

# THE BRASH EXPRESS.

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TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, JANUARY 5, 1859.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 5.

## Our Destiny.

We are no fatalist, for we believe that nations, as well as individuals, carve out their own destiny. We are not an advocate of "man's life destiny," for we believe that man, in many respects, is an independent being, having the power to do or not to do, to turn either to the right or the left, as may suit the independent volition of his mind. We believe that the germ of a nation's greatness is planted in the popular heart, and it remains there forever unextinguished and undeveloped, unless by the energy, determination and industry of the people, it is nourished, invigorated and fully matured. We believe there is an over-riding Power, whose unerring laws govern and regulate all material things, but the future of the individual, or of a people, is left to independent election.

We, as a people, as a nation, are comparatively in our swaddling clothes. The pointing finger, whose inflexible efforts are uncertain in their direction, but whose very efforts develop the muscle, and mature the youngster. As a nation, we have enough head, but we have not sufficient body and legs. There is brains enough in this government to rule a world, but our limits are too circumscribed to give it free action and arouse all the latent power. No nation ever maintained the mastery who kept all the good she had, miserly to herself—about the doors of her government to the rest of the world, and feared to extend the boundaries of her empire. The Athenian Democracy regarded all the rest of mankind as barbarians. She refused citizenship, almost under any circumstances, to those who were born outside of Greece. She had no desire to expand her geographical limits, and with more learning than all the rest of the world, she became only the great school-house, where wit was sharpened and genius developed. The Roman Republic pursued a different line of policy. She made citizens by thousands and tens of thousands. She conquered provinces and added them to her empire, and in a short time the Roman eagle was hovering over the rich valleys of Asia, and long before the overthrow of the Roman Empire, she had swallowed up the Athenian government. To oppose the extension of empire, is the policy of old men in their dotage, or young men in their cowardice. To say, under all the circumstances, that the Territory called Mexico, shall not become an integral part of the Federal Government, is a paralyzing blow at our future prosperity and power. We are, to-day, confined within the narrow limits of the original thirteen States, how insignificant would be our power, how unprosperous our destiny. But as a people, we have always been in favor of expansion—witness our French and Spanish purchases—We are all that we are to the annexation of Territory, and until every foot of this continent is ours, we will not have dreamed our selves, as a nation, of our swaddling clothes.

Here is what Mr. Douglas says, in relation to this exciting subject, in his recent New Orleans speech: "It is our destiny to have Cuba, and you cannot prevent it if you try. It is fully to debate about the acquisition of Cuba. It naturally belongs to the American continent. Lying at the mouth of the Mississippi, the heart of the American nation, it was merely a question of time, the receiving of Cuba, whenever a just and peaceable opportunity presented itself. Whether it was next year or the year after, we should be ready when the occasion invited. The same was true of Central America and Mexico. Will you say that we have territory enough? We had territory enough when there were only 13 States, but in a few years we needed more. Florida, Texas, and California were acquired just as our population increased. When the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in 1850, was sent to the Senate for ratification, I fought it to the death. I was then asked what did I want with Central America? I said we did not want it then, but the time would come when we would want it. They asked us what my objection to the treaty was, and I told them I objected to that part declaring that neither Great Britain nor the United States should colonize any portion of Central America. I said I never would make a treaty pledging ourselves not to do in the future what our necessity or our safety might compel us to do.

"I do not wish to force things. We live in a rapid age; I don't want territory faster than we can civilize and Americanize it. I am no filibuster. I am not in favor of unlawful expeditions. But I am in favor of playing a miserable constabulary part for England or France. Let us acquire peaceably, just as much as is good for the country. That policy I am not in favor of, unless the great principle of State rights—no interference with the right of the Territories to settle domestic questions for themselves—shall be maintained. If that policy shall prevail, our future shall be more glorious than that of any that ever lived on the globe. Let that policy prevail, and the country shall live for thousands of years."

A man representing himself as a Minister and from Terre Haute, was arrested in Petersburg last week for stealing a horse, so says the Petersburg Reporter.—E.

Think it must be a mistake, as we have not missed any of our Rev. Divisions from our city, and there is no money in horse stealing any-how.

Senator Douglas and wife reached New York by the Empire City, on Tuesday night, and had the hospitalities of the city extended to him by the Common Council.

The steamer Illinois arrived, Wednesday night, at New York, from Aspinwall. Her news has generally been anticipated. She brought \$1,494,000 in treasure.

An immense fire has lately occurred in Valparaiso, causing a loss of \$5,000,000.

The tree overthrown by the wind has more branches than roots.

## THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES.—The Albany Evening Journal has compiled the following table from the United States census, for the special enumeration of those who are in the habit of regarding the Democratic party as the dominant party in the Union by members as it is by appointment. The Republican States with their respective white population, are placed in one column—the Democratic States, with their respective white population, in another. It will be seen that the white inhabitants of the Republican States outnumber those of the Democratic States in the proportion of TWO TO ONE!

Alabama	581,813	Maryland	417,943
Arkansas	317,438	Virginia	584,800
California	213,402	North Carolina	533,008
Colorado	143,845	South Carolina	521,572
Connecticut	368,009	Georgia	521,572
Delaware	265,437	Illinois	1,023,514
District of Columbia	285,718	Indiana	977,154
Florida	453,339	Iowa	692,004
Georgia	521,572	Kentucky	756,546
Idaho	2,338,169	Louisiana	761,413
Illinois	1,023,514	Maine	300,000
Indiana	977,154	Massachusetts	1,200,000
Iowa	692,004	Michigan	47,203
Kentucky	756,546	Minnesota	299,000
Louisiana	761,413	Mississippi	71,169
Maine	300,000	Missouri	642,418
Massachusetts	1,200,000	Montana	—
Michigan	47,203	Nebraska	—
Minnesota	299,000	Nevada	—
Mississippi	71,169	New Hampshire	—
Missouri	642,418	New Jersey	—
Montana	—	New York	—
Nebraska	—	Ohio	—
Nevada	—	Pennsylvania	—
New Hampshire	—	Rhode Island	—
New Jersey	—	Tennessee	—
New York	—	Texas	—
Ohio	—	Vermont	—
Pennsylvania	—	Wisconsin	—
Rhode Island	—	Wyoming	—
Tennessee	—		
Texas	—		
Vermont	—		
Wisconsin	—		
Wyoming	—		

Democrats are fond of applying to their opponents the epithet of "Black Republicans," as if they, in some way, desired their strength from the African race. We suggest to them a careful examination of the above figures, which show that the Republican is pre-eminently the party of the White Men of the Union, while the Democratic only maintains its power at all by three million blacks held in slavery, which it represents in Congress and the Electoral College, although it will not allow them to vote either for Electors or Congressmen.

## THE GREAT EASTERN.—It is stated in the London Illustrated News, that about £150,000 is required to put this vessel in sailing order. If purchased by the new company for £330,000, and the above amount be expended upon her, the cost per ton when she is ready for sea will be less than that of a first class sailing vessel, and not more than one-fourth that of a first class steamer. In comparison with the latter, her working expenses will be proportionally less, owing to her great size, which will also enable her to carry double the proportionate tonnage at nearly double the velocity.

## MONSTER PRINTING OFFICE.—The Paris printing establishment possesses the type of fifty-six eastern languages, being all that are known of characters of Asia, ancient or modern.—Also the type of sixteen European languages which do not use the ordinary Latin characters. As to the latter, the establishment has the type of forty-six different forms and sizes. The number of presses on the premises is such that 266 reams of paper, equivalent to 9,266 octavo volumes of thirty sheets, could be struck off in a single day. About 600 workmen are employed by the establishment throughout the year.

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## FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—A new railroad has been opened in Tennessee, and its connections are now so complete that a passenger can go from Indianapolis via Cairo to Memphis in 30 hours; or to New Orleans in 70 hours; or from New York to New Orleans via Bellefontaine and Indianapolis in four days and a half.

## IN REGARD TO THE PARTICULARS OF THIS ROUTE, THE FOLLOWING ARE THE FACTS: From Indianapolis to Cairo by railroad; from Cairo by the good packet Courier (discharged) to Columbus, Ky., 20 miles; from Columbus to Memphis by the Memphis and Ohio Railroad to Jackson, Tenn.; from Jackson, Tenn., to Grand Junction by the Mississippi and Tennessee Central; and (if bound to Memphis,) thence to Memphis by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Between Columbus and the Grand Junction there is no change of cars. The traveler who does not wish to stop at Memphis will continue on the Mississippi and Tennessee Central Railroad to Coffeeville, Mississippi, thence by stage 60 miles to Canton. Over this stage route the rails are now being rapidly placed, and in short there will be no hiatus from Columbus, Ky., to New Orleans. As it is, passengers now go from Cairo to New Orleans via Columbus, Ky., Grand Junction, Tenn., Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., in 47 days.

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## OUR DAILY BREAD.

A beggar boy stopped at a rich man's door—"I am homeless and friendless, and faint and poor," Said the beggar boy as the tear-drop rolled Down his thin cheek, blanched with want and cold. "Oh give me a crust from your board to-day, To help the beggar boy of his way!" "Not a crust not a crumb," the rich man said—"Be off, and work for your DAILY BREAD."

The rich man went to the parish church—His face grew grave as he trod the porch; And the thronging poor the unthought mass, Drew back to let the rich man pass. And service began, the moral hymn Arose, and swelled through the long aisles dim— Then the rich man knelt, and the words he said Were—"GIVE IN THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD!"

## THE NEW CENSUS.—The apportionment for members of Congress, under the census of 1850, will make a great change in the representation of several States; judging from the votes at the recent elections in some of the Western States. Illinois, with nine members of Congress, has given 250,000 votes, while Massachusetts, with eleven representatives has given a vote within a fraction of that of Illinois.—Compared with the votes of many other States the discrepancy is still greater. The election at the West were, however, held under greater excitement and called out a fuller vote than in most of the old States.

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## THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Late accounts from the Gold region in Western Kansas are highly flattering. The following is an extract from a letter written by the Leavenworth correspondent of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., bankers in New York. We have collected all the information which has reached us since the 1st of September last, and regard the following facts well authenticated: 1. That deposits of gold exist along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from Parallel 38 to Parallel 52. 2. That the gold thus far discovered is "dust," "scale" and "shot" gold. 3. That the dust and scale gold is found on the South Fork of Platte and its tributaries. 4. That shot gold is found on the Arkansas, near its sources and its tributaries. 5. That the "red rock" has in no case been reached as far as we are informed. 6. That the gold bearing earth lies from two to six feet below the surface; and the stratum is from four to twelve inches in thickness. This refers to the region in the vicinity of Cherry Creek. We have no information from this point from any other region. 7. That this distance of the discovered mines, in the vicinity of Cherry Creek, from the mountains is from 20 to 50 miles. 8. That some specimens of "Nugget" gold have been found, ranging in value from \$1 to \$15. 9. That wood and water are abundant; the wood chiefly pine. 10. Distance from Leavenworth City to Cherry Creek mines 700 miles by way of the "Smoky Hill" fork of the Kansas River; 800 miles by way of the Santa Fe road; 180 miles south from Ft. Laramie; 60 miles northwest from "Pike's Peak," and 300 miles northwest from "Bent's Fort" on the Santa Fe road. 11. The country is easy of access, having military roads stretching to the north and south of the discovered mines, and passing within 150 miles on the south, and a hundred miles on the north; the gold region lying between the California road by way of Ft. Laramie on the north, and the Santa Fe road on the south. As to the truth of the facts stated above, there exists no doubt in our minds, nor have we conversed with any who do not regard them as well settled.

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## THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

Dr. HAYES, in his address before the Geographical Society of New York on Thursday evening, read a letter from Prof. AGASSIZ, in relation to the open Polar Sea, in which that gentleman argued the existence of such a sea, in the following language: "I beg to add a word with regard to Dr. Hayes's expedition. I consider it as highly important, not only in a scientific point of view, but particularly so for the interests of the whole fishery. The organization of these huge inhabitants of the ocean seems to me to furnish the most direct proof that there is an open sea in the Arctic. The whales, being warm-blooded, air breathing animals, must come to the surface to breathe. They cannot live without it. Now, it is well known that during the winter they are not found outside—that is, to the south of the ice-bar of the Arctic seas. They retreat northward during the cold season, and if the whole extent of that Arctic sea was covered with ice they would necessarily perish during the long winter. I do not know a more direct evidence of the presence of extensive open water in the northernmost regions of the globe than the mode of life of the whales, and the discovery of a passage into that open water which would render whale fishing possible during the winter, would be one of the most important results for the improvement of whale fishing. The argument may not strike forcibly one who is not acquainted with the structure of the whales, but to a physiologist it must be irresistible."

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## DOUGLAS DENOUNCED.

Senator Jones, a Democratic Iowa fire-eater, has had his ire aroused by Senator Douglas, and has addressed a letter to the "Little Giant" more full of sound and fury than gentlemanly civility, as the closing paragraph of the epistle evidences. Mr. Jones thus blusters: "This, sir, is the third time that you have made 'infamously false' accusations against me, and that I have been compelled to fasten the lie upon you. Though you may, at the sacrifice of Democratic organization, have effected a triumph in your own State, as you say 'over Executive and Congressional discretion,' I can but look with contempt upon any fame or position you may have acquired by a union with 'white spirits and black, blue spirits and gray.' Black Republicans, South Americans, disappointed office-seekers, &c., as I do upon the miserable resort to opprobrious epithets connected with my name, but covered with a contingency which gave you a sure escape."

## THE CAMEL.

Major WATKIN, in the National Intelligence, gives some interesting facts relative to the adaptation of the camel to the purpose of transportation and labor. He says the camel will live, thrive and be useful anywhere from about fifteen to fifty two degrees of north latitude. This is a more extensive range than has heretofore been claimed for it on the whole. The camel is found to be a desirable substitute for the horse for many important reasons. Major WATKIN says that the camel does not consume more food than a horse or mule; that it prefers a coarser diet; satisfies itself readily with either scanty grazing or browsing; requires feeding but once a day, being a ruminant; and would be with difficulty distressed for water. It requires no close stable, only a shed protecting it from cold north-easterly winds and from falling weather; and requires no grooming, though certainly healthier and better, like all other animals, for a clean skin.

## COLD WATER TO CURE SCAL