AMERICAN,

BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1853.

REMOVAL!

THE AMERICAN OFFICE has been moved to the room over Isaac Price's shop, on Main Burgess Street, first door north of Mr. R. Tyner's.

American Competition with England.

We are reminded by the following from *the London Examiner* of a business transaction which took place not long since in Boston. A friend of ours was in the reception room, belonging to one of the Boston offices of an extensive Lowel Manufacturing company, when a merchant from N. York called and bought a large lot of sheetings for the New York market. In a few minutes another merchant came in, and asked the price of the same goods for the East India market. To the astonishment of our western friend there was a difference in favor of the Eastern purchaser of some 20 per cent. On being asked to explain, the manufacturer remarked that the price of cotton goods for this market was fixed just at the rate that would keep out British competition—a rate which afforded a very large profit on the cost of material and manufacturing In the East India trade they had to compete with England, and pay a heavy duty on goods sold there, but they could well afford to do it, and undersell England in her own colonies. Now hear what the Examiner says about it:

A writer to whose compilation the *Times* gives space and conspicuous position, has taken more than one opportunity of enlarging upon a competition with which our merchants are threatened in India and Asia, on the part of American traders. The ships of the United States appear on the Mekran coast, as well as at Kutch, Muscat and other places with various articles which they barter for the produce of those countries; the American commodities being principally a certain coarse cotton fabric which they call sheeting, and dollars. The Americans appear to enjoy a particular advantage over our traders—that of conducting their barter individually, in ships, which are independent, floating, pushing shops, instead of working by routine through large establishments at Bombay; and thus they not only save expense, but in each particular transaction secure the largest amount of profit.

Another advantage they have is expressed by the political agent at Kutch, who says of the sheeting, that it "finds acceptance among the people of the country, because it lasts longer than the cloths imported from Bombay. *This indicates the true force of the competition which we have drawn from the United States.* If America can cut us out in India, where we occupy the entire country with our Government and commerce, the ridicule and the disgrace would be greater than any which the most anti-commercial country has incurred.

But there is something in this superiority of tissue over the manufacturers in England. The comparison is not made for the first time nor only in cotton sheeting. It is reported from the Hudson River Railway, that British iron rails become in a worse condition within twelve months than American rails within a number of years. There may be exaggeration in this; but we have had complaints of our rails from our own official and scientific investigators, who have declared the bad make of our iron to be a frequent source of accident. At the last meeting of the Sheffield cutlers, the *Master cutler declared that American cutlers were cutting them out in knives;* knives of American make being preferred to ours, because the material does not give way under use as those of Sheffield are found to do. In short, notwithstanding the sharp practice and hasty habits of America, they are in some branches of trade earning the repute for sterling stuff and make which used to be our own: and if we suffer them to win that reputation from us altogether; then indeed *we shall have lost more than if India were annexed to-morrow.*

War News.

Our readers will very naturally enquire what about the impending war in Turkey—how do things appear on the Danube? Really we can hardly tell them. Madame Rumor, as usual when an event is impending which threatens to involve the interests of multitudes, has her thousand tongues in motion, and strange and contradictory are the stories she repeats. Hence, the European papers say many things we cannot credit. They state that the war has begun; and that it has not. In one direction, the story is that the Turks have crossed the Danube and put the troops of the Great Northern Bear to flight. In another, it is said there had been skirmishing; but no battle fought. On the whole, it is likely that nothing has yet occurred, except, perhaps, some few shots exchanged between the Russian gun-boats and the Turkish fortresses.

But will there be war after all! Some English papers still hold out the expectation of peace. The Czar, they say, will either retreat or settle the matter by diplomacy. We still doubt these opinions; and think that having got himself into a bad scrape, he will trust to his good fortune and fight it out. He has poor encouragement, however, in his war with the *Circassians.* Instead of his having beaten them, lately, they have beaten him, and the Sultan of Turkey has very shrewdly received the great mountain chief, SCHAMYL, into his service, and sent him men, money, and munitions of war. The combined fleets of England and France are anchored off the Island of Marmora; but for what purpose no one can yet predict. The French are likely to have a little angry correspondence with the Neapolitan Government, owing to its refusal to receive a diplomatic agent sent to it by Louis Napoleon—English news has little of general interest

☞The paper of this week is very mean. We will not use any more such if we can help it. It came from Speer & Stevens' who generally make the best kind.

☞HON. Henry A. Wise has recently married. To any dear bachelor friend, still "halting between two opinions," we say, "Go thou and do LIKE-WISE."

NEW BOOKS.

Outlines of the The Temple of Masonry in its moral aspects.

It should be enough to recommend this work to every Mason in the West to say that it is from the pen of CORNELIUS MOORE. It is just the book that Masons need. Anti-Masons need not read it. It is not for their eyes. It deserves an extensive circulation among the Craft. We wish we had a book store here that would keep it, or rather get it.—It would be hard to keep it, if Masons should once see it. At the risk of violating the copyright we intend to publish a part of it next week, and let Bro. Moore crack his whip if he wishes to prosecute us for it.—It is from the house of JACOB ERNST, 112 Main St. Cincinnati, of whom we have frequently spoken.

☞"The Temperance Musician" is the title of a choice collection of temperance songs set to music, published by Applegate & Co., 43 Main Street, Cincinnati. The compiler of this work, Mr. Fillmore, is well known to the people of the West, as a talented and successful teacher of music. This little book is a credit to his talents and genius. As there is to be no little excitement on the temperance question this winter, we advise the temperance men to send for it. We want to have temperance preached and prayed, and talked and sung. Send for it! Price 30 cents by mail post-paid

☞*Graham's Magazine for November* is on our table. Its engravings, in our humble opinion, are rather poor. SOME of the reading matter is of the first order, but the greater portion of it is fiction, an article which we cannot recommend. And there is another thing we wish to find fault with, viz. those comic pictures. In a Comic Almanac they would not be so much out of place; but in a Magazine they make a very ridiculous appearance. In our opinion, when one of the reputation of Graham descends to such stuff to please a low and vitiated taste, men and women of good taste should abandon it. We notice among the editorials of this number, a long and scathing review of Miss Bremer's "Homes of the New World," which, though it may deserve censure, is handled rather too roughly by Mr. Graham.

☞The handsomest and most convenient pocket Diary we have ever seen, is the one prepared by Swormstedt and Poe, corner of Main and eighth street Cincinnati, for the year 1854. It is well bound in Morocco with tucks, and has half a page devoted to each day in the year and several pages prepared for cash accounts and other memoranda.—It will be sent by mail, post paid for 35 cents plain or 45 cents gilt.

Mere Mention.

If any body expects us to write interesting items in our new office, upside down, all things in it, and compositors and foremen specially CRUSTY, then anybody is decidedly mistaken.

The weather, for several days has been as warm as September is ordinarily. Some of the doctors think it will be decidedly into their individual pockets.

The Minutes for the South Eastern Indiana Conference, are being published by J. D. Defrees, at the office of the State Journal.—Defrees gets off some fine job work.

In the city of Madison, in the possession of Mrs. Lodge, there are two or three autograph letters of Gen. Washington. They were written during his Presidency, to his foreman, at Mt. Vernon, and relate mostly to agricultural matters. They are written in the bold square hand, so common in those days.—Wonder if Garber ever saw them? Did he ever read them? If he wishes any farther information, we refer him to our late guest, Rev. John Miller.

The Rev. Charles Mapes has been employed by the P. E., to travel the Logan Circuit. The preacher appointed by the Conference having declined serving. Mr. Mapes formerly travelled in Indiana and left the work in consequence of ill health. We imagine the Circuit has made a happy exchange.

We made a mistake as to the date of the Missionary Anniversary of the M. E. Church, in our last paper. It begins about the 4th or 5th of next month.

If any man thinks our town is not improving, he is mistaken. In the upper part, a number of new buildings are in progress of erection. Most of them are for family residences. There is a spirit of improvement, and if we mistake not, next spring will see business open here, as it has not for many years.

Chevelier Hulsemann is like one of Shakespear's characters. If not witty himself, he has been the cause of wit, in others. He has called forth, from our Secretary of State, as able diplomatic papers as history has recorded. Still its not comfortable to be handed down to immortality, by being shown up, as a most stupendous donkey.

For the good of the cause, we call the attention of the public to the advertisement of the Franklin Co. Bible Society.

The Temperance meeting at the court-house, last Saturday evening, was quite spirited. Some efficient off-hand speeches were made. Among the speakers was Mr. Crookshank esq. He took decided ground for prohibition.

We learn that a considerable religious interest prevails in Laurel, in the M. E. Church.

One of the most comfortable places to loaf, we have seen in town, is Geo. Holland's new office. We suggest it to the consideration of———

Is it true that a certain lady in this town, went in person, last week to the different rummeries, and urged them to sell her husband no more liquor? And is it true that they disregarded her entreaties?

Judge Downey has given a decision restraining the offices from collecting the tax for graded schools, in Columbus, in this State. The decision is based on sundry illegal proceedings—want of proper notice &c. and not an unconstitutionality of the law itself.

☞A. R. M'Clery Esq. presented us some of the choicest Raddishes, a few days ago, that we have eaten this year. They were as tender and sweet as in May. Mr. M'Clery has them every fall, by late planting.

CHERRY PECTORAL.—We have departed from our usual rule in regard to advertising Medicine, in admitting the notice of the Cherry Pectoral to our columns. It is not a patent medicine but one the contents of which, are well known to the medical profession, and which has proved highly beneficial in the case of a number of our acquaintances, who were seriously afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Some of our most skilful & eminent physicians recommend it to their patients in their regular practice, and we feel that we are conferring a favor upon the public by making known its virtues. Louisville Ch. Adv.

Our Markets.

We have at length completed an arrangement by which we can furnish our readers a better and later review of the Cincinnati Markets than they will get in any of their Dollar Weeklies.

☞By a private letter from Rev. T. S. Webb we learn that he has just closed his first quarterly meeting in Strange Chapel, which resulted in a glorious revival. Forty-seven members were added to the charge and there was a large number of conversions.

☞Geo. Holland, Esq. has bought out J. C. Burton's store at Metamora and B. H. Burton's store in Brookville. It is understood that, R. P. C. Barwick will clerk for him at Metamora, and J. W. Hitt and John Hazzard in Brookville.

Since the above was in type we learn that Mr. Holland is merely an assignee of the Messrs. Burton.

☞The Saturday Evening Post is one of our largest and best exchanges. See its prospectus in another column.

The Dennison House in Cincinnati is noted as being the headquarters for matrimonial parties. Fifteen wedding parties have visited this place during the last fortnight.

And no wonder, if what Harry Hamline says is true, about the good luck of the house.

☞Let every body remember the state Temperance convention at Indianapolis on the eleventh of January and let every body go who can.

☞George Line of this place met with a serious accident last week. While feeding the circular saw at the Adams saw mill, his left hand was caught in the saw and his thumb and three fingers were cut off.

☞Our Shanghai has crowed! Yes at the tender age of seven months, he has crowed!

We've watched him long he has crowed at last,
Poor little bird he'll crow some more.
Yes,
Oft in the stilly night,
About four o'clock in the morning,
We hope to hear his clarion voice,
Calling us to get up and go to writing po.—

There now! The machine won't work. Well if we can't grind out poetry on such an occasion, we are sure that our poetic correspondents need not send us any half made poetry with a request "please correct before publication" for we seriously fear that, in our machine, it will be the "worse for mending."

☞"Linkum Fidelius" will appear next week.

☞The Winter Session of the Palestine Academy at Wynn, will open a week from next Monday. For particulars enquire of the Principal.

☞Four hundred and forty business men, and other citizens of Portland, Me., have signed a statement, which is published in the State of Maine, contradicting the story recently put in circulation, that there was more drinking in Portland since the Maine Law went into operation than previously.

☞The friends of humanity will be pained to learn as we do by an advertisement in The Whig, that "*Mrs. Rutherford's Children by Miss Wetherell are for sale by Geo. R. Smith.*"—Although Mr. Rutherford is not married to Miss Wetherell, it is none the less an outrage to sell their children.

Wisconsin has gone Democratic by a large majority. The Maine Law question, which was submitted to the people, has been carred by a heavy majority.

☞Fisher W. Ames, who was on trial in Cincinnati during the week for attempting to murder James B. Hall, has been acquitted.

A Western editor says he once heard Ex-Senator Tom Corwin remark, that when he "first entered an office to study law, he was the subject for ridicule of every student in town, on account of his homespun dress; but," added he, "I have lived to see every one of them ten times as ragged as I was at that time—and why? I was economical—they were spendthrifts."

Liquor Sellers' Triumphs!

Another, and another, and yet another of the patrons of the liquor-seller have been carried to our hospital the past week, suffering under that "king of terrors," the *delirium tremens.* We hope the "*friends of civil liberty.*" who came to the rescue of the whisky ticket at the late election, feel comfortable in view of these repeated evidences that *liberty* is still secure, in spite of "temperance fanatics."—*Ohio Organ.*

In the late fugitive slave case at Indianapolis, Mr Freeman, who was arrested as a slave of one Ellington, of Missouri, by J. L. Robinson, United States Marshal, has brought suit against the Marshal. Senator Bright, in behalf of Mr. Robinson, has inquired of the Attorny-General at Washington, "1st. Whether the case can be transferred from the courts of the state of Indiana to those of the United States? and 2d. Whether the Marshal may be authorized to employ counsel in his defense, at the charge of the United States?" The Attorney-General says:

In regard to the first point, I am of opinion that, both parties being inhabitants of the State of Indiana, there is no existing provision of law by which the case can be removed to the courts of the United States, and I do not think it expedient in this case, at least in the present stage of it, to suggest any other possible mode of bringing it before the courts of the United States. It may, of course, be made the subject of revision there.

As to the second point, I am of opinion that it would be proper for the President to authorize the employment of counsel, at the public charge, for the defense of the Marshal.

So then, a United States Marshal may commit a most flagrant and unwarantable assault upon the person of a free citizen of Indiana and the United States will pay the expense of his defense. It is not enough that the general government pay the expense of recapturing and returning negroes, but when an assault is made upon the person of a negro the government must defend the Marshal.—Be it so. The people are quite willing to pay taxes, to save the Union.

FOR LIBERIA.—An association of colored men in Pennsylvania called "the Liberia Enterprise Company," design to embark in a few days for Liberia, whither they go as a missionary family. The number includes a clergyman, farmer, teacher, mechanic and merchant, and they will settle about twenty miles from Monrovia, up the St. Paul's river.—Twenty-one slaves, all young and valuable, freed by the will of their late master, James Wardlaw, of Fayette county, Ky., have left Lexington for Baltimore, in charge of an agent of the Colonization Society, to embark for Liberia.—Their master left ample provision for sending them, as well as means to begin life with in Liberia.

Dismiss Him.

Some weeks ago we noticed the remarkable fact that Capt. Bigelow, of the U. S. Navy, had put his vessel, the U. S. Steamer Michigan, at the service of Bishops Hughes and Redini—the latter recently arrived as the Pope's representative or agent. It was stated that the Michigan neglecting its proper duties, was used to convey the Romish Bishops where they wish on the lakes, and waited their convenience. The Chicago Tribune having been among the papers which commented on this misconduct, Capt. Bigelow, being lately at Chicago, sent to the Editor by Lieut. Crossman, a challenge to meet him in mortal combat. The abuse of his authority to gratify Romish priests deserves the censure of government; the challenge, in such circumstances, can rightfully be visited with nothing less than dismission from the service.

If our naval officers may neglect the duties assigned them to carry Roman Bishops or other Bishops from place to place and then offer to shoot the man that dares speak of it, we think the state of affairs is truly deplorable.

CHAPMAN'S CHANTICLEER, has made its appearance. We like its looks and we think we shall like his paper. We are glad to learn that it is to be *independent on all subjects.* In the introductory the editor says:—"It will acknowledge allegiance to no party, no sect, no man."—That is right. Such a paper is the only kind worth taking, and it is the only kind that will be well patronized hereafter in any community, and we regard it as one of the best omens of the day that such papers are springing up all around us.—In answer to the question proposed by the editors: "Is the public mind prepared to austain such a paper, we answer unhesitatingly *it is.*

With another feature of this paper we are highly pleased. The proprietors start out on *the cash system.* This is so much better for all concerned, than the old system of high prices, and long credit, that we believe all editors should adopt it. If our readers could hear some of the old subscribers to the American, as they come forward and settle their accounts, at the credit rates, they would not wonder that we are in favor of cheap papers and advance payments.

Good luck to you Chapman. But why didn't you get a Shanghai chicken to adorn your head! That bird of yours is too old hunkerish for a progressive age. Get a Shanghai at once, and don't make his spurs so long.

Another Victim.

One day last week G. V. Edrington called upon us in our office to settle the small amount due us, and to pay for his paper for the future. Many of our readers know Edrington. They know his past history and his present condition. To many the contrast between the young Edrington, and the present Edrington, is not as striking as to us.—They have seen him daily in his downward course, and the change being gradual, and not rapid at first, the recollection of the former man has easily given place to the character of the present man, and all that most of them know of him is that he is a miserable drunkard. Not so with us. Before the destroyer had made much progress, if indeed he had begun his work at all, we by an absence from home, lost sight of him, and when we saw him again he was the ruined man that now he is.

We well remember when few if any young men had more friends than Edrington. We remember that, when he brought to live among us, his young and amiable bride, she drew around her a circle of friends that but few in her circumstances in life could boast of. We remember when the little family was a happy one, and much loved by neighbors. We remember when they lived in their own house, and had all the comforts of life, and we remember when a terrible calamity overhung them, how every heart in town deeply sympathized with the sufferers, and rejoiced at their deliverance. But those days have passed, and the Edrington now before us, is but an indifferent remnant of the Edrington of other years. The Mrs. Edrington whom every body respected, has passed away. And, shall we say it!—she died of neglect and want. She died as has died many a wife of a drunkard unpittied and unattended, while sorrow, and privation preyed upon her vitals.—We will not depict the death scene, nor the weary hours of pain and anguish that preceded it. She has gone where much of her family had gone before her—to a land of rest, where no brutal, murderous, whisky seller can destroy her repose. She has gone to confront, at the bar of God, those who murdered her, by the most cruel process. Talk not to us of the horrors of the rack, or gibbet, or stake, or dungeon—let us fall by any other means than by the soul destroying blow of the liquor-seller.—Let the little daughters that now gambol about us in girlish glee and innocense, fall by the midnight assassin, or the high-way-man's blow, or let them wed a wanderer that shall drag them to the desert or to distant islands, or let them pine away in some lonely dungeon, yet sustained by a husband's strong and abiding love, rather than let them die the thousand deaths that await the companion of the drunkard. And why may they not be the wives of drunkards?—Others as delicate and lovely, have been. Others, raised with as much care, and whose childhood was as innocent and lovely, have gone from as comfortable homes to the abodes of misery and dissipation. And why may not our children! Reader, why may not your children?—The parents of those who now suffer, as little thought such a fate as has befallen them, would overtake them as any of us think such shall be the fate of our loved ones. To us this danger presents one of the strongest inducements we have ever had, to labor for the prohibition of the liquor-traffic.

Poor Edrington stood before us a mere wreck of a man, and the big tears ran down his manly face—once manly, now bloated—and he inquired for some place where liquor was not allowed to be sold. Some may sneer, and even laugh at our credulity, but we believe he asked in sincerity. He said he had tried every thing else, and now he would try this.—He alluded to the separation of his remaining family—one child here and another there—the lot of the drunkards family—and faintly and fearfully spoke of the hopes of the future. We pointed him to Maine and Vermont, and he promised to go. He may never reach that land of security. We confess that we have but little hopes that he ever will.

And now reader, do you wonder that he thus wants to go where a fellow drunkard may not dare tempt him. Let us assure you that ninetenths of the drunkards really desire a prohibitory law. They regard it as their only hope.—They dare not say so in the presence of the liquor-seller. But in their hearts they pray that God may aid them. But we must close for the present. There are other victims in our midst of whom we may yet have occasion to speak.

Characteristic Sketches.

FROM THE CONFERENCE ROOMS.

C. W. RUTER.

Among the Fathers of the Conference is the man whose name heads this sketch, our own guest during the session, and in other days our Presiding Elder. He is an old friend, and this may, some little, interfere with the faithfulness of our delineation.

Bro. Ruter is a large, square built man, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds. Large men are generally said to be slovenly. Not so in this case. The whole "outer man" is faultlessly arrayed. A suit of deep black sets off his ample dimentions. There is scarcely a speck or mote perceptible; every article of dress is invariably clean and neat. Ordinarially his boots are kept well blacked, but his stay at this time is with a host whose blacking box is empty and whose brush is mislaid. We do not insinuate a charge of foppishness in his dress. But we commend his neatness to sundry young clergy, who seem to glory in uncombed heads, linty coats, and dusty countenances.

Mr. Ruter has ranked quite high among preachers. His manner is calm and deliberate at the outset, gradually increasing in energy and vehemence as he warms with his subject. His arrangement is quite methodical, and he adheres to it thro'out his discourse. His sermons are enlivened by passages of great beauty and pathos, at times, surpassingly so.

The greatest drawback to his public performances is an antiquated pronunciation of certain vowel sounds. As sperit for spirit, arrange &c. This peculiarity detracts from his otherwise pleasant delivery, and we have known some young preachers imitate those sounds, who were very far from imitating his studious habits of other excellent traits. Indeed in 1842 we met with the author of a new Grammar who had given in his book the fourth sound of a to angel, arrange, &c. and he gave Mr. Ruter as authority. The book was never adopted as a text book but by the author himself, yet the fact is illustrative of Mr. Ruter's popularity as a speaker.

In the Conference room he does not very often speak. When he does it is to the point, and always in accordance with the strictest propriety of discussion. He will take time to make up his mind, and when he does, he is generally very nearly right. We remember an instance at the Conference in Madison. He was appointed chairman of a committee on the German publishing fund. The design was to create a separate fund to publish the literature of the church in the language of "Fatherland." The move was very popular. But when the report was read from the Committee, it was against the measure assuming this broad ground—the true policy is to denationalize the Germans as rapidly as possible—to bring them into American manners, modes of thought, and an American spirit.—And therefore the less we did towards holding, intact, their German notions, customs &c. the better. Bring them into the Church, send them German ministers, but then, use all endeavors to Americanize them. The character of the report was entirely unexpected, and a most lively debate ensued.—Rev. John T. Mitchell of Cin. at that time assistant Book Agent, and a very accomplished debater, led off against the report. But all in vain. The cautious chairman had guarded every avenue, and entrenched every position, and the report was enforced heartily by a large majority. This caution is characteristic of the man. As a P. E. he rarely ever makes a decision that he has to back out from or desert.

He has been a good business man and we suppose still is. For several years he was Conference Secretary, and discharged its duties acceptably. While sustaining a superannuated relation, he was appointed by Mr. Polk to the New Albany P. O. and he made an excellent officer. Mr. Pierce also has given him charge of the Land Office in Indianapolis, but he has not left the regular work of the ministry.

During his sojourn with us we have frequently called him out on the adventures of earlier life. When he entered the ministry it was an undertaking that called into requisition much firmness. He joined the Ohio Conference in 1817, and in 1819 was transferred to the Missouri Conference which then embraced Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and all the region beyond. Some idea of the extent of his first field can be gathered from the fact that there were at that time but nine circuits in Indiana. He began somewhere near New Albany, came up the river near to Madison and then went north and west as far as families could be found, If we dared do it, we would love to record some of the incidents of that period as he has given them to us within a few days. We know nothing that compares with the labors of the Methodist preachers of those days in heroic daring. In their regular plan they had an appointment for every day in the week, on an average, and the average travel per day, the year round, was not less than 25 miles. No wonder that Methodist preachers of that day were proverbial for owning good horses. None but the best of steeds could endure such ceaseless travel, over such roads as then existed. Not unfrequently when they thought they were at the extent of their circuit, some backwoodsman, in coon skin cap, and buck skin immentionables, and tow linen shirt, would make himself known as from a neighborhood some fifteen or twenty miles off, where preaching was wanted, and such demands were hardly ever refused. They would never be complied with that "round" but by crowding two sermons and a few more miles into one day, the next round they could go into the "regions beyond"—

But we are wandering. No wonder. Had the reader heard some of the adventures of this venerable man, as we have, he would wander too.

Such is a brief sketch of one of our pioneers—one of the noble band who carried the gospel to our backwoods settlers—who wended their way along blind bridle paths, and gladly endured privation for the "Kingdom of Heaven's sake." They moulded society in a great measure;—they laid the foundations of the educational movements of the state—at least of the denomination in the state.

They are growing few. They are growing old! The subject of our sketch has not the iron sinews and physical endurance of other days. He has suffered greatly,—we sincerely trust the evening of his days may be bright and unclouded. May he see the labors he put forth in by-gone days, abundantly prosperous, and with Bigelow, Strange, Wiley, Locke and other companions of his early conflicts and victories, "receive an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom."

Lines written by Rev. John Berridge and pasted on his study clock:—

"Here my master bids me stand
And tell the time with either hand.
What is his will, is my delight,
To tell the hours by day or night;
Master, be wise, and learn of me
To serve thy God as I serve thee.',

☞The avaricious are as the sandy desert, drinking the dews of heaven, but yielding no fruit for others.

For the Indiana American.

Stock running at Large.

Friend Goodwin:

Many of the citizens of Indiana have long been impressed with the necessity of a Law, restraining certain animals from running at large. In view of those wants, our Legislature, passed an Act May 31 st 1853, making it the duty of the board of commissioners of the several counties of Indiana, to direct by an order what kind of animals shall be permitted to pasture or run at large upon the unenclosed land or public common.

The commissioners of Franklin County have had the matter under consideration, and directed by their order (as publiseed in the Franklin Democrat) that, "Horses, Mules, and Jacks shall be permitted to run at large, with the exceptions of stallions, stud colts over one year of age, and Jacks over one year of age." Also, that 'sheep, both male and female. Hogs, both male and female, and goats male and female shall be permitted to run at large."

Under the present arrangement you will readily perceive that all animals that have hitherto annoyed the farmers are still permitted to run at large, and only those restrained, which no person ever thought of turning out upon the public common.

In order to keep pace with the times it becomes us to look to the improvement of our stock, and who that has ever thought upon the subject does not readily see the difficulty we labor under, while those worthless bulls, boars, and rams, are permitted to run at large, and infest community!

Understand me, I have no particular quarrel to pick with our worthy Commissioners, in refference to their action in this matter. I only design calling their attention to the subject again, hoping that by so doing they will give it a more careful investigation, and while *amending* their *order* so as to allow certain cattle to run at large, that they will further *amend* by restraining Bulls over one year of age, boars over four months, and rams over six months of age.

A FARMER.

Daring Outrage at Laurel.

A short time since a gentleman from Cincinnati purchased the stock of Goods formerly owned by Shoup, Cullum & Co. and increased the already extensive stock by large purchases of Dry Goods & Groceries.

On the day of the arrival of his new Goods, he had the audacity, in open day to insult the people of Laurel and vicinity by offering his Goods at from twenty to fifty per cent. cheaper than former prices in that heretofore quiet town.—We are sorry to say the offender is still at large, and may be seen daily at the old stand of the late and much lamented Geo. G. Shoup—where he still continues to offer his Goods at the following rates.

Best of Molasses 30cts. Best Sugar 7cts. Coffee 12cts. Teas from 40 to 75cts. Superior Broad cloths from $2 to $4. Muslin, DeLains from 10 to 25 cts. Calicoes from 5 to 12 cts. and all other goods in proportion. It will be difficult to arrest him, as he goes constantly armed with a new weapon called small-profits; he is also accompanied by two sturdy fellows called Truth and Fairdealing. Uunder such circumstances what are we to do!

Yours L. C.

Winter Meeting of the Indiana State

List of Premiums to be awarded at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, to be held at the State House in Indianapolis, on Thursday after the first Monday in January 1854:

For the best half bushel of Wheat with descriptions, $5.

For the 2nd best half bushel of Wheat with descriptions, $3.

For the best half bushel Winter Barley, with descriptions, $5.

For the 2nd best half bushel Winter Barley, with descriptions, $3.

For the best half bushel Spring Barley, with descriptions, $5.

For the 2nd best half bushel Spring Barley, $3.

For the best half bushel of Oats, with descriptions, $5.

For the 2nd best half bushel of Oats, with descriptions, $3.

For the best 12 ears of corn, any variety, with descriptions of culture and soil, $5.

For the 2nd best 12 ears of corn, any variety, with descriptions of culture and soil, $3.

For the best show of excellent varieties of Corn, $5.

For the 2nd best show of excellent varieties of Corn, $3.

For the best 12 kinds of Apples, 3 of each kind to be shown and labelled, $5.

For the 2nd best 12 kinds of Apples, 3 of each kind to be shown and labelled, $3.

For the best general disply of Apples, $5.

For the 2nd best general display of Apples, $3.

For the best half bushel of Potatoes, $3.

For the best half bushel of Sweet Potatoes, $3.

For the best half bushel of Ruta Bags, $3.

For the best half bushel of Turnips, 3.
For the best half bushel of Carotts, 3.
For the best half bushel of Parsnips, 3
For the best half bushel of Beets, 3.
For the best half bushel Sugar Beets, 3,
For the best 1 dozen Cabbags, 3.
For the best 1 dozen Celery, 3.
For the best 1 dozen Squashes, 3.

P. S.—Competitors for premiums of field and grain crops will be careful to have their certified statements and samples before the Board, at their meeting for examination and afterwards. Entries for these premiums may still be made, by addressing the Secretary of the board. Persons wishing to send their samples, &c., can do so by calling on the President of their respective County Societies, who are "ex-officio" members of the board.

By order of Executive Committe,
JOSEPA A. WRIGHT, President,
T. D. DENNIS, Secretary.

Distilleries Unprofitable for Farmers.

The Ohio Cultivator, in allusion to the common plea that distilleries afford a market for corn and keep up the price, states in substance that Ohio pork would command two or three dollars more per barrel in some of the eastern markets, if purchasers could be assured that none of it was *still fed*—and that, generally, the farmers of Ohio lose at least one dollar per barrel on all the pork sold, from this cause, amounting to at least *half a million of dollars* for the State. Also, that the value of lands would be greatly enhanced in some neighborhoods, if these nuisances could be removed; and that such is their blighting influence on the communiy around them, that intelligent persons avoid purchasing farms in their vicinity. It is likewise stated that there are many townships in Ohio where the lands are depreciated full 25 per cent from this cause.

Those foundry men can best stand the intense heat of furnace who drink no intoxicating liquors.

Rev. Mr. Beechers $15,000.

A few weeks since the New York Evangelist announced that some of the parishioners of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had given him $15,000 to buy a farm with, ect. The Christian Herald in noticing the rumor, made this remark:

We trust Mr. Beecher will be able to receive all the adulation, and all the wealth that his friends pour upon him, and yet retain the humility, the simplicity, the faith, and ador of an *embassador for Christ.* But, unless we are deceived, there is a great deal of danger in such circumstances.

Whereupon Mr. Beecher, in the last Independent, discourses thus:

1. We thank our friend for this well meant kindness. We no longer resist that decree of the American public, which makes a man's privacy a pond for newspapers to angle in; and which allows them to hang up for inspection the details of domestic affairs, like articles on exhibition at the Crystal Palace.—As we never have had the above $15,000 given us, *that* is not likely to hurt us. But the meddling with our domestic and private affairs is much more real, and much more dangerous to our grace—the grace of good nature, at any rate. Our cradle, our nursery, our wardrobe, our parlor, our house, our lecture-room, in turn furnish paragraphs. Religious newspapers publish them almost without inquiry, especially if they smack of eccentricity. Rolling stones may gather no moss; but rolling stories do.

2. A few friends have enabled us to purchase a farm in Lenox, Berkshire county, Mass., which the deeds, with great definiteness, say contains "ninety-six acres *more or less.*" We gave for farm and farm buildings, $4,500. For the crops, stock, implements, etc., $1,000 more. Total, $5,500. Any person in search of useful information can have further particulars, as to terms of payment, and other private publicities, by personal application to us.

3. As we are receiving numerous letters of application from persons who wish to *conduct* our farm for us, we would inform all who are anxious to know, that we have happily secured our brother-in-law to reside upon the place, conduct it, and relieve us of all care and responsibility. He is a young man of about thirty years of age; reasonably good looking; married, and has three promising children—two girls and one boy. Any facts concerning *his* private affairs may be directed to Oliver Bullard, Lenox, Mass.

4. We are receiving numerous applications by letter, and by persons, for donations of money, on the ground that now we are rich; and that a man who has received $15,000 ought to testify his gratitude to the public by liberal installments to individuals. Such persons will please see above No. 2.

But if that be not satisfactory, we are willing to contribute for the next five years, every cent of our share of the *net profits* of our farm, to charitable uses.—We will notify all interested when the dividends are to be declared.

5. As the public may find out some other of our private difficulties, and accuse us of a want of frankness in this statement, we proceed to inform them of some other facts—for the time is near at hand, in which public men will be obliged to imitate the banks, and give a weekly exhibit of their whole condition.

We are troubled to know whether to build at all or not. The principal difficulty consists in the means of *paying* for the house if we build one. At present we are not half as certain about the means as the newspapers are.

Next, we find that our economy and our desire of room are at loggerheads. We have marked and remarked; we have tried two architects, and they have planned and replanned; and we find that it is impossible to build a large house with a little money. It is a great pity that it is so, but so it is.

Then we are at a dead stand about the material, whether it shall be wood or stone. Stone of the finest quality is close at hand, and *very* cheap; but there are *moral* reasons, as well as some others. For, the best stone is a kind of marble; and a marble country house—that would ruin any minister's reputation. And so every thing stands still. Well, the winter is before us. Something may turn up yet. We are determined to keep an eye upon the newspapers, so that, if any good luck befall us, we may find it out. Above all we shall anxiously watch, in them, the progress of this cottage.

Why is a clock the most humble thing in existence!

Because it always holds its hands before its face, and however good its works may be, it is always running itself down.

New Advertisements.

GREAT SALE

Of Real and Personal Property.

AT MT. CARMEL on Thursday Dec. 22nd 1853. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock, A. M., on said day. We will sell at public sale to the highest bidder the following property, and various other things too tedious to mention.

36 acres of land 1½ miles north east of Mt. Carmel known as the late residence of M. V. Simonson, on which is a good frame house, barn, and other out houses. It also has on it a three story brick store house and dwelling, in a desirable location for a store, and is now occupied by Cunningham and Rosebrough, and will be sold altogether or divided to suit the purchaser.

ALSO, 4 houses and lots, one shop and lot, and one vacant lot in the town of Mt. Carmel. The houses are various kinds, sizes, and quality.

ALSO 3 horses, one premium mule, 4 year old, and near 16 hands high. One two horse wagon and harness, one buggy and harness. One new sulky, one cradle chain two horse power, that can be used for threshing or for sawing wood, one Jack screw capable of raising 5000 lbs. One boring machine for wagon hubs, several corn crushers and mills, cooking stove, &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale and due attendance given by. SIMONSON & OWENS.

Nov. 25, 49—4w.

FOR SALE—FARMS.—A LARGE tract of most valuable lands, in South East Indiana, will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers. They all lay remarkably well, and no location in the West is more beautiful or healthy.

No. 1. About 285 acres in Franklin County, on the Brookville and Indianapolis State Road (now being piked) where it is crossed by the Laurel & Greensburg Road—6 miles from Metamora; 3½ from Andersonville, and from 2½ to 3½ from White Water Canal at Laurel. Among the improvements are a good house containing nine or ten rooms, barn and other out buildings, well of excellent water, a small apple and peach orchard—160 acres fenced, of which 115 are under cultivation—never-failing stock water.

At a very public cross-roads (both being piked) with ample buildings, this property is well adapted for a tavern—at least all surplus produce can be disposed of to drovers, at high prices.

No. 2. Containing 100 acres, adjoining No. 1—fronts Laurel road, 2½ miles from canal at Laurel; a good log house and stable, 4 or 5 acres cleared, balance in wood. The fire wood on this tract, it is believed, may be made pay for it twice over after paying for cutting and transporting to Cin.

No. 3. About 100 acres adjoins No. 2, and fronts Brookville and Indianapolis road (pike.) The only improvement is 30 or 35 acres of first rate timothy meadow, balance is wood.

The "short line" railroad, which will be put under contract in January, or before, will pass only some two miles from the land, and bring it within 47 miles or 1½ hours of Cin. The canal is now regarded as permanent, which with other improvements, is now causing property to enhance more rapidly there, it is thought, than in any other neighborhood, within the same distance from Cincinnati.

If not sold at private sale before the 24th of December, they will then be sold by public sale at public square in Brookville, at 12 o'clock.

Payments part in hand, balance on time, if required. Reference is made to R. Van Bergen, Third street, Cincinnati; R. Tyner, Brookville; M. J. Kelly, Laurel. LYNN & BROWN,

Real Estate Agents, Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati. Nov. 49—4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at public vendue on Saturday the 11th day of December at the late residence of John A. Wynn, dec'd the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of household furniture, cattle, hogs, corn, wheat in the ground, wagon, farming utensils &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH WYNN Admr.

Nov. 22, 1853 49—3w.

TERMS OF THE IND. AMERICAN.

Single Subscription 1 year	2,00
If paid within the year	2,00
If paid in a dvance	1,50
Town Subscribers, in advance	1,75
In clubs of 25	1,25
In clubs of 50	1,00

13 cents will be deducted on subscriptions out of the county. T. A. GOODWIN.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

The friends and enemies of a PROHIBITORY LAW, are requested to meet at the following times and places, to discuss the propriety of passing a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The citizens of the neighborhood may depend on speeche in favor of such a law. If there is any body who objects to such a law they shall have a fair chance to express their opposition.

Brookville	Sat. Night, Nov. 19.
Centre Chapel	" " " 26.
Cedar Grove	"