THE WABASH EXPRESS.

WHOLE NO. 915. TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, MARCH 21, 1860, VOL. XIX. NO. 16

Henry Clay's Opinions on the Issues of To-Day.

1. That we honor and revere the Constitution of the United States *as our fathers made it*, and as it has been expounded and maintained by Washington and Jefferson, by Jackson and Clay, and the conservative leaders of the Democratic and Whig parties, and that we will, under all circumstances, abide by that great enactment of the Union, and defend it against the factious treachery of those who would *prostitute it for the purposes of sectional opposition*.

The above is one of the resolves recently adopted by the disunion Democracy of Sugar Creek Township in this county, and we copy it into the columns of the Express for the purpose of showing the duplicity of modern Democracy. This meeting was addressed by Democrats and composed of Democrats who have spent their political lives in abusing the "Great Commoner"—who have persecuted Harry Clay to his grave—who have always denied that he was ever right—who have charged him with "bargain and corruption"—who have pursued him with the pertinacity of blood hounds, until his great heart, filled with indignant fire, ceased to beat, and he sleeps in the quiet grave. These disunion, pro-slavery, traitorous Democrats, now that the lion sleeps, are braying hosannas over his tomb. These life time vilifiers of Henry Clay, now in their mean and unmanly sycophancy and hypocritical cant, pass a resolution in one of *their* Conventions that *they* "honor and revere the Constitution of the United States *as our fathers made it*, and as it has been expounded and maintained by Washington and Jefferson, by Jackson and CLAY."

"Wo unto ye hypocrits! for ye are like "unto whited sepulchres, which indeed "appear beautiful outward, but are within "full of dead men's bones, and all unclean"ness. Even so ye endeavor to appear "righteous unto men, but within ye are "full of hypocrisy and iniquity.

"Wo unto you, disunion Democrats "hypocrites, because ye now worship at "the tomb of the great prophet, and garnish his sepulchre with unrighteousness.

"And say if we had been in the days of "our fathers we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of him;—"Wherefore, ye be witness unto yourselves "that ye are the children of them which "partook of his blood.

"Fill ye up the measure of your fathers.

"Ye serpents, ye generations of vipers, "how can ye escape the condemnation of "all honest men"

How can they? Echo answers how, and the campaign of 1860 will tell how.

For the purpose of showing *these* profound admirers of Mr. Clay, how that great man expounded the Constitution upon the living issues of the present time, we give below some of his opinions, and we hope these disunion Democratic admirers will love him all the better for them.

With the emancipation of slavery in Kentucky as his theme, Mr. Clay entered the theatre of public life, about the year 1799, and headed a party having for their object the amendment of the State Constitution in such a way as to gradually rid themselves of the curse of slavery. Although he failed in the object, he was, nevertheless, zealous in the cause, and for more than fifty years we find him advocating the same principle, and proclaiming it through the halls of Congress, and in public speeches to the nation and to the world. In a speech delivered before the American Colonization Society at Washington in Jan. 1827, after giving his mode for eradicating the evil he goes on to say:

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain [slavery] from the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it, by foreign nations; if I could only be instrumental in ridding of this foul blot that revered State that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which so kindly adopted me as her son; I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy, for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror.

* * * *

"We are reproached with doing mischief by the agitating of this question [slavery] Collateral consequences we are not responsible for. It is not this society, which has produced the great moral revolution, which the age exhibits. What would they, who thus reproach us, have done? If they would repress all tendencies toward liberty, and ultimate emancipation, they must do more than put down the benevolent efforts of this society. They must go back to the era of our liberty and independence, and muzzle the cannon, which thunders its annual joyous return. They must revive the slave trade, with all its train of atrocities. The must blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish that greatest torch [Constitution] of all, which America presents to a benighted world, pointing the way to their rights, their liberties, and their happiness. And when they have achieved all these purposes, their work will yet be incomplete. They must penetrate the human soul, and eradicate the light of reason, and the love of liberty. Then, and not till then, when universal darkness and despair prevail, can you perpetuate slavery and repress all sympathies, and all human and benevolent efforts among freemen, in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race doomed to bondage."

In another speech delivered at Frankfort, Ky., in Dec. 1829, before the Kentucky Colonization Society of which Mr. Clay was a member he expressed the following sentiment with regard to the failure of an act for the emancipation of slavery in that State:

"I have, nevertheless, never ceased, and never shall cease to regret a decision, the effects of which have been to place us in the rear of our neighbors, who are exempt from slavery, in the state of agriculture, the progress of manufactures, the advance of improvements, and the general prosperity of society."

In the same speech, speaking of the pernicious aspects of slavery in the United States, he asks:

"Is there no remedy? Must we endure perpetually all the undoubted mischiefs of a state of slavery, as it affects both the free and bond portions of these States?—What mind is sufficiently extensive in its reach, what nerves sufficiently strong to contemplate this vast and progressive amalgamation [of the slave population] without an anxious foreboding of the tremendous consequences?

* * * * * *

"Who, if this promiscuous residence of whites and blacks, of freemen and slaves, is forever to continue, can imagine the servile wars, the carnage and the crimes, which will be its probable consequences, without shuddering with horror?"

In presenting a memorial of the same Society to the Senate of the U. S. in March, 1832, among other things, Mr. Clay said:

"No man, he presumed, could fail to cherish the hope, that, at some day or other, however distant, and in some mode, the country would be rid of this [slavery] the darkest spot on its mantle. * * * "He sincerely entertained the hope, that the day was not far distant when, felt and seen that now tended to distrest and excite us, and recollecting that we were a common people, alike interested in the common property, we could without any objection, take this question into full consideration, and dispose of it, in any manner congenial with the feelings, as well as the interest of all."

On the same floor in 1839, he said:

"I am, Mr President, no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all hearts knows, that every pulsation of mine beats high in the cause of civil liberty."

In a speech delivered at Richmond, Indiana, Oct. 1, 1842, he also said:

"I know the predominant sentiment in the free States is adverse to slavery; but, happy in their own exemption from what ever evils may attend it, the great mass of our fellow-citizens there do not seek to violate the constitution, or to disturb the harmony of these States. I desire no concealment of my opinions in regard to the institution of slavery. I look upon it as a great evil, and deeply lament that we have derived it from the parental government, and from our ancestors. I wish every slave in the United States was in the country of his ancestors." * * * "It a state of nature existed, and we were about to lay the foundation of society, no man would be more strongly opposed than I should be, to incorporate the institution of slavery among its elements."

In introducing into the Senate in 1850 his compromise measures on the Missouri difficulty, among other resolutions was the following:

Resolved, That as *Slavery does not exist by law*, and is not introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or its exclusion from any part of the said territory," &c

And, as if foreboding the present hour in his country's history, on the same occasion said:

"But if, unhappily, we should be involved in war between the two parts of this Confederacy, in which the effort upon one side should be to *restrain the introduction of slavery* into the new Territories, and upon the other side to *force its introduction there*, what a spectacle should we present, to the astonishment of mankind, in an effort, not to propagate rights, but I must say it, though I trust it will be understood to be said with no design to excite feeling—*a war to propagate wrongs* in the Territories thus acquired from Mexico. *It would be a war in which we should have no sympathies nor good wishes*—in which our own history itself would be against us; for, from the commencement of the Revolution down to the present time, we have constantly reproached our British ancestors for the introduction of slavery into this country."

We have not time or room to quote further, and think this is sufficient to satisfy all of Mr Clay's opposition to slavery and its extension.

"Col. Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor, said in his speech at Terre Haute the other day that the Republican party were "eternally opposed to slavery and the extension of slavery." Republicanism, then, is not only in favor of the restriction of slavery, but advocates its extermination where it exists'"—*State Sentinel.*

That sequence is legitimate is it, Mr. Bingham? Your conclusion follows naturally from the premises, does it? If a man is opposed to human slavery and to its extension, he is necessarily in favor of exterminating it in those States where it exists, is he? The one is consequent upon the other, says the editor of the State Sentinel, the Democratic organ for all Hoosierdom. This is a fair specimen of Democratic logic—an illustrious example of a Democratic syllogism. Can you not from the premises prove also that Col Lane is an *Abolitionist*? We think such an adroit syllogizer might. Let us see if we can not help you.

Col. Lane is "eternally opposed to slavery and the extension of slavery."

Abolitionists are "eternally opposed to slavery and the extension of slavery."

Therefore Col. Lane is an Abolitionist.

Now this is clear, and we only wonder the astute editor of the State Sentinel did not discover the logical sequence. Here are the *major* and the *minor* propositions and the *conclusion*, all complete. The syllogism is perfect, and the conclusion irresistible. And then what makes this matter more crushing on Col. Lane is, that it will apply to no one but himself. It does not touch all the great minds—the fathers of this Commonwealth—who were opposed to human slavery and its extension. Oh no! Washington and Jefferson, the Adamses, Webster and Clay, who opposed the idea of human slavery in all its forms, were not "Abolitionists" because they were not "*eternally* opposed" to slavery. They escape the irresistable conclusion of Mr. Bingham's logic, but Col. Lane used the unfortunate word, and the great syllogizer who presides over the State Sentinel caught him in the meshes of his logic, and fastened him there forever.

Does the editor of the Sentinel recollect the reply of Aristotle when asked, "What a man could gain by telling a *falsehood*?" If not, let us remind him. It was, "Not to be credited when he speaks the *truth*."

Mr Morton is not "for husbanding the public domain as one of the resources for the support of the General Government," but favors, and is in favor of giving homes out of this public domain to actual settlers.

[*Terre Haute Express.*

We supposed that we were complimenting Mr. Morton in according to him political integrity and wise statesmanship sufficient to be in favor of "husbanding the public domain as one of the resources for the support of the General Government," but it appears that we were mistaken in such an estimate of his character. The *Express* says Mr. M. is in "favor of giving homes out of this public domain to actual settlers;" nothing more. If an "actual settler" is desirous of purchasing some of the public domain, the Republican candidate for Lieut Governor would debar the Government from the resources for its support.—*State Sentinel.*

Of course, you supposed you were complimenting Mr. Morton—you are much in the habit of complimenting Black republicans." If Mr Morton is in favor of "husbanding the public domain as one of the resources for the *support* of the General Government," we would like to know from what portion he would take any of this public domain, to *give* the actual settler—If it was all need for the "*support of the General Government*," where would the "homes for the homeless," be taken from?

The Express did not say, Mr. Sentinel, that "Mr. Morton is in favor of giving homes out of this public domain to actual settlers; *nothing more*." The "nothing more" is your language, not ours.

Truth telling, Mr. Bingham, is an exercise, that for the sake of your hereafter, we hope you will begin to indulge in. For the future, however, we beg of you to cease "complimenting" Republican candidates. An extensive indulgence in such innocent sport might cause you much trouble. Stop—we beg of you stop.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

We cannot impress too strongly upon the minds of the Republicans of this county and Congressional District the necessity of immediate and thorough organization. We may have the right of all the issues, and our best men in the field, but if we cannot work effectually we will be beaten. Men must be put in possession of what we advocate—they must have the facts constantly before them, if we expect large accessions to our party. The coming campaign must be one of work—continuous, active work. When we consider the disunion sentiments avowed by one section, and left unrebuked by another section of the Democratic party—the misconstruction given to the Federal Constitution by that party—the corruptions, profligacies and usurpations of the General Government—the wanton extravagance and dishonest peculations of this State Government—the disrepute the Democratic party is seeking to throw around free labor—the aggressions of Southern slave institutions upon Northern free labor, and the instability of the affairs of the General and State Governments, under Democratic administrations, we are impressed with the belief, that when these things are fully known and understood by the people, a whirlwind of virtuous indignation will sweep this corrupt disunion party forever from power. But to effect this with a certainty, we must have a thorough organization—an organization, too, where all who are opposed to the Democratic party may be properly represented. "There must be kindly feelings and a conciliatory policy towards those who have heretofore been separated from us, rather by diversity of organization, or of personal preference, than by radical antagonism of ideas and purposes." Each organization should assist in the formation of others. Men who are active, zealous, determined, should be selected as officers. When our county and this Congressional District are thus organized, there should be a universal circulation of Republican newspapers and documents. Not one single man in this Congressional District should be left without the proper documents to enable him to understand fully and clearly, the great doctrines of the Republican party. We are satisfied that our friends have not yet fully understood the value of good documents seasonably circulated. And not only are they to be circulated among our political friends, but the bread of life should be broken to our political enemies, also.

We do verily believe that if one such speech as that of J. P. Morton, in which the great doctrines of the Republican party, are clearly laid down—such as Mr. Grow's on the proper policy to be pursued with regard to the sale of the public lands—such as Lincoln's, Seward's, Schurz and Lane's great speeches, were put in the hands of every voter, a triumph unparalleled in the political history of this country would await the Republican party next November. Let the people take these speeches to their firesides and read them there. Take them down from the shelf on rainy days and peruse them, study them and see if the doctrines advocated are not right.

We attach much importance to the proper circulation of Republican documents. A thorough and systematic organization and a judicious diffusion of documents and victory is ours. We are in the right.—Large portions of the Democratic party, now, at this very hour repudiate the Administration which they assisted in making. Even Democrats have become disgusted with disunion Democratic policy and hurl their bitterest anathemas against the head and front of their party. James Buchanan is to-day repudiated by a large portion of those, who in 1856 were the loudest in his praise. It is but little difference who is the nominee of the Charleston Convention. If Stephen A. Douglas is to be the man, the warm supporters of the present Administration will not support him,—they may vote for him, but they will not advocate his election with any sort of zeal. If an Administration Democrat is the nominee—one who favors the universality of slavery and the enactment of a code by Congress to protect slavery outside of the Slave States, then will the honest Douglas Democrats throughout the Northern States refuse him their support. In either case the necessary distractions in the Democratic party will much weaken them and the love of the right which is becoming so universal in the opposition, will force the Republican party to a triumph.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF MORGAN.—The Memphis Appeal says:

We announced a few months ago the fact that the widow of Morgan, of anti-Masonic notoriety resided in the vicinity of this city. After the disappearance of Morgan, the lady alleded to was married to a man named Harris, and resided with her husband somewhere in Indiana. Subsequently to the death of her second husband, she came to this vicinity, bestowed her time in kind offices exercised toward the poor and the afflicted, having been connected latterly with the Leath orphan asylum, in the suburbs of Memphis. We regret to record the death of this useful woman, the precise date of which we have been unable to learn.

Many of our citizens will recollect this lady, she having, some ten or fifteen years ago, resided in this city.

Mr. Cookerly, of the Terre Haute Journal, says he does not believe that the Supreme Court has decided that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories. Your party, nearly all of them, believe otherwise. Mr. Cookerly.—*Ex.*

We suppose the Democratic party, does believe contrary to our neighbor—it is only because the party has not yet learned his opinion, and when it does, won't the *party* have to come down? We should rather think it would. Cookerly is the Democratic party *himself* and he ought to be.

☞ Last Saturday, Col. Lane and Oliver P. Morton addressed a large assemblage of people at Terre Haute. The Republicans of Vigo are fully aroused to the importance of carrying their county for these gallant champions of the people, and they will do it, too. Col. Wm. K. Edwards and other leading men of the county are fully "into the fight" and will do valiant service.—*Putnam Banner.*

☞ The Baltimore Patriot publishes a synopsis of Mr Seward's great speech, and says:

As the speech on this occasion may be considered an Authentic late presentation of the Views, Objects and Aims of the Republican Party, we propose to lay before the people of Maryland a brief, clear and succinct summary thereof.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

Democracy on Methodism.

Whether an enmity to religion in general is a Democratic characteristic or not, we cannot say. Probably it is not. But that an enmity to the Methodistic form of religious faith in particular is a Democratic feature is just as certain as that Methodism and Democracy exist. And of the first as a great good, and the latter as a still greater evil, the world is perfectly advised.—When the Missouri Democracy undertook to break down Freedom in Kansas with pistols and whisky, they assailed Methodists most virulently. When the Texas Democracy undertook to vindicate its purity in the eyes of the nation, it warned a Methodist conference to break up at once, and by fierce disorder stopped its business. When the Louisiana Democracy desired to propitiate the party sentiment they drove out of the neighborhood with threats and abuse a Methodist preacher. When the Kentucky Democracy desired to proclaim their exalted patriotism they threatened to disperse a Methodist conference by military force. Read the following from a Democratic Kentucky paper, the Cynthiana News, and see:

Slaveholders Awake!—Read! Read! Read! Read!:—The Maysville Eagle announces in an editorial that the "Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church will commence its session in Germantown on the 29th of March. Bishop Simpson will preside, and will preach on the following Sabbath. Everybody is cordially invited to attend."

We have been instructed to say that if it be necessary, and is the wish of the people of Germantown, the "Cynthiana Independent Rifle Company" will visit that city and abate this nuisance. It will certainly be a shame to permit men with a record like that of Simpson & Co. to promulgate their sentiments in a place where they would not allow a man to live who entertained much milder sentiments toward the South. We say to the people in that section—look out!

We understand that there are two churches of that character in the lower part of this county. We suggest this occasion as an excellent opportunity to secede from that anti-slavery Church, and join in with their friends of the South.

When the Missouri Democracy desire to assert their adherence to the faith, they stigmatize a Methodist Bishop as an incendiary and thief, and refuse, with contempt, to let him speak in their public buildings. Last Saturday a Mr. Hudgins moved, in the Missouri Legislature, that the Hall be given to Bishop Ames of this State to preach in on the day following—Sunday. It was adopted by 2 majority, but some one suggesting that the Bishop was a Methodist of the Church North, it was moved to reconsider. Here is the report of the proceedings on this point, taken from the Missouri Republican, a Democratic paper of the Douglas variety:

Mr. Davis moved to reconsider the vote taken upon the motion of the gentleman from Andrew.

Mr. Ament had learned that the gentleman (Bishop Ames) was an Abolitionist, traveling for the purpose of demonstrating his principles.

Mr. Davis of Nodaway, said if the man was a servant of God, he should have the use of the hall; he desired to see him, even if he was an Abolitionist, because as yet he had never seen such a creature.

Mr Fagg desired to know what authority they had for declaring the gentleman an Abolitionist.

Mr. Davis, of Buchanan, said he received his information from the gentleman from Henry, Mr. Stone.

Mr. King, of Ray, had understood that Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, belonged to the Northern Methodist Church, and no doubt, though his name had been hoisted by many papers for the Presidency, this fact was fatal to his chance of getting the nomination.

Mr. Stone said that the Northern Methodist Church was an avowedly anti slavery institution, and that every member believed that a slaveholder was a barbarian and a savage, and hence he presumed that this gentleman was a black Republican.

Mr. Guitar felt that he might be that and a gentleman too.

Mr. Stone—We differ a little on that.—[Laughter.] This man is a so called minister of the Gospel, who expounds the doctrines of his church, a torch in one hand and a bowie knife in the other, and no doubt, like the rest, he was of the John Brown order.

Mr. Turner, of Clinton, felt they were unduly dignifying this preacher, and undignifying themselves as a body and as a Legislature. He voted against the resolution, and should vote against reconsidering it.

Mr. Hudgins said this man was a Bishop and had nothing to do with the politics of the country; he lives in Indiana, he regretted having introduced the resolution, and he was sure, after the proceedings which had taken place, he would not accept the use of the Hall, but speak from some stump in preference.

Mr. Conway having no proof that the man was an Abolitionist, he should vote against a reconsideration.

Mr. Ament desired to change his vote for the same reason. In his section there were Northern Methodists, who were good Christians.

Mr. Barnes said this Bishop Ames had presided over a Conference in Indiana where they passed resolutions to send out missionaries to abolitionize Missouri, in spite of the Devil himself. He did not believe that Daniel S. Dickinson was a Northern Methodist. If he was, he could not be a national Democrat. He believed he was an Old School Presbyterian who believed slavery was instituted by God.

The motion to reconsider was then sustained—62 ayes, 35 noes. The resolution was then rejected—31 ayes, 61 noes.

☞ From 1824 to 1836, the Democratic party was in the course of formation, and Andrew Jackson was the man, whose magic name was the spell to attract the various elements into substantive proportions; around him Democracy then was national, but now the Richmond Enquirer, having its own peculiar idea of Democracy as well as of "sound policy and fair dealing," makes this proposition:

If the Northern Democracy are, as we believe they are, true and faithful to the constitutional rights of the South, let their delegates to Charleston adopt, without question of dispute, the platform of principles which the Southern States may present, and thus quiet forever the charges and insinuations of unsoundness leveled at them by the Southern Opposition; which charges so much embarrass the canvass in every Southern State.

That's it exactly! Let the North assent to any platform without question or dispute, in order to stop the mouths of the Southern Opposition, who have the knack of exposing ugly facts as to the integrity and nationality of the Democratic party. But suppose the Northern Democracy go to Charleston and sit dumbchanced, while Bright, Stidell, Gaston, and Jeff. Davis, on the part of the Senate Conti, tell them what they must think, how they must shape their principles, and for whom they must vote next fall, what sort of a platform will there be.

"IF THE COURT UNDERSTAND HERSELF."—Judge Stump, of Baltimore, seems conscious of the estimate placed upon him by the public. The other day he was asked if he could hold Court on the evening day, and replied: "I don't know; I will be here on Monday morning if I am sober. I am drunk so frequently, they say, that I don't know."

PUSH BACK THE BOWL.

Push back the bowl! its charms to-day
Will vanish ere to-morrow:
Its potent fumes will die away,
And leave the wretch to sorrow.
Although it lights the frenzied eyes
With pleasure for a minute;
Yet where the cheating poison lies,
An age of woe is in it.

Push back the bowl! the ruby wine
Is but a treacherous snare;
For serpents round the goblet twine,
And leave their poison there.
A blaze of rapturous joy may seem
To issue from the cup;
You bask a moment in the gleam,
Then drink destruction up.

Push back the bowl! its Judas kiss
Soon lays the victim low;
Why revel in a moment's bliss,
To find an age of woe?
Let Reason's voice be heard supreme,
Take Temperance for your guide,
Lest, launched on Dissipation's stream,
You're whelmed beneath the tide.

☞ The number of Republican candidates for Treasurer of Tippecanoe county is now fifteen, and the cry is still, "They come!"

☞ Do you suppose that some of your particular friends were injured in that affair at Sanford, Jeemes? Or do you only regret the waste of the "critter?"

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We have received the April number of this truly excellent Home Magazine. This number fully sustains the well earned reputation of this favorite Magazine, than which no one published is better adapted to the wants of the home circle.

MILITARY.—We learn that the Cadets of the "Farmers Home Institute, of Clinton, will visit this city as a military turn out, at the close of the the present term, which will be on Saturday, the 24th inst. We are glad to hear this, as it will no doubt be a creditable display of the practical workings of that excellent institution.

The Express says it is credibly informed that a man in this city recently sold his wife and four children for the sum of ten dollars. We doubt the correctness of that statement.—*Journal.*

Which statement, Jeems? That we were credibly informed as we wrote? or that the transaction took place? You certainly do not mean to impeach our veracity!—Think of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur, and then answer.

☞ We were shown yesterday a new Hat Ventilator, the invention of our neighbor, Mr. Lowerre. It is composed of a number of small springs placed under the leather lining of the hat, and so constructed that it gives a free ventilation at every place where the hat comes in contact with the head. Small holes being then made in the crown of the hat, fresh air is continually passing.

The invention it seems to us is a good one, and Mr. Lowerre proposes to have it patented.

MANIA POTU.—An individual who was imbibing under the influence of "sad corn" to an intense degree ran down street yesterday morning *sans* hat, sans coat, and yelling at the top of his voice.

He was fleeing from myriads of enemies who were pursuing him with rocks and other missiles.

The Journal is too Democratic in its notice of this affair to say he was drunk. It says some were led to think he was "*psychologized* BY *ardent spirits*." Why not suppose he had been studying that "resolution on corn" of which we made mention yesterday.

CONCERT.—Templars' Hall was crowded to suffocation Thursday eve, to witness the first concert of the Templars' Glee Club.

The concert was a first rate treat, the young gentlemen acquitting themselves in a highly creditable manner. Many of the pieces were received with prolonged applause—requiring them to be repeated.

We were particularly pleased with the sweet, pathetic song—

"She sleeps in the valley."

We have no time, at this late hour of writing, to particularize further. We hope the Club will give us many such entertainments.

The instrumental portion of the entertainment by the Serenaders' string band, was extremely felicitous and pleasing.

AFRAID OF COWS.—The local of the Charleston (Ills.) Courier relates the circumstance of two young gents in that town who, while gallanting their dulcineas by moon light, saw a cow, and were so frightened by the apparition that they forsook their ladies and fled. The local then winds up by making an ill-natured fling at the Mother of Presidents and of Henry A. Wise.

We hurl back the unjust insinuation against the people of our native State. We don't believe Virginia was frightened from her propriety by one man and seventeen cows.

SPRING.—The weather has been so pleasant and Spring-like for the past few days that many of our citizens have been induced to commence gardening. Speaking of gardening reminds us that S. W. Haselfine & Co. of Cincinnati, keep on hand at all times the choicest of garden seeds, flower seeds, bulbous roots, shrubbery, and fruit trees of all kinds. Mr Haselfine has long been identified with the Agricultural and Hortcultural interests of the Western country, and has an eye in all his transactions to the improvement of the taste of the Horticulturists of the country, and the production of the choicest fruits and flowers. Those ordering from this house by letter may rely upon getting what they order.

☞ The following patents were issued to citizens of Indiana during the week ending March 10:

A. B. Johnson of Washington, for an improvement in horse Hay Rakes.

David Newbrough of Clarksburg, for an improved Churn.

John J. Paxton of Middleton, for an improvement in Cultivators.

Henry Eastman, Assignor to D Henderson of Indianapolis, for an improvement in horse Hay Rakes.

☞ It is stated that Alfred I. Dennis, President of the Naugatuck (Conn.) Railroad Co., is negotiating for the purchase of the late Washington Irving's Sunnyside residence on the Hudson.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

HOUSE.—Mr. Millson introduced a joint resolution, declaring the construction that shall be put upon the act, making an appropriation for the satisfaction of the land warrants approved in August, 1852—referred.

Mr. Harris, of Md., introduced a bill for continuing and completing the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and rendering the port of Balimore accessable—referred to committee on Commerce.

The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Maynard, resolution was adopted, tendering the thanks of the House to the clergymen of the District of Columbia, who, previous to the election of a Chaplain, attended and opened the daily sessions with prayer.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on elections, reported a resolution declaring it inexpedient to allow further time to take testimony in the case of Mr. Howard, contestant of the seat of Mr. Cooper, from the first Congressional district of Michigan—consideration was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr. Campbell reported a resolution which was adopted, giving Mr. Howard leave to occupy a seat on the floor pending the discussion in this case, and permission to speak.

The House went into committee on the report to amend the rules.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., explained the object of the amendment, it was more to correct the practice under the rules, than the rules themselves, and facilitate the dispatch of business and remove well founded complaints. Several hours were consumed without coming to a conclusion on the subject, when the commitee arose, and the Indian appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the military roadway bill, as returned by the Senate with amendments, be referred to the committee on military affairs. Saying one of them was of great interest to Texas and had already been considered by that committee, namely; calling out a mounted regiment.

Mr. Sherman described the bill referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Stanton showed why it should be referred to the miltary committee.

Mr. Reagan said the subject required urgent action in view of the existence of hostilities on the Texas frontiers, and supported the vies of his colleague, Mr. Hamilton.

Pending the question and the reference, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 o'clock, M. Ten Senators present.

No prayer was offered.

The galleries contained thirteen gentlemen and no ladies.

On motion of Mr Mason, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire whether any and what legislation is necessary to carry more fully into effect certain treaty stipulations between the United States and China and Birmah and Siam.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the National Gallery and School of Art in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Finance to consider whether the numerous custom house oaths now administered under acts of Congress, may not with propriety be abolished, and simple declarations substituted therefor.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, the Senate considered the bill amending existing laws relative to the compensation of the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

The bills were discussed and passed.

The special order was taken up, being a joint resolution authorizing the enlargement and construction of a branch to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

Mr. Wade presented resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the same object, which were read.

On motion of Mr. Bright an amendment was adopted, providing that when the canal shall be enlarged and the branch constructed, and the cost of this improvement is paid for, no more tolls shall be collected than amount to sufficient to keep the canal in repair and pay for the necessary superintendence.

Mr. Toombs opposed the bill, saying that the Government owned all excepting five shares, which were held by Directors, who controlled the work, doing just what they pleased. If they made money, very well; but if they got in debt, they would call on the Government to foot the bill.

Mr. Powell stated that the Government had received $24,000 more than she ever put in this work, and had purchased more than one thousand shares, not with money from the Federal treasury, but from tolls collected from vessels passing through the canal. All he asked was that they might be allowed to go on and use the revenue and credits of the canal so as to enlarge it sufficiently to accommodate the class of boats now navigating that river.

Mr. Wade said the tolls collected would be sufficient to make the proposed improvements and repairs; not one dollar was asked from the government.

Mr. Crittenden remarked that these directors had held the stock merely for the preservation of the work, and had managed it the best they could.

Mr. Davis thought for the government to hold stock in a Canal was an invasion of the jurisdiction of a sovereign State; he admitted an enlargement was needed.

The bill passed, yeas 30, nays 14.

On motion of Mr. Mason the Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

HOUSE.—Mr. Pendleton offered a preamble that.

Whereas, The chairman on Public Printing stated on this floor that the prices for composition now allowed by law are too large, and half pay would be abundant and more than sufficient; and Whereas, that by the terms of a resolution heretofore adopted as a preliminary to the election of a printer the House reserve the right to reduce the compensation at any time, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Printing be instructed to report a bill by which the prices for composition now fixed by law be reduced half that amount.

Mr. Washburne of Me., objected, if the resolution would lead to discussion.

Mr. Houston presumed it would be no objection if the resolution were changed into form of an inquiry.

Mr. Pendleton preferred to let the resolution stand as it is. He took for granted that the views of the chairman were those of the entire committee.

Mr. Washburne of Me. objected, saying that unanimous consent was necessary for its introduction.

During the proceedings an ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Reagan to confine the discussion in the committee of the whole on the state of the Union to the subject pending, and spoke of the abuses of the present practice and the useless consumption of time, to the discredit of the House.

Mr Washburne of Me. regarded such things in debate as inessential.

Mr Pendleton showed how by the working of the rules members are almost entirely precluded from introducing bills and resolutions, while unlimited time is afforded for essays on the negro and other irrelevant questions.

Mr Branch said this resulted from the abuse of the rules, for gentlemen would depart from legitimate business to go into committee, so great is their anxiety to make buncombe speeches.

The amendments are acted upon and reported to the House, nearly all of which were concurred in, and several were reserved for special votes.

Mr. Davis gave notice that on Monday he would call up the contested case of Williamson against Sickles.

Adjourned till Monday.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the statistics relative to the trade with the British North American provinces.

Several petitions were presented, the contents of which could not be heard in the reporter's gallery.

On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted instructing the P. O. committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the pre-payment of letters by the penny post.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to create a separate district for the inspection of the boilers and machinery of steam vessels.

The bill authorizing the sale of the public arms to the States, and to regulate the appointment of the superintendents of the national armories was taken up.

Mr. Hunter said that strictures had been made the other day on the superintendent at Harper's Ferry, which did injustice to that gentleman, who was a good officer.

On motion of Mr. Davis, an amendment was adopted that the sales in each year shall not exceed the increased manufacture which may result from said sales; and if the whole number to be sold is less than the requisitions made, they shall be divided among the States, applying pro rata as the arms supplied by the United States are now distributed.

Mr. Simmons moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which provides for the distribution of the arms. Not carried.

Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the 2d section, changing the mode of superintendence from civil to military.

The Chair stated that the motion was not in order, as the Senate had already voted on that question.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Anthony moved to postpone further consideration of the bill, and take up the private calendar.

Several private bills were passed.

On motion of Mr. Mason, at 3 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, to complete the unfinished business of yesterday.

Adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 16.

The Asia arrived this morning at 9 o'clock with Liverpool and London advices of the 3d inst.

Her advices are anticipated by the Circassian at St. John's.

On the 2d in the Commons, Lord John Russell explained the Savoy question.

He said as far as he knew, no treaty was in existence between France and Sardinia, providing for the annexation. The Emperor states that he will not proceed to the annexation without consulting the great powers, and he (Russell) believed if the powers were unanimously opposed to the movement France would not proceed to attempt it.

Sir Robert Peel declared that the statement of Lord John Russell was highly unsatisfactory, and hoped Parliament would have an early opportunity of discussing the subject.

Mr. Bright hoped the government would neither countenance or oppose the transfer, it being a matter over which they had no control or any real interest.

After further remarks by Lord John Russell in which he deprecated discussion the subject was dropped.

Lord Palmerston in reply to an inquiry, said he had received a memorial from Irish Catholics requesting his interference in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions.

English papers publish an appeal to Christians throughout the world, signed by colored exiles from Arkansas, who protest in the strongest terms against the system which dooms them to either banishment or slavery.

The English journals generally regard Napoleon's speech to the Legislative assembly with disfavor.

The Paris Bourse of the 2d was very heavy, but closed rather heavy.

A battalion of Spaniards had been surprised by the Moors in the neighborhood of Melilla.

It is reported that 200 soldiers and 5 officers were killed, and 12 officers and about men wounded.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.

John Hartnell, Secretary of Utah, died at the Planter's House last evening of Consumption.

Gov. Bissell, of Illinois, who has been seriously ill for several days, was some better on Wednesday. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

☞ Col. Lane, the proud standard bearer of our party is worthy the most earnest and untiring support. With such a leader, there is no such word as fail.—*N. A. Tribune.*

Bates and the German Republicans.

The Volksblast, of Cincinnati, copies an article from the St. Louis Anzieger (Republican,) published on the morning of the 10th inst., the day on which the late Republican State Convention of Missouri was held. We give a translation of the material portion of the article, as showing the feeling of the German Republicans of St. Louis, in regard to the nomination of Judge Bates:

In wise consideration of the circumstance, that by a prudent, conservative course, the Republican party may bring to its support a multitude of other opponents of the dominant party, the leaders and the most trustworthy friends of Freedom in this State, have resolved to range themselves under the regis of a man whose character is not only so pure and irreproachable that even the most shameless will scarcely venture to assail him, but who, also, through almost a thirty years separation from partisan and official life, has brought, if no special benediction, surely no denunciation, upon his venerable head.

This man is Mr. Edward Bates. Beyond a doubt, in to-day's Republican Convention, he will be named as the first choice of the Republicans of Missouri, and it would be a fruitless, and at this time criminal, undertaking, in opposition to the Republican party in *this State*, to place ourselves in hostility to this nomination. Our own sentiments are known to every intelligent German throughout Missouri. As we have expressed our views fifty times, during the last few weeks, we will not repeat them, even once to-day. Mr. Edward Bates is not *our* candidate for the Presidency, and he will first become such *then*, when the Chicago Convention shall have placed him on a Republican platform, and he shall have avowed himself its representative in all its parts.

But Mr. Bates is the best name in Missouri, and under it let all unite, who oppose and detest the National Democracy.

☞ The New York Tribune says the friends of free labor thoughout the Union will send up a shout of joy on learning that the House of Representatives, on Monday, by the decisive vote of 114 Yeas to 66 Nays passed the Homestead bill. We would fain indulge the hope that this wise and beneficent measure will yet receive the approval of the Senate, and safely pass the ordeal of the Executive veto. The vote upon the bill is significant. Of the 114 yeas, 23 are Buchanan Democrats, 6 are Anti Lecompton Democrats, 1 (Briggs), is a North American, and 84 are Republicans. Only one is from a slave State—Craig of Missouri. Of the 66 nays, all are from the slave States, except one.—They, of course, are chiefly Democrats.—The Representative from the free States, who voted against this boon to the free laboring man, is William Montgomery of Pennsylvania, the very person who ostentatiously engineered through the House, "the Crittenden-Montgomery bill," and then when Lecompton, jr., appeared, in the shape of the English bill, deserted his post, fled to Pennsylvania for the remainder of the session, got down upon his knees before the Lecompotonites of his district, humbly begged their pardon, and implored them to try him again, which they were foolish enough to do. William Montgomery! Pass his name round! We decidedly prefer that of James Craig of Missouri.

Now let us see what the Senate will do with this bill.

☞ MR. BLACK, of Terre Haute, has been preaching for a few days at the Court House, to the