

Indiana State Sentinel.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 14, 1850.

Our Terms.
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All papers will be stopped at the end of the term paid for, unless the subscription is renewed, except in those cases in which we have other unsettled business accounts.

—We have received two additional articles from the pen of our correspondent "Indiana," whose first article attracted so much attention, not only in the State, but out of it. These were written before the author had seen either of the replies addressed to him by other correspondents; and this is the reason, we presume, why their objections are not noticed by him. We have forwarded to "Indiana" duplicate copies of the papers containing the replies of "T." and "N." so that he may be made acquainted with them, and reply to them if he thinks fit. We deem it but just to ourselves to say, that if we correctly apprehend the position of "Indiana," "T." and "N." do not. We think that the question of slavery extension, as now presented, wears an entirely different aspect from that it ever did before. We stand on the platform which the Democratic party has ever, and always, occupied in regard to slavery; and we do not mean to be driven from it to further the exclusive interests of the "South," or of any man or body of men whatever. Such we understand too, to be the position of "Indiana." It is true, that a strong effort was made in the last Baltimore Convention, to drive the Democratic party from its old, safe and patriotic position, but that effort was successfully resisted, and the Democratic party in the free States, at least, was thus preserved from the deadly demoralization which has overcome the whigs. The question as it now presents itself, is virtually a new one, which the last Baltimore Convention positively refused to settle. The safety and success of the Democratic party in a great degree depends upon its assumption of a right position, without infringing upon the just claims of any section of the confederacy. It may be considered singular by some, but we do cherish an idea, that the free States,—the North and the West,—possess some rights under the Constitution, as well as South Carolina. If this be untrue, or fanciful,—or if it be abolitionism, why have we got some new lessons in politics to learn, though we think we shall be untractable scholars. We have never yet believed, and do not yet begin to believe, that the entire origin, end and aim of the Federal Government was *Niggerism*, either pro or con. The South has got its negroes; let the South keep them as long as she desires to do so; but deliver us from them, either as freemen or as slaves. The true question between the North and the South does not wholly rest in this black point, however. The "balance of political power in the Union" has quite as much to do with it,—though this may be chiefly desirable as a means of protection to the nigger interest. The South always heretofore has held the reins of actual power in the general government, and it is not surprising that she now beholds the "acceptor of power departing from Judah," with painful emotion. Such however is "manifest destiny," and it cannot be averted, even by the desperate alternative which some of her leaders propose, of a dissolution of the Union. The great question for the Northern Democracy is simply,—will you confess yourselves too weak and imbecile to assume your rightful share in the direction and control of the affairs of the nation,—will you foolishly resign them into the hands of the fanatics of the South or of the North,—or, will you have the courage and the manhood to take the helm, and, relying upon Truth and Justice to all men and all sections, endeavor to keep the Ship of State straight on in the path of Liberty and Independence?

The "Wilmot Proviso" Defeated.
The anti-slavery proviso, as applied to territorial government, was defeated in the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday the 4th inst. The question was presented in a resolution offered by Mr. Root of Ohio, as follows:
Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to report to the House, with as little delay as practicable, a bill or bills providing a territorial government or governments for all that part of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lying Eastward of California, and prohibiting slavery therein.
A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, the mover avowing his object to be to obtain a test vote on the question of slavery extension. The motion to lay on the table prevailed, by 26 majority. Twenty-three northern members, embracing leading whigs, voted with the South.
The Washington Republic, the organ of the President, congratulates the public on the disposal thus made of Mr. Root's resolution, regarding the action of the House as evincing a disposition in that body "to acquiesce in the policy proposed by the President in respect to California and New Mexico."
The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says—
"The Northern members are backing out from the Wilmot proviso. At the beginning of the session, Root's resolution or any resolution carrying out the Wilmot proviso, would have passed by a large majority.
This will quiet the matter in the House. The Northern Whigs are now disposed to evade or defer the slavery question."
The correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce (Taylorite) says—
"The reaction has commenced, and it will overthrow all the extreme advocates of the Wilmot proviso, as well as all who have favored measures tending to a dissolution of the Union. The moderate politicians of the North, the men who are stigmatized as *double-faced*, will be in the ascendant.
This result is just what we have anticipated from the commencement of the session. The South presented a bold and threatening front, and have won their point. So much for the virtue of determination.
A correspondent gives us the following among other particulars,—these being all we have room for.
Mr. Julian, by the way, will have to account to his constituents for his absence.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1850.
The Wilmot Proviso received its *quintus in the House to-day*. It was killed by a vote of 115 to 137. The whigs from the free States who voted to kill "cock-robin," are, Briggs, Brooks, the successor of Greeley, Chester Butler, Clark, Dixon, Jas. G. King, Jno. H. King, McKissock, Nelson, Phoenix, Pitman, Taylor, Underhill and Vinson—14. Those who skulked the vote, and thus indirectly but as essentially and effectually aided in its rejection, are, Andrews, Johnson, Bennett, Boker, Burrows, Casey, Chandler, Crowell, Duer, Grinnell, Hampton, Levin, Reed, Reynolds, Rose, Scholcraft, Taylor, Tuck and ex-Speaker Withrop—19. Messrs. New and Newell, all whigs, were absent on account of sickness. Every Democrat from a free State, except Mr. Hoagland, who had paired off with Mr. Newell, and four others who were absent, recorded his vote, one way or the other, according to the pledges he gave, previous to his election. It is unnecessary then to give an exposition of their votes, further than to say, that

17 voted yes, and 30, no. They decided no one—they openly declared their sentiments, before their election, and voted accordingly. Not so however with the Northern whigs—they have been preaching anti-slavery ever since the question was started, and were elected avowedly on the principle that they were better and more unflinching Wilmot Provisors than any body else. How well they have adhered to their pledges, let the proceedings of to-day assert.

The delegation from one State voted, says Albertson, Brown, Dunham and Gorman—No, Fitch, Harlan, McDonald, McGaughey and Robinson—absent. It is strange and almost unaccountable that, though it was well known that Mr. Root's resolution would be the first thing in order, neither Mr. Julian nor Mr. Wilcox were present.
But is this vote actually decisive of the fate of the Proviso? Will doubtless be asked—I am not unreluctantly, yes. Those whigs from the North who voted against it to-day, will continue, in consideration of the "bargain" entered into by the administration, so to vote. There were 15 Southerners absent, the one elected from Ga., makes 16, which added to 105, shows an anti-Wilmot Proviso vote of 121—"enough for all useful purposes." It may be set down then as a "fixed fact" that the proviso is a dead "cock in the pit." It cannot pass the House—it cannot pass the Senate, and it cannot pass the veto of "old Zack!"

The Governor of South Carolina recently enclosed to Col. Benton the proceedings of the Legislature of the State, appointing delegates to attend the Southern Convention to be held at Nashville, in June next, to devise some means whereby the "honor" of the South may be vindicated, in case the Wilmot proviso or any similar measure shall be adopted by Congress. The following is Col. Benton's reply to the Governor's communication:
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1850.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 20th ult., and to say that it comes very opportunely for the trial of an issue in Missouri, which excites a great public interest. The issue was joined in the Senate of the United States on the 3d inst., in the declaration made by me and denied by my colleague, that the General Assembly of Missouri has mistaken the sentiment of the people, and misconceived their own powers, when they pledged the State to co-operate with the slaveholding States in the measures in progress. The expected time for trying that issue was at the August elections of next summer; but the time proposed by the resolutions which you send me is better, because earlier, and I will take care to make it known in Missouri for the information of all concerned.
Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Gov. SEABROOK, Charleston, S. C.
PRICES OF STATE PRINTING.—Would not a few of those small souls who think the prices of the State Printing in our State too high, do well to emigrate to Wisconsin, if not to some other State? We may perhaps be not far wrong in supposing that 15 per cent. rate might do somewhat better there than here, provided the brotherhood there would allow them foothold. Seriously, we ask attention to the following table of prices transmitted to the Legislature of Wisconsin by the Secretary of that State, and ask a comparison of them with those of this State. It need not be told here, that in no instance is the cost there greater than it is here. *Living* is equally cheap. But there the laborer is deemed "worthy of his hire."—There reside those who would "live and let live."—There is the hard-fisted democracy, who have made the wilderness blossom, and set an example worthy to be followed by many of the older States, which she bids fair to eclipse.

Incidental Printing for Senate and Assembly.
Plain Composition, 65 cents per thousand ems.
Press work, 65 cents per thousand ems.
Paper, 30 cents per quire.
Folding, per hundred, 25 cents.
Sitting and covering, 25 cents per copy.
Printing the Journals of the two Houses of the Legislature, and the Laws.
Plain Composition, 65 cents per thousand ems.
Press work, 65 cents per thousand ems.
Paper, 30 cents per quire.
Folding, per hundred, 25 cents.
Sitting and covering, 25 cents per copy.
Preparing index for Laws and Journals, \$100 each.
Printing for the several Departments of State.
Printing blanks, per quire, \$2.50.
Paper, per quire, 50 cents.
The printing prices as fixed by law in Indiana, are more than 35 per cent. less than the above.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—It will be seen by the notices in this day's paper, that the Board of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Company have resolved to prosecute their link in the great chain from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, from this place east to the season, with the utmost energy. The road is to be made on a gravel basis, with a permanent oak superstructure, and a heavy T rail. Such a road, on such a route, will require few repairs for years, and must prove highly profitable to stockholders. This is the right spirit, and since Ohio and Pennsylvania are prosecuting their links, in the chain which is yet to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there remains no longer any doubt as to its construction, nor as its dividends when constructed. It will be the cheapest substantial road in the world of the same length, while its business will only be measured by its capacity.

The speech of Gen. Cass, as published in the Union, occupies twenty columns of that paper. The "Richmond Enquirer" regrets that he has dissipated the fond conclusions at which southern democrats had arrived from perusing his Nicholson letter on the Wilmot Proviso, as he now comes out into the opposition to those conclusions. The "Norfolk Herald" supposes however, that "his mind has been undergoing another change," and finding that his former course may have failed to procure the presidency he is now making another and an open bid for it. These are the thanks which Gen. Cass receives for his devotion to the South!

CONVENTION MOVEMENTS.—Rush County.—One Jos. NICHOLAS (whig) announces himself a candidate for the convention in a communication to the *Republican*. He is in favor of biennial sessions; home-stated exemption; election of all executive, legislative, and judicial offices by the people; application of funds arising from fines and forfeitures to benefit of common schools; free banking, &c.
JENNINGS COUNTY.—A. VAWTER, (dem.), and A. ANDREWS, (whig), have been named as candidates.
MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature, by a Mr. Jones, "to strengthen the military arm of the State, and to enable the Governor to provide for the defence of the people," &c. &c. It authorizes the appropriation of \$200,000 to the arming and equipping of 300,000 soldiers, and directs the Governor to ascertain what means are in the possession of the State for casting cannon, making muskets, swords, &c. The pugnacious author of this bill is said to be twin brother of the gentleman who in the early part of the session, introduced a bill to prevent intercourse with the North.

The Rushville "Jacksonian" is now under the editorial management of G. W. HARRIST, Esq., who is spoken of in high terms by those personally acquainted with him. The columns of the Jacksonian afford additional evidence of his ability. He has our best wishes for success.
D. BATTERSON, Esq., has succeeded Orville Thomson, in the editorial chair of the Decatur *Clarian*.

General Lane.
The final adjournment of the Legislature of Oregon took place on the 29th of September, after a session of seventy-six days. The death of ex-President Polk was announced to the Legislature on the 21st of September, whereupon the chambers of the two Houses were ordered to be placed in mourning, and both bodies adjourned. The next day minute guns were fired, the national flag hung at half mast, and a eulogy upon the deceased was pronounced by Gov. Lane.

The editor of the New York Herald states that the letters which have appeared in the New York Tribune, purporting to have been written in Oregon, abusive of Gen. Lane, are mere forgeries, concocted in New York. No more dependence is to be placed in them than in the celebrated Silveverston letters, published during the time of the disturbances in Ireland, purporting to give an account of a terrible battle between the British troops and Irish people.

A correspondent of the N. Orleans Crescent, writing from Oregon City, says: "Gov. Lane's message is a good plain document, and in it may be read the evidence of the kind and generous sympathies which he feels toward the many Indian tribes in his charge, and which truly characterize the man as they invariably do the truly brave. The Governor is much beloved by the people of this Territory, and is pre-eminently suited to that portion of his duties which relate to Indian affairs. He has demanded of the tribes concerned in the murder of Wallace, (an American.) In May last, the perpetrators of that crime, and they have been surrendered to Capt. Hall, U. S. A., now stationed with his company on Puget's Sound, at a new fort established there, called Silliticon. The trial of these Indians, six in number, takes place on the first day of next month."
Relative to the nomination of Gen. Lane for the Presidency, the Ohio Patriot exclaims—"Hoza for 'Old Joe'!"—the Hero, Soldier and Patriot. Let this old war horse of democracy make his appearance on the Presidential track, and democracy is certain of success in the next campaign. He is truly a western man, and his whole soul is wrapped up in the welfare of western interests. His nomination to the Presidency would be hailed with one universal shout by western freemen. Nines cheers for "Old Joe" the Marion of the Mexican war."

GEN. JOSEPH LANE.—Two or three papers have already expressed their preference for Gen. Joseph Lane for the Presidency in 1852. It will be seen also that a State meeting at Indianapolis has taken steps to bring his name before the public. Gen. Lane very ungenerously and with a malicious eye in his heart and upon his tongue, slandered Gen. Taylor. Notwithstanding this, however inconsistent it may appear to some, yet we would support Gen. Lane with good zeal for the Presidency, in preference to any man that bitterly opposed the Mexican war after it was declared, and denounced all engaged in it as pirates and murderers. Political calculators and mongers may put this declaration upon record, and bring it up in judgment against us whenever and wherever they please.—*Brookville American*.

Well! here is a "beautiful bird" of a Whig editor, sure enough! He pretends to support a man for the highest office in the world, who is not only a *loco* fool, but who, he professes to believe, is an *unscrupulous and malicious liar and slanderer*: he would do this too "with good zeal," rather than to take any Whig who opposed the Mexican war after it was declared. He may keep this pledge, if Jo. Lane be the candidate, because it might result more profitably than to violate it by supporting any whig, in Indiana. We put the declaration "on record," and we may have occasion to witness that its fate will be similar to that of other recommendations of the same paper, to burn Mexican churches, which when brought up by us in judgment, and as an offset to Whig slanders, was declared to have been intended only as a joke.

The Journal of Monday states that "the rum-sellers have commenced through the Sentinel an attempt to induce the people of this township to vote in favor of a license." The Journal tells a lie, in so saying; but that is nothing uncommon for that paper. It is a pity it has manifested its *morality, honesty, and piety*. Will the Journal tell us how much money it makes out of the "Sons of Temperance" organization, and how many votes it expects to make, in the same way, for the Whig ticket?

When one sees an old man with a white head and tottering limbs, who professes to be a christian having his treasure in heaven, yet is all the time grasping for more of this world's wealth when he already has a superabundance, he is forced to the conclusion that there is a great deal of *unbelief* in the world, and that such old fellows don't believe near as much about heaven and hell as they pretend to.

BACKING ONE'S FRIENDS.—The Albany Evening Journal, says of the new whig Senator from Alabama: "Senator Clements, of Alabama, appears to be contending with Senator Foote for the position of Senatorial harlequin. During the short time that he has been in the service, he has made very rapid progress. If he shall go on as he has begun, the public will soon be convinced of what seemed a short time since an impossibility, that Foote is not the greatest fool in the Union."
On the occurrence of small pox at Madison, recently, we are told that—"the city marshal was directed to search out any or all houses where the disease existed and to place a mark upon them by which they could be distinguished from others. The inmates of such houses are prohibited from going abroad under a heavy penalty." It is not stated whether the doors were to be kept shut in the houses, or not.—What limit is there to the absurdities of ignorance!

Harmonious and United Whiggery in Indiana.
It has long been our settled conviction, that in the State of Indiana, as well as throughout the Union, nothing but a desire for the spoils of office has bound the whig party together. General Taylor, more than any man living, has proved himself the proper representative of such a party—and although, in his recent message, on the slavery question, he has, without blushing, appropriated the leading features of his opponent's principles to his own use; yet, as he postpones the time for action, the issue is still unentertained, that, by keeping the slavery question open, the same game of deception, so successfully practised in 1849, may still continue for many years to come—leaving room for one set of principles to be adopted by the whigs at the North, and another at the South.

The above has been the practical workings of whiggery in Indiana, and has induced a very decided opposition to Mr. Clay's resolutions on the part of the whig press of this State. There is one exception, however, in the person of a recently imprinted editor of Evansville, whose prime cost is labelled at six hundred dollars! and who is now one of the by-authority printers under Taylor's administration, and is consequently well posted up in matters pertaining to the whig party at Washington. Being away down in the pocket, he has not been drilled by the other whig editors, and has unwittingly upset the whole system of whig tactics in Indiana. It is said that fools and children will tell the truth, and we publish the remarks of this Evansville editor—Judge Embree's right hand man—from his "Daily Journal" of the 2d instant:

"Mr. Clay's resolutions relative to California and the slavery question, will meet with a general favor in this State. They are but the echo of the President's recent message, and that is the echo of the People's voice. Mr. Clay has done well to stand up and speak for the people of California since the question for themselves. If they want slavery, let them have it—if not, we cannot take the liberty from them of acting as they please in the matter. We believe for a Southern man, that Mr. Clay's resolutions for Congress to legislate this time about slavery in the District of Columbia, let demagogues and ultraists of both parties, endeavor to stir up discord over the Union, about this vexed question of slavery, but with Taylor at the head of this Union, and Mr. Clay upholding the President's opinions in the U. S. Senate, there is nothing for us to do. Echoing as they do the voice of the People, who the man bold enough to seek popularity by opposing this voice!"

The Centreville Whig, however, that was recently eliminated, in a fat government job of some four or five hundred dollars, to make room for this newly imprinted Evansville editor, holds the following language: "We publish elsewhere the compromise resolutions introduced into the Senate by Mr. Clay. We are both astonished and grieved at these resolutions. In view of Mr. Clay's able efforts in behalf of emancipation in his State, and his condemnation of slavery as a 'moral and a national evil,' we were not prepared to see him so far from his high ground, as to the perpetuation, and even extension of a National curse. For many years past, Mr. Clay has stood on noble and elevated ground. He was never eluded as to the rights of man, but as a statesman of enlarged and liberal views, of which the whole Union was proud. Whist connected with slavery, which, in his adopted State, he has ever been an ardent and zealous foe, he has his friends at the north viewed the existence and continuance of this relation as more the result of circumstance than of a fixed and deliberate choice on his part. This is the real religion of the north. Mr. Clay must be classed as one of the advocates of slavery."

The doctrine that Congress had no power to restrict slavery in our territories, or that it is independent to do so, as taken by Gen. Cass, found no response, aside from the judgment of the people of the free States. The Whig party, of the North cannot yield a support to Mr. Clay, without abandoning the principle to which they are committed beyond all compromise. Great and influential as Mr. Clay is—revered and honored as he may be by his own party, he will not be able to sustain the resolution, a corollary of the Whigs of the North.
It pains us thus to witness of the long cherished leader of the whig party, and one for whom we have often battled with our pen in the political field, when principle comes in conflict with our personal predilections, the latter must give way. The name of this great man will not thrill the hearts of the people, with the same enthusiasm as his devoted friends of the north would have mourned him less in the tomb, as he stood a month ago, than in the grave he has now dug for himself."

Here we see a harmonious specimen of united whiggery in Indiana. But to show that our first position is correct, that Mr. Clay's resolutions are to be denounced by the whig press of Indiana, we copy the following from the "Lafayette Atlas," evidently written by one of the old whig wire-workers of the State. We have only room for a short extract from a long article. The Atlas says: "The resolutions introduced into the U. S. Senate by Mr. Clay, designed to effect a compromise between the north and the south, in relation to the aggravated question of slavery, is no compromise at all. In his eagerness to effect a reconciliation, he has most assuredly asked too much at the hands of his party. It is sufficient to know that the majority into a compromise which amounts to a concession of the whole ground, our democracy is an empty bubble, and our Union a mere fabric, tottering at every whimsical effort of the wind, and liable to be blown away by the next breeze."
To effect a compromise, the resolution relative to the District of Columbia, concedes enough, but to yield the whole ground in relation to the extension of new States, is more than we will consent to."

We are not mistaken when we attribute above extract to an old hand at whig management in Indiana,—for there are several such residing about the vicinity of Lafayette,—and the following extract, in reference to General Taylor's message, gives a clue to whig tactics in this State. See how very explicit the language, in reference to Gen. Taylor's positions, as laid down in his recent message. The Atlas remarks: "It is a document entirely characteristic of the noble old Taylor, and one which will produce the happiest results throughout the country."
We trust our readers will preserve these extracts for future reference. The public mind is sick of these everlasting generalities. Mr. Clay is sick of them too, and whether he is right or wrong in the positions he advocates, there is a manliness in his resolutions, which must put to the blush the equivocating imbecile now at the head of the nation. The whig party, with Mr. Clay for a leader, exhibited something of a high minded and honorable opposition; but General Taylor—how can we speak of him, as President,—in any other terms but those of disgust.

VERMONT.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned on Monday last. Its doings are thus briefly noted by the Montpelier Patriot:
The Convention decided—
1. Against the proposition for changing the State representation—yeas 9, nays 218.
2. Against the proposition making void any ballot for town representative commenced after 12 o'clock, on the night of the first Tuesday of September—yeas 112, nays 110.
3. In favor of the proposition providing for the election of Assistant Justices of the County Courts by the people—yeas 175, nays 68.
4. In favor of the proposition providing for the election of Sheriffs and Bailiffs by the people—yeas 153, nays 47.
5. In favor of the proposition providing for the election of States' Attorneys by the people—yeas 184, nays 47.
6. In favor of the proposition providing for the election of Judges of Probate by the people—yeas 183, nays 53.
7. In favor of the 7th article of amendment providing for the election of Justices of the Peace by the people—yeas 153, nays 67.
8. Against the 8th article, relating to the election of Registers of Probate by the people—yeas 76, nays 130.
9. Against article 13, submitting all future amendments to the people—yeas 43, nays 153.
Articles 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 were of consequence only as relating to the other articles acted upon.
The Erie Railroad Company have passed a resolution to complete the Road to Dunkirk, on the Lake, as soon as possible, and ordered the contract committee to make a contract to that effect. This is a most important step in the history of this company. The route will be partly on the old line, and partly a deviation. The estimated cost is \$2,100,000 from Dunkirk to the people—yeas 43, nays 153.

For the State Sentinel.
The Democratic Party North and South.
No. 2.
To THE EDITORS—GENTLEMEN:—I am obliged to you for your personal compliment in introducing into your columns the article over the signature of "INDIANA," on the 5th ult. I am also gratified that its "sentiments" met your unqualified approbation. Permit me another small space to explain more particularly why the Democracy of the free States and the Democracy of the Southern States were so closely united upon all the great national questions that arose in the beginning of legislative action, and why they have continued to be so closely united up to the present time, with a single exception, viz.—the extension of Slavery into free Territory.

It is known to every well read citizen that in the origin and division of parties, the Federalists under the lead of Alexander Hamilton, and the Republicans as they were more generally called then, [the Democrats, in fact] regarded the lead of Thomas Jefferson, differed regarding the best form of government to be adopted by the new UNITED STATES. It is several years since I looked into our earlier history in reference to this question, but if my memory be not at fault, Hamilton and his associates favored a strong central government, with a president elected for life, while Jefferson and the Democracy took a decided stand in favor of a federal government of much more limited powers, and against the life tenure of the president and senators. In the several States then, the Democracy endeavored to carry into effect Mr. Jefferson's doctrines of entire and full religious liberty and equality, while the Federalists contented themselves with a mere grudging toleration of dissenters from the creed of the legally recognized denomination, for whose support the believer and the unbeliever, the orthodox and the heterodox were taxed. Hence, in the earlier party divisions of the Middle and Northern States, we were the Unitarianists, or "Standing Order," as they were then called, and were recognized and supported by legal enactments, they were among the staunchest supporters of democratic men and measures, while the Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and in fact the dissenters almost in a body, took a zealous political stand with the Democracy. It is within my earliest recollections that the democratic tendencies of government of the States, and my father, who was a zealous Methodist, and whose house was the home of the circuit preacher, both former were zealous democrats. The circuit preacher preached and extolled the merits of the Democracy, and the election of Thomas Jefferson. And though bitterly denounced as a Jacobin and Infidel, he was voted for nearly unanimously, by the zealous, honest, and earnest Christians of the day, orthodox or otherwise, and as a "Law Religion," as they termed the orthodox reform. And, by the way, it is both curious and instructive to observe the affinities and connexions of religious sects in their bearing upon the measures of the day, and the States, and even upon the revolutionary contest. Had the Pilgrim fathers been zealous Churchmen, instead of zealous dissenters, the Declaration of Independence might have been of much later date, and when made, the democratic tendencies of government of the States, and the Union of much slower development. Whatever may be said or thought of the peculiar dogmas of John Calvin, the Congregational form of church government in democratic and free society is arbitrary. Still the Congregationalist may be a monarchist, and an Episcopalian a democrat. We know that there were no political patriots during the Revolution, than the Catholics of Maryland, who were the friends of the Democracy, and the Unitarianists of New England against the British Church. But it must be remembered that both had been sorely persecuted by the Church of England, and both hated and detested it, and very naturally carried their hatred to the early Methodist of the United States were democrats in politics, and that a large majority of them are so at this day, having attached themselves to the democratic party because it aimed to establish a more equal and just system of conscience and worship, and equal legal rights and immunities for all sects, and to abolish all religious tests and all legal support of one sect withheld from another.

The great religious revival which followed the Revolution having gained him the good will and support of the multitude of dissenters from the Calvinistic Congregationalists, and of the friends of entire equal freedom in religious matters generally, respected him, not only for being the billingsgate of the federal press, and its foolish cry of jacobinism and infidelity. While the orthodox clergy denounced him from their pulpits and preached against the democratic measures, he was supported by the ministers, preachers, and electioneers, and prayed most fervently for its success. The general affinities of the different sects formed in the formation of the two great parties of the country, or rather, of the remainder of this day. During the late war with Great Britain, the Democracy was a democratic measure, and met with the most violent opposition from the federal party, the orthodox clergy, with a few honorable exceptions, disapproved of his policy by their sermons and prayers, especially in Massachusetts, while the Methodist and Baptist preachers supported from their pulpits, the just cause of the country and the government.

The masses are patriotic, and hence, while their opinions have received the support of the professional classes generally, and of a great majority of the bankers and of the mercantile community, they have given their unwavering and firm support to the democratic party. While the federal leaders were sowing the seeds of division and meeting in secret convention at Hartford, the Democracy were fighting the battles of the nation. After the close of the war, in order to raise money to pay off the public debt, which was then mounting up, a tax was levied. Heavy duties were laid upon imports, which served to bring into the treasury large sums beyond the ordinary expenditures of the government, which were scrupulously applied to extinguishing the principal and interest of the war debt. The tariff of 1816, while it furnished means to reduce the debt, served also to foster and encourage our infant manufactures. But no taxes were then levied for protection of the manufacturer's sake. The democratic masses were willing to be taxed to pay the war debt, and were glad that the high tariff, made necessary for such a purpose, contributed to encourage our manufactures of every description. In the meantime most of the manufacturers still living, had been fostered and sustained by the war, having small capital and small skill had failed, and been bought up by capitalists, at a merely nominal price, compared with their cost, and put into operation. From the time of the war, the country of New England, and even of Boston itself, soon became as equally divided between commerce and manufactures—and in a few years the latter became the prevailing and ruling interest. Daniel Webster, par excellence the advocate of capital, and representing it in all his political efforts, became the lead attorney of the manufacturers and their representative in the halls of Congress. He has but eighteen years ago, and during the whole war was not a day absent from her husband.

By a reference to the recent circular from the Treasury Department, it will be seen that the charge for collecting the revenue is to be reduced to 1,500,000, conformably with a resolution passed the 2d March 1849. It must be borne in mind that this reduction was recommended by Mr. Walker in March, 1845, notwithstanding which, the charge for this service during the years '46, '47, '48, continued to average about \$2,300,000.

A SLUMBERING VOLCANO.—While the workmen were lately engaged in removing the rubbish from the cellar of the building occupied by Messrs. Meach & Loring, in St. Louis, previous to the fire in May last, they discovered a mass of paper, some feet under the surface, which was on fire. As soon as the air proceeded the mass, it blazed up freely, moving rapidly since the 17th May last, in a period of nearly eight months.

At the recent election in Wisconsin, the question of free suffrage was voted upon, and decided in the affirmative; the vote showing 4900 for, 3603 against it. This establishes the right of every male citizen, of whatever color, over the age of twenty-one years, to vote at all elections in the State.

MARYLAND.—The bill to repeal all laws imposing restrictions upon the introduction of an improper intimacy between Kossuth and the Countess Dembniski. The author of the Revolution of Russia writes to the London News, denouncing the stories as infamous falsehoods. In the journey to Shumla he lodged in the same room with Kossuth, and that the Countess Dembniski is a woman of unquestionable integrity. It is but eighteen years ago, and during the whole war was not a day absent from her husband.
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