to set fire to it with more serious consequences. The fire was applied in the garret, and the flames had made considerable progress before the alarm was given. It was soon put entirely out, though not until much of the furniture in the main building was damaged. We believe a negro servant is suspected of the famous deed. Mr. Browning is partially insured. The engine companies and citizens generally deserve much credit for their prompt discharge of duty.

**YUCATAN.**—The New York Globe estimates the white population of Yucatan at 500,000 Indians and 50,000 whites, though the latter number is undoubtedly too low. The principal cities in the North and West, are Meridia, (the capital,) Campechy, and Sisal. These are still in possession of the whites. The population of Meridia is probably 20,000, and Campechy about 15,000. Recent accounts represent that as many as 30,000 whites have been massacred, though this too is probably greatly exaggerated. The whites have mostly left the interior and located in towns on the sea coast. Campechy, by late advices was daily threatened with an attack by Indians who were in large numbers near the town. It is stated that the town is well fortified, and could be defended against an immense force, having no artillery.

In all the engagements except one, so far as known, the whites have shown themselves cowardly, panic-stricken, and have basely fled from their savage pursuers. Though men will generally fight for their homes and families, and fight more desperately when it is known that they can expect no quarters from their foe. The ancestors of the Yucatecos were not so great warriors, and the Indian name had no terrors for them, but their descendants seem to belong to a different race.

Without assistance the soil of Yucatan must revert to the possession of its ancient owners. Whether assistance will be rendered, and if it is, by whom we know not. The United States have been urged to render it, as well on the ground of humanity, as of public policy, which requires that we should prevent some European power from taking possession of the country.

**MONUMENT TO SILAS WRIGHT.**—A meeting was recently held at Weybridge, Vt., the native place of Gov. Wright, to consult upon the propriety of raising a monument to his memory in that town. Resolutions were passed to carry out said object, and a committee of Superintendence appointed. The Albany Atlas says the monument is designed to be set upon the public common, near the cemetery, where lie the remains of Governor Wright's parents and friends, to be constructed of Vermont white marble. The form is to be a plain obelisk, in conformity to a design presented by the celebrated architect, Ami B. Young, Esq., of Boston. The main shaft to be 31 feet 4 inches, the whole height 40 feet.

The monument is to stand upon an elevated spot of ground, commanding an extended view of the surrounding country, overlooking more than twenty towns in the State of Vermont, and the whole country on the west bank of Lake Champlain in this State, south of Fort Defiance, Ticonderoga, to Splitrock, near Keesville—a region of country of more than 40 miles in extent.

We hope this monument will be speedily built, and that it may be worthy of the noble man whose memory it is to perpetuate. Why can't Indiana build a monument in honor of our lamented Howard!

**IOWA ALL RIGHT.**—The telegraph report from St. Louis, published eight or ten days ago, stating that Benton, the democratic candidate for superintendent of education, had been defeated by Harlan, fed, turns out to be a rumor. The Iowa Gazette gives the official result thus: Benton, 1,032; Harlan, 1,045; democratic majority, 17; and remarks:

This result, though achieved by a small majority, is not only gratifying to the democracy of the State, but, considering the combined influence of the adverse circumstances under which it was achieved, may be considered, as it really is, a decided victory. Last spring, Mr. Harlan was elected by a majority of 413 votes, over one of the best and ablest men in our ranks.

**NEW MOVES.**—The Cincinnati Gazette is drumming up for a Mass Meeting to be held at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of June, under the imposing title of "The People's Convention," the object of which is to form an anti-slavery territorial presidential ticket. This will make about four sets of tickets for the coming convention. Go it, old fellow! We can tell you how it will turn out. Thus:

1. Nominations of Baltimore Convention, 185 electoral votes.
2. Nominations of Philadelphia Convention, 105.
3. Abolition nominations, 000!
4. "People's Convention," 000!

The magnetic telegraph is completed to Indianapolis. Good for our "crowing" friends! We shall undoubtedly be under many obligations to them in future (as we have heretofore been) for "latest news" from all parts of our old Uncle's wide and fast-extending dominions.—*Lagansport Pharos.*

True, the telegraph is here, but it is not the fast line sort. Sometimes it beats the Rail-Road cars—and sometimes it don't. But we assure our Loganport friend, and all other friends, that we will not abate our endeavors to meet their expectations; and if disappointed it shall not be our fault.

Gen. Scott says he cannot receive public demonstrations of regard while laboring under the displeasure of the President! What affectation! What humbug! He wrote this before starting from Mexico. Would it not have been just as modest to have waited until some such thing had been offered him!

Good.—The Dubois Democratic convention has nominated B. B. Edmonston, Esq., as their candidate for Representative. We are pleased to see such excellent selections made by the democrats in every quarter; it is an unmistakable omen of victory!

A. G. DEAVITT, Esq., has been nominated by the democracy of Marshall, Fulton and Stark counties, as their candidate for representative. A correspondent assures us that he will be elected by an increased majority.

Washington county, in Democratic convention, has nominated Mr. James A. Cravens and William Thompson for the House of Representatives.

The whigs of Ohio and Switzerland counties have nominated Capt. John Tait, Jr., as their candidate for Representative.

CASS AND HOWARD.—George B. Walker, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for Representative in these counties. He is opposed by G. W. Blakemore, Esq.

JOHN EWING, (Old Nokes) announces himself as a candidate for the Senate in Knox county.

Gen. TAYLOR is visiting New Orleans and other cities South—on business? no doubt.

## The Peace Prospects.

The different statements in relation to the fate of the treaty are very contradictory. Among the latest we give the following from the New Orleans Crescent of the 15th inst:

"The Franco-American of yesterday morning says: 'We learn from Capt. Holloway, of the propeller Colonel Stanton, who arrived yesterday from Tampico, that an express reached that city on the 4th inst., bringing the important news that a quorum of Congress had assembled at Queretaro, and was busily engaged upon the treaty of peace—which was generally thought would be ratified. We also learn that the vengo has broken out at Tampico, and was causing many deaths.'

Although the date of the above news from Queretaro is not stated, we believe it to be authentic, as Tampico is the shortest route from that place.

One of our correspondents at Vera Cruz mentions that the yellow fever was prevailing slightly at that place—the number of cases being about forty per week.

This would seem encouraging, but the following puts quite a different face upon the subject. It is from the New Orleans Delta of the 16th inst., one day later:

The schooner Velasco arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, and she left on the 8th May. We learn from Capt. Decker of the Velasco, that before he left Vera Cruz, it was reported and generally believed there that the Congress at Queretaro had dispersed without acting on the Treaty; and it was universally admitted by all classes, Mexicans and Americans, that there would be no peace, but that the Americans would have to occupy the whole country, or to retire from it entirely.

Since writing the above, we have received the Vera Cruz Free American of the 5th inst., for which we are indebted to the polite attention of Mr. Boyle, of the firm of Boyle & Maccory, merchants, of Vera Cruz. It contains no news of importance, but is not the less acceptable.

The Free American speaks intelligently of the conduct of the Mexican authorities, who, it is stated, are doing all they can to humiliate the American citizens in Vera Cruz, and calls on the Governor to investigate the matter, and see that justice is done. It seems that since the commencement of the armistice, the Mexican authorities have resorted to all sorts of petty annoyances, and, as far as they dare, have done everything they could to gratify their revengeful feelings.

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The British man-of-war *Electra* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst. from Laguna.

The Washington Union of the 19th, in contradicting a statement of the *Baltimore Argus* that letters had been received at the State Department from our Commissioners in Mexico to the effect that there would be no peace, says, "We understand that no official letters have been recently received from our commissioners, and we can hear of no private letter that has been received from Col. Sevier."

The last accounts from Mexico are more favorable for peace. The proclamation of Rosa, who appeals to Congress to assemble to save the "nationality" of Mexico from the consequences of a continued war, and the address of Sanchez, a distinguished priest, to persuade the Church to raise the necessary funds to pay the expenses of the members of Congress on their way to Queretaro; and the scheme of Peña y Peña to top off the representatives of California, New Mexico, &c., and thus reduce the quorum of Congress which may be necessary to ratify the treaty, are so many evidences of the anxiety of the President and the Church for peace.

**MR. MADISON ON THE EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.**—We call the attention of those who can see nothing but evil in an increase of our territory, to the views of Mr. Madison as they are to be found in the *Federalist*. In the fourteenth number of that work, Mr. Madison says:

"All that remains within this branch of our enquiries is to take notice of an objection that may be drawn from the great extent of country which our Union embraces. A few observations on this subject will be the more proper, as it is perceived that the advocates of the new constitution are availing themselves of a prevailing prejudice with regard to the practicable sphere of Republican Administration, in order to supply, by imaginary difficulties, the want of those solid objections which they endeavor in vain to find.

"The error which limits Republican Government to a narrow district has been unfolded and refuted in preceding papers. I remark here only that it seems to me to rise and prevalence chiefly to the confounding of a Republic with a Democracy.

"As the natural limit of a democracy is the distance from the central point, which will just permit the most remote citizens to assemble as often as their public functions demand, and will include no greater number than will join in those functions, so the natural limit of a republic is the distance from the centre, which will barely allow the representatives of the people to meet as often as may be necessary for the administration of public affairs."

The principle here laid down by Mr. Madison would certainly not exclude any territory that the democratic party is willing to add to this Union. With the increased and increasing facilities for travelling on this continent, the representatives of the most distant States and Territories will be able to attend the sitting of our National Congress.

The senatorial successor of Mr. Commissions' Sever, Solon Borland, delivered his maiden speech on Monday last, in reply to the four days' scattering effort of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. It is said that he made a very favorable impression as to his talents, and attainments upon our political friends in Washington. He bids fair to prove an important acquisition to the democracy of the Senate.—*Boston Times.*

We are happy to state, that the House of Representatives passed, after some debate yesterday, the bill for paying Mrs. Madison \$25,000 for the MSS. of Mr. Madison. It only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. It is a remarkable circumstance that the bill passed on the anniversary of this lady's birthday.—*Washington Union.*

The *New Orleans Commercial Times* says,—"There are a great many Mexican curiosities now on exhibition at 95 St. Charles street. Among them is a saddle, captured from SANTA ANNA at Puebla, valued at \$6000. It is a magnificent article, heavily ornamented with gold, and studded with brilliants."

Our city for some weeks past has presented quite an animated appearance, in consequence of the Session of the U. S. Circuit Court, the Supreme Court of the State, the Sabbath and Educational Conventions, the Masonic Convention, &c. &c. Many distinguished strangers are yet in the city.

The Wisconsin *Argus* sums up the result of the Wisconsin election thus: Legislature 59 democrats; 19 whigs. Aggregate vote—democratic majority in the State, 5,572. Well done for Wisconsin! Whiggery is bound to go to the wall.

A VETERAN EDITOR DEAD.—The Richmond Whig announces the death of its senior editor, Mr. Richard H. Toler, aged 49. He has been an editor for 25 years.

Twice as much money is spent in Great Britain for alcoholic drinks as for bread.

PUN AHEAD!—See ROCKWELL & Co's. circus advertisement.

Our readers will remember the infamous apportionment law of Ohio, passed by the late whig legislature of that State. The Democratic party have firmly taken the stand that there is no apportionment law in existence, the one complained of having been passed by the grossest fraud upon the rights of the democratic minority, and in violation of the letter and spirit of the constitution of that State. A State convention was held on the 10th inst., to consider the matter and devise means for successful resistance. From the following article, from the Dayton Empire, it will be seen that the outrage will not be allowed to pass unrebuked:

## The State Convention of the Tenth.

We regard this convention as one of the ablest deliberative bodies which ever assembled in Ohio. Among its members were a majority of our wisest and most distinguished public men, known and honored all over the State, while all in attendance were leading men in their own respective counties. The deliberations and decisions of such men could not but be prudent and firm and carry with them immense moral power. Accordingly the convention resolved first that there is now no Apportionment law in existence under which the Legislature can be assembled after the 22nd of October next. 2d. That a remedy for the evils consequent upon the existing law, exists in the convening of a special session of the Legislature, to enact a requisite law; and as peace-loving citizens the convention calls upon the Governor to discharge his constitutional duty. 3d. That if no special session be convened, it will become necessary for the Democratic voters of Ohio, "as a measure of protection and self-defence," to appear at the polls in person, in all their force, and elect as many Senators and Representatives as possible, with the understanding that these Senators and Representatives shall refuse to qualify or take their seats as members. A State Convention is also provided for to assemble at Columbus on the first Monday in December next, for the purpose of devising measures to secure the election of the whole people on the subject of a new constitution. The fifth resolution proposes the appointment of a COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY, to consist of six members, being one from each Congressional district.

The course of action thus adopted by the Convention, it will be seen, is identically that first proposed in this county, immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature, and which we have all along urged as the most prudent, practicable and decisive. We have no manner of doubt of its triumph. Whether the doctrine of "Dorrism" is right or wrong, that question cannot arise now. We stand behind an impregnable bulwark. All that is proposed is a legitimate and unavoidable deduction from the first leading position—a position we think not to be gained, that we have no Apportionment Law. If this be true, and none is enacted at a special session to be convened prior to the second Tuesday of October, there is no escape from the conclusions at which the Convention arrived. Starting out with this proposition, the course recommended is evidently safe and judicious. It is to be desired that the members of the Legislature, and which we have all along urged as the most prudent, practicable and decisive. We have no manner of doubt of its triumph.

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## Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.

RELATIONS TO THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROADS.—CONCLUSION.

If any of those who were prominent agents throughout the history of the Madison and Indianapolis railroad, in obtaining for that work its final construction to the capital shall have honored these previous discussions with their attention, they have doubtless come to them under a strong impression of the discouragements, obstacles, embarrassments and difficulties which they encountered in their noble enterprise. A noble enterprise it has been—not indeed for the great length of time of the work, but for its importance as a pioneer in the hands of a company, for the successful issues in the face of impediments, and for the character and credit which those issues have given abroad to the State of Indiana. The men who have executed these beneficial objects and ends will hardly be themselves aware how comparatively easy it now must be for others to compass a second project of no greater intrinsic labor than the first, launching and floating it on the tide they have raised.

By a law of human progress every successful enterprise seeks to spread or extend itself. In the instance of railroads, a very marked reason for such an extension may be pointed out. Suppose an existing road to be doubled in length through a region of like richness and population for both sections; and suppose the outward bound freight all tending to the same extent as before the extension. In the estimate of increased income two obvious reasons present themselves: first, twice the freight now enters the road, and second, the mass, considered together, is transported over twice the length. Whence it follows that the amount of receipts for the double length is quadrupled, and, on the original or first constructed section, is tripled. But in the case of our contemplated extension—as Lafayette will divide with Madison—we will suppose that division equal; which would seem to be favorable to Lafayette. But, even then, the receipts upon the Madison and Indianapolis road would be doubled, or nearly so. In all this the local business only has been taken into account. The long travel attracted by the new channel is an additional item of some importance.

What shall we say then—is it not to be expected that the stockholders of that work will be willing and anxious to forward the construction of this? If, by supplying to us a subscription large enough to cover the cost of engines, cars and other equipments, they can obtain, three years earlier than is otherwise to be expected, the great addition of receipts, will they do less than that moderate amount? I touch this point with great deference to those who have charge of the affairs of that company. They will do what, to themselves shall appear judicious. But, reasoning on the ordinary principles that influence mankind, and judging from the merits of the case itself, does it appear expedient to proceed as they do, from other sources, the complete road-bed and track are provided, the Madison and Indianapolis railroad company will supply means to operate the road so constructed? Other roads, under the same circumstances, it should be observed, have taken the entire burden of supplying or finding pecuniary supplies for their entire execution: in the present instance not more than a fifth should be that burden will be requisite. Nor should it be omitted, in this connection, that the retroflex operation of the steel proposed, as between the stockholders and the public, might be eminently favorable; since so distinct a manifestation and proof that the prosperous revenues of the first were contributing to perfect and advance the instruments of prosperity to the second would be a happiness to both and strengthen the bond of favor between them. For the funds required to do more than barely put the road into operation would be made at the East.

It admits not of a question that a road of this profitable character, which in its true aspect, not less than by its charter, is "the extension of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad," after it shall have received, here at home, all the pecuniary countenance which this community may be justly expected to bestow can obtain, most readily, abroad the \$150,000 additional which may be necessary or convenient.

It only remains to present the contrast between an execution in two years, as above set forth, and a lingering progress through five years. For brevity, these may be given in figures with the remark that the reader, after giving what weight he thinks proper to the opinions thus presented, can, if he please, correct them by his own. Correct them as he may, enough remains for the present purpose—enough to be pressed on all, whether citizen, stockholder, or landholder, where interests are at stake.

The following is, therefore, offered as a tolerable approximation to the losses—loss of what might be gained—consequent upon the tardy policy of a five years' course of construction instead of two, viz: MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO. Curtailment of profits 3 years, \$75,000

Depreciation of work by piecemeal construction and operation, 85,000  
Loss of premium on stocks transferred to second holders, 40,000

LANDHOLDERS BETWEEN INDIANAPOLIS & LAFAYETTE. Loss in three years advance on produce of 3,000 to 4,000 farms, 600,000  
Loss three years permanent advance on value of 500-600 acres, 750,000

Total loss to stockholders and the public not including trade and real estate of the cities, \$1,630,000  
If this one and a half millions of dollars and one and a half millions of acres of land be sacrificed for want of present ability to execute what will cost, all told, less than half the amount, we could only express a due resignation in view of that necessity. But, in leaving this subject, we take occasion to reiterate our dissent from such an estimate of the ability, or the disposition of the three cities on the route, and the twelve thousand sturdy working men along its northern section. A. C. T. May 21, 1848.

A NEW RIVAL.—When we suggested that the whigs would find in the dethroned Louis Philippe of France, who is expected in this country, a congenial spirit for their support to the Presidency, we did not suppose that the suggestion would so soon take hold of the whig faculty, for no other reason than indicated by the name of the man. The Richmond (Va.) Whig, hostile to Clay on the plea of his availability, suggested General Scott for the "compromise" nominee, and proceeded to remark: "Next to Louis Philippe, Gen. Scott's position is the most remarkable and attractive of any living man. 'First dethroned Royalist—next 'Fuss and Feathers.' For Vice President, Canals—'Old Eagle.'"

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—A small Alligator, measuring some three feet, made its appearance in the river just below the Marine Railway, on yesterday morning. His reception, however, was not of that sort cheering character usually accorded distinguished characters. Mr. George Lenon, regarding the visit not in the spirit of a true friend, deliberately levelled his rifle at a vital part of his Alligatorship, fired, the ball taking effect which put an end to his further migration. How this animal could have made its way to this latitude, or on what mission is a question yet involved in mystery.—N. A. Bul.

The Governor of Arkansas has appointed Wm. K. Sebastian to fill the vacancy of the late Chester Ashley in the U. S. Senate.

## Free Schools, No. 2.

For the Sentinel.

MR. BRUCE'S my article seems to desire that I should answer his second article, which appears in your paper of the 11th inst. I must beg the indulgence of yourself and readers, while I give him a few thoughts by way of reply.

First then, I shall not attempt to show him "that it is just to exact from the laborer and bestow it on the indolent" neither will I tell him that we have no designing men among us but I will give him the reasons of one of the heresay patriots of the American Revolution, whose life and deeds will surely screen him from the imputation of sinister designs in the premises.

The extract the reader will see, is part of the last conversation held between Gen. Marion, of South Carolina, and his friend and biographer Gen. Hoop. Gen. Hoop had just expressed a fear that the Legislature would "look to the popularity, and dread the expense of a free school system."

Marion replies, "God preserve our legislature from such a mean and base policy. What sir? Keep a nation in ignorance the last year a little more than the money for education! Only let such politicians remember, what poor Carolina has already lost through her ignorance. What was it that brought the British, last year, to Carolina, but her lack of knowledge? Had the people been enlightened, they would have been united; and had they been united, they never would have been attacked a second time by the British. For all that drubbing they got from us, at Fort Mifflin, in 1776, they would have soon been at the Devil, as they have attacked Carolina again, had they not heard that they were 'a nation divided against itself'; or in other words, had she not a great number of ignorant men, who through their ignorance were disaffected to the cause of liberty, and ready to join the British against their own countrymen. This ignorance begets toadyism, and toadyism legalizes the Carolina, of which few have any idea. According to the accounts, America sustained in the late war, [Revolution] seventy millions of dollars, which divided among the states according to their population, gives to Carolina about six hundred thousand dollars. They would have a million a year, not a general advance of the British, after their loss of Burgoyne and their five northern armies, would soon have given up the contest, had it not been for the foolish plaudits of Carolina, which protected the war at least two years longer. And as this two years' raising of war in Carolina, was owing to the encouragement the enemy got there, and that encouragement to toadyism, and that toadyism to ignorance, ignorance may fairly be debited to Carolina two millions of dollars. Well! those two millions of tory-begotten war, Carolina lost, at least four thousand men; and among them a Lutrens, a Williams, a Campbell, a Haynes, and many more of our best men. The value of the property lost, but rated at the price at which the price of these slaves his people to George III to shoot the Americans, say thirty pounds sterling a head, or one hundred and fifty dollars, they make six hundred thousand dollars. They would the 25,000 slaves which Carolina certainly lost; and each slave at the moderate price of \$300, and you have \$7,500,000. To this add the houses, barns and stables that were burnt and plumed, the furniture lost, the crops, the sheep and horned cattle killed; the rice, corn and other crops destroyed, and they amount, at the most moderate calculation, to \$8,000,000.

Now, to say nothing of these losses, which cannot be rated by dollars and cents, such as the destruction of morals and the distraction of children parents and widows, but counting those only that are of the plainest calculations, such as:

1st Carolina's loss in the extra two years' war, \$2,000,000.  
2d For 40,000 slaves slain in that time, 600,000.  
3d For 20,000 slaves lost, 7,000,000.  
4th For buildings, furniture, cattle, grain &c., 5,000,000.  
Kc. destroyed, 5,000,000.

Making the enormous sum of fifteen million and odd dollars in capital; and bearing an interest of nearly ten thousand dollars besides! And all this for lack of a few free schools, which would have cost the State a mere nothing.—*Life of Marion, pp. 240-241.*

Here is a plain, common-sense view of this matter, from one who bore a conspicuous part in *Hammarling* out of his *editorial* upon the *Revolutionary* party, and that his views are substantially correct. Carolina, by her ignorance, lost blood and treasure, to the lack of education among the poor Carolinians, listen to another short extract from the same conversation.

"But if it be melancholy to think of so many elegant houses, rich furniture, fat cattle, and precious crops, destroyed for want of that patriotism which a true knowledge of our interests would have inspired; the more so, when we melancholy to think of those torrents of precious blood that were shed, those cruel slaughters and massacres, that took place among the citizens from the same cause! As proof that such a thing would have never happened, had we had a free state but been enlightened, only let us look at the people of New England. From Britain, their fathers had fled to America for religion's sake. Religion had taught them that God created man to be happy, that to be happy they must have virtue; that virtue is not to be striven without knowledge, nor knowledge without instruction, nor public instruction without free schools, nor free schools without legislative order."

"Among a people who fear God, the knowledge of duty is the same as doing it. Believing it to be the first command of God, 'thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' the will of God that 'all should be instructed, from the least to the greatest,' those wise legislators at once set about public instruction."

They did not ask, how will my constituents like this? What they turn me out? Shall I not lose three dollars per day? No! but fully persuaded that public instruction is God's will, because the people's good, they set about it, like true patriots, without regard to their own interests.

"Now mark the happy consequence. When the war broke out, you heard of no division in New England, no toadyism, nor any of its kindred evils; no houses in flames, kindled by the hands of fellow citizens, no neighbors waylaying and shooting their neighbors, plundering their property, carrying off their stock, and siding the British in the cursed work of American murder and subjugation. But on the contrary, the brave exertions, from the American shores at sea, with love for themselves and posterity, they rose up against the enemy, firm and united, as a band of shepherds against the ravening wolves. And their valor in the field was equal to their patriotism at sea. They fought with the same spirit that their all is at stake. See Major Pitcairn, on the memorable 19th of April, 1776, marching from Boston, with one thousand British regulars, toward the American army at Concord. Though this heroic excursion was commenced under cover of the night, the farmers soon took the alarm, and gathering around them with their fowling pieces, presently took to the heels the British, and the British, in their turn, to run, as if, like the swine in the gospel, they had a legion of devils at their backs."

"Now with sorrowful eyes, let us turn to our own State, where no pains were ever taken to enlighten the minds of the poor. There we have seen a people naturally as brave as the New Englanders, for mere lack of knowledge of their blessings possessed, of the dangers threatened, suffer Lord Cornwallis, with sixty thousand men, to march up the Greenway upwards of three hundred miles! In fact, to scout him through the two great States of South and North Carolina as far as Guilford County, where a General Greene, with about five thousand poor illiterate farmers, determined at length to fight, what did he gain by them, with all their number, but disappointment and disgrace? For, though posted very advantageously behind the pine trees, they could not stand a single file from the British, but in spite of their officers, broke and fled like base born slaves, leaving their loaded muskets sticking in the fence corners."—*ibid pp. 242-245.*

The above extract, though somewhat long, I trust will be read, and attentively considered, by every lover of his country, before he casts his vote against the principle of public instruction. Let him view the subject in the light of a moral and intellectual of those communities where