THE INDIANA AMERICAN.

BROOKVILLE, INDIANA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1854.

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An Apprentice Wanted.

A young man of good habits who wants to make a good printer and a useful man,—who neither smokes or chews tobacco—will find a good situation by applying soon at this office.

Compromises.

Our readers have all heard of the famous *compromise* between the Indian and White hunter, on the occasion of dividing the game that had been obtained by their united efforts. "You take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you take the buzzard," were its simple conditions. The Indian could but utter a feeble remonstrance at having the buzzard apportioned to him all the time, but in the spirit of *compromise* he accepted it as the best he could do, without offending his brother, and perhaps *dissolving the union* that existed between them. Whether afterwards, when the white man needed the quills of the buzzard, he suggests that the former compromise related only to the carcasses of the birds, and not the feathers, we are not informed, but we think it likely he did; or he produced a subsequent contract that plainly made the feathers a subject of negociation, and he obtained them also, by a compromise.

Such is the general history of compromises. Our readers—even our young readers are aware that when the state of Missouri applied for admission into the Union great objection was made on account of its being a slave holding state. The statesmen of that day had seen the blighting influence of slavery, and they were reluctant to encourage its propagation. They wished even then,—thirty years ago—to say "thus far mayest thou come, and no farther." After a stormy debate, and the usual threatnings of a dissolution of the Union, unless slavery could receive its demands,—Henry Clay, then in the prime of life, and rising in influence, proposed what for thirty years was know as *the* compromise—now known as the *Missouri* compromise; the later compromise so overshadowing it as to claim to be *par excellence* THE compromise. And *such* a comprpromise! At some future time we may allude to it more in detail than we have time to now. What did the South concede to the North? Why, 1st., to admit a free state into the Union!—Gracious concession this!! And already it appears that most active measures are on foot to divide California, and make one slave state at least out of it. Of course, when the time comes there will be found margin enough in the compromise to allow it, or then, if not earlier, it will be discoverd that the compromise is not a *finality*. What next? Why, that the slave trade should be moved across the Potomac! nearly a mile from the capitol!! But Congress is to keep up a free bridge, at a heavy expense, to the slave pens, and the citizens of the District may buy and sell as usual. How liberal a concession!

But we did not sit down to review *this* compromise, which is like the one we alluded to, between the Indian and his partner, (only more so,) but we wish to call the attention of our readers to the old Missouri compromise, and its present position.

For thirty odd years the Missouri compromise has been held up as a settlement of the slavery questien in that direction. The most ultra southerner has not, even in the heat of the debate, so far as we know, ever intimated that it was not. They took the turkey, and have been content therewith till now, because they had no use for our portion. Missouri was admitted with its slavery, on the *compromise*, that slavery should be forever inhibited in all territory north of 36. 30. In the mean while Iowa and Minnesota, have been settled chiefly by northern men, and their climate and soil being unfriendly to slave labor, they have been unmolested by slavery propagandism. But a new era has arrived. The rich grounds west of Missouri offer inducements to slave holders to settle, and many of them have settled there already, with their slaves though, by solemn compact with the Indians, it was to be forever theirs; and by as solemn agreement as slave holders can make, slavery was to be prohibited there forever. But slave-holders know the truckling character of northern men, and they know that if they claim a portion or all of that rich territory—the richest and best portion of our public domain, they will obtain it. Already they have succeeded so far as to induce Senator Douglass of Illinois to bring in a bill organizing two territories and authorizing slavery in both.—Of course the bill will become a law. Senator Douglass says that the late *compromise* repealed the old compromise—in other words that one of the grants to the south, for the gracious favor of allowing California to become a state, was the opening of the rich valleys of the Missouri and Kansas to slavery. The Senator first reported a bill making the whole territory one, so as to secure to slavery, beyond a doubt, the whole of that vast and fertile region. But, contrary to his expectations even the most servile of party papers pounced upon him and his measure, until he has been glad to recede so far as to allow the possibility of the northern portion's remaining free, and of securing beyond doubt one slave state. To secure this, we will be called upon to make another *compromise*.

But our article is already too long. We wish it distinctly understood that in every relation we sustain in life, social, religious, political, or business, we shall oppose any more such compromises. And to the utmost of our ability we shall oppose any man or set of men that will truckle to the leach-like demands of the south, ever crying "give, give."

If the men who represent the free states in Congress are such base cowards as to abandon such a portion of our territory to the demands of slavery, we shall take pleasure in marking them, that freemen may send *men* to represent them hereafter. And we shall not stop to enquire whether we take the Whig or Democratic side of the question. If any of our readers prefer that we wait to see which side this or that party will take, and then fall in with one or the other, they are much mistaken in the character of their editor. We are independent of all such shackles and we intend to keep so.—More anon.

Hold Him!

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* thus sounds the alarm concerning the territories of Nebraska and Washington:

"Warm work may be expected upon Nebraska and Washington Territories. The North will insist upon incorporating the Wilmot Proviso in their Territorial Government, although they lie north of 36 ° 30! To show their deadly scorn of the Compromise line, they foisted it upon the Territorial Government of Oregon; and to show their malignant and implacable hate of the South, and of African slavery as it exists there, they will engraft it upon Nebraska and Washington. It is to be hoped, that the South will awaken from her supine and stagnant trance, and step forth armed and ready to repel aggression and avenge insult. When the grim flag of her foe is flung out to the blast, let her be ready to sound the bugle note over her border."

There now. "Bugle note," "*armed* and ready to repel!" What big words! If Senators Douglass and Bright—both slaveholders, and both from free States—do not get alarmed and *compromise* with the South, by giving them all they ask, we will be agreeably disappointed. By the way there is, from present appearance, more probability that slavery will be positively legalized and protected than that it will be either prohibited or merely permitted. Such a move has been made.

Professor Matson.

The *Asbury Notes* thus alludes to the Law Department of the Asbury University:

Among other provisions, for the enlargement of the field of labor in the University, adopted by the board of Trustees at their last annual meeting, was the projection of a Law School and the election of Hon. Jno. A. Matson, A. M. Prof. Prof. Matson has a good class for the first. We learn that he is meeting with excellent success—making a fine impression upon his class—that as an Instructor and a man he is esteemed, admired and beloved. Judging from thus far of the first session of the Law School, we confidently predict that it will become a very influential and important department of the University.

Pigeon Roost.

Great excitement has prevailed in Brookville for ten days on account of the pigeon roost, being for the present, some three miles north west of town. Sportsmen and sportsboys go out about dark with their old *fusees*, and return in a few hours with all they can carry. Those who go out early in the morning load themselves, without shooting, from those that were not found in the dark, or were left because they could not be carried, and yet they leave hundreds of the dead and wounded on the ground. Persons are coming many miles to enjoy the sport. Come on.—There are pigeons enough for all.

N. A. B. & S. R. R.

The whole of the New Albany, Brookville and Sandusky Rail Road has not been let, but contracts with companies and roads already in existence have been made, which interest so many men and so much capital in it, as to place it beyond a reasonable doubt, that it will be completed. We publish in another column an article from Judge Smith that is full of interest.

By the way we have one objection to this company—one that makes us nearly determined to deny it the right of way through Franklin County.—Beyond doubt it will be most excellent stock, and yet no opportunity has been given the people of this county to subscribe. We objeet to letting eastern capitalists and New Albany millionairs have it all. Some of us poor folks wish to speculate as well as the Bostonians. Gregg, you must appease our wrath, by mending your ways, as soon as possible, or we may make you go around, instead of through Old Franklin.

☞ The Supreme Court of Iowa, at its recent session, decided the liquor law of that State to be unconstitutional.

Greencastle and the Asbury University Ruined.

We have always felt great solicitude about the Asbury University, and it gives us pain to hear of any thing that is likely to ruin it. Our readers are already aware that President Berry has rendered himself very odious to certain of the citizens of Greencastle, and to a certain class of young men who have sought to enter the University. And we will add that all the faculty are equally odious to the same persons, but, being modest men, or rather, not being the official mouth piece of the University they have escaped much of the public indignation that has so *justly* deen heaped on the Doctor. We have no intention of allowing them to dodge responsibility, and hence we make public that they—we were going to say Prof. Wheeler in particular, but we believe the whole of them are implicated—even Dr. Nast, the German Professor, and we think they should be dragged forth from their retirement and held up to the public, and receive what justly belongs to them—a share of the indignation of an injured portion of the citizens of Indiana. The University is a public institution. Though not a State institution, in the sense that it is supported by public money, yet it *is* a State institution in the sense that the *people* of the State have made it, almost without respect to sect or party, what it is. Hence they have a right to know when it suffers, and why it suffers; and they have a right to call those who cause its downfall to an account. We will add that we have reason to believe from testimony that is reliable, that a very large portion of the citizens of Greencastle—we think at least *four fifths* of them—have been engaged in the crusade that has brought about the present fearful State of things. It is not a new movement either. Some of us have known of it for years, and we have anticipated this very state of things.—We are only astonished that the crisis has been so long delayed. But it has come at last, and now let those who have brought it about bear the consequences. Perhaps Dr. Berry deserves the most of it, but give others a portion. These men, backed by four fifths, if not nine tenths of the citizens, and encouraged by nine tenths of the students, have kept such an everlasting ding-dong about temperance that the whisky-seller of the town, in perfect contempt, left them last week, declaring that he "would not do business any longer in such a temperance hole."—Wetzel, too, in whose grocery a man was killed a few weeks ago, has left, for a more congenial clime. And a *fast* young man who was sent there to enter college, last week, after trying hard at every corner to get some liquor, left in utter disgust, swearing big words about the town and the college and all concerned. What a dreadful state of affairs!

☞ LAFE GARDNER, has moved his Oyster doings to the store formerly occupied by John Adams as a saddlery. Give him a call.

An Apology.

We probably owe an apology to our readers for devoting so little space to the temperance question while most of our cotemperaries in the state are devoting more. We admit that it is *the* question of the day, and ought to be discussed, but we are publishing an extra, for that express purpose, and so cheap that any one who wants it can afford to take it. Only fifty cents per year, when taken in clubs *of any number*, to one address. We will, however publish something every week in the American on that subject, just to let our readers know which side we are on. But it is likely to be a one-sided affair, for as yet we have not seen the first argument in favor of the traffic.

Agricultural.

We hope our agricultural friends will not forget the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society in the Court House next Saturday. It is the time for electing officers, and for hearing Farquhar's address. It is wrong to ask a man to prepare an address and then neglect to hear it. Come friends. The address will be delivered at half past one o'clock and we underwrite that it will be a good one. Farquhar never makes any other kind. The board is requested to meet early in the day.

The Rail Road Let.

Nearly the entire line of our Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad was let last week, to responsible contractors. The dwellers along the route may expect its completion as speedily as money and men can make it. And we would say to stockholders, do not sell a dollar's worth of stock for less than par. It is as good as gold at eight per cent interest, and if the arrangement is effected which is on foot, as to the Cincinnati station—never say *depot*, it is out of fashion—the stock will command a heavy premium as soon as completed. We are to have *the* station of all others in the city.

Penmanship.

We received a specimen of the penmanship of Professor——a few days ago, who contemplates visiting Brookville soon to teach the art and mystery of writing; but to save our life we could not read it. We called first one compositor, and then another, and so on till all had tried it, and then we called our Foreman, and they all failed. We commend the first "writing master" that comes along, to the patronage of our citizens, provided they can read his writing. Otherwise let them learn to write as we did, of Geo. Holland, Esq.

Bedini at Washington.

This notorious personage has managed to get into the Senate at Washington—not as a Senator exactly, but as a suitable subject of debate. It will be remembered that he is the Pope's Nuncio to Brazil, and that he was ordered to take the United States *en route*. He brought a letter of introduction to the President from the Pope of which the following is an extract:

"We charge Signor Bedini, our Nuncio in ordinary to Brazil, to greet your Excellency, and testify our friendly sentiments towards you and the people of the United States. He is a person distinguished for great qualities of mind and heart. We have no doubt but these expressions of our sentiments will be agreeable to you, and that the bearer of the letter will be received with every due consideration and respect."

On this he now wishes to found a claim to the rights and protection of a diplomatic minister, and he wishes, in addition to a passport, such papers from the heads of Government, as will enable him to demonstrate that an *ambassador* of a friendly nation, can not pass through a democratic country without insult. And strange as it may appear to some of our readers there are those who advocate his having them. Prominent among these is Gen. Cass. Letter writers disagree as to his motives. Some uncharitably think that he yet hopes to be a candidate for the Presidency and wishes to secure the Catholic vote of the nation. Others attribute a meaner motive still, and one that we cannot give credence to at all. For though the Gen. of late years, has belonged to that prudent portion of our soldiery who are soldiers in peace and citizens in war, we cannot attribute to him the cowardly motives that some do. Gen. Cass is not a coward.

The Nuncio's secretary, a day or two since, declared, in the State Department, that *if the government of the United States refused to grant this diplomatic recognition it would stand disgraced in the eyes of the world, and its consequences would be visited upon our representative at Rome.*

Lewis Cass, Jr., the son of Gen. Cass, is our Minister at Rome, and with the exception that he took sides with the Pope, and against the Republicans, in the late Revolution, he is probably as good a representative as we could have. Now, some attribute the Gen's. action to fear of personal violence to his son. No man in the nation would sooner endorse the patriotic sentiment that was uttered in reply to the above than Gen. Cass—a sentiment that receives a cordial response in every American heart. It was this:

The United States will take care of its own honor, and the second time that republican thunder knocks at the gates of Rome for redress for outrages, a different result will be witnessed from that already recorded.

We are glad to say that Secretary Marcy has refused to sign any paper recognizing Bedini as an ambassador. We hope for the honor of our country he will persist in that refusal till the last.

That Rome has some great object in view in this republic—that she has entered upon some crusade against all that stands in the way of her unbridled rule, on this Continent, can no longer be disputed. Her peace is disturbed in Europe, and the foundations of her power over men's consciences is undermined, and awaits only the shock of war, and the shout of the continental democracy, to totter to its fall. Driven, as it is likely to be, from the Old World, Romanism is seeking to build and feather a nest beneath the shadow of the Star-spangled Banner, for it claims as the heritage of the church, the earth and all that is in it. Failing to accomplish its purpose, to build up within our boundaries a quasi sovereignty, powerful in its impenetrable mysteries, and indefatigable perseverance, it will endeavor to creep, cunningly and stealthily, into the nest of the young eaglets, that it may, like the viper warmed into life by a benevolent hand, wound with its deadly fangs the posterity of its benefactors.

We are opposed to riots and effigy burnings, but we are fully satisfied that there is just ground for the indignation the Germans feel against Bedini. We would prefer that they would show that indignation in some other way, yet if it is done peaceably we see no cause for legal prohibition. No class of citizens can be more jealous of our liberties than the Germans.—They came from a land where tyranny had been made doubly odious and doubly oppressive by the yoke that Romanism had superimposed, and to see such a man as Bedini passing through our country on such a mission as he manifestly is, and to see him demand, with a probability of receiving the title and immunities of an ambassador when traveling as a Jesuit, is enough to arouse German indignation, and the only wonder is that Americans do not sympathise with them in that indignation. It can be accounted for only on the ground that indignation against Bedini is against Popery itself—for he, with his bloody hands and bloody heart, is a personification of unadulterated Romanism—and Romanism is a controlling political influence at this time, and the old parties are yet bidding for it, and the party papers dare not utter a word of dissent. But this is only a beginning of the end.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation against the California filibustering expedition. We wish his charity had begun at home and that he had sent Gen. Scott against the Erie robbers.

Of Course it is.

The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, speaking of the pro-slavery bill of Senator Douglas, says: "It is considered a big bid of 'the little giant' for the Presidency. Of course it is a bid, and a big one too. Who ever expects to be President without first pleasing the South?

The Right Way to Talk.

The *Sandusky Mirror*, an uncompromising Democratic Organ, thus speaks of Douglas's effort to introduce slavery into the free territory of Nebraska. We hope the people will speak if the papers do not:

"Let no member of Congress vote for Douglas' a bill for Territorial government to Nebraska. If any do, they had not better return to Ohio—mark it!—Much as we desire the organization of Nebraska, we would rather wait until after another election for members of Congress, than have such a bill pass. How contemptible men do appear, when they resolve at Baltimore against agitation of the Slavery subject, and then repair to Washington, and open the pow-wow, anew. These clap-trap politicians must mean that they alone have the right to talk on that subject, and nobody else. By such a course, Mr. Douglas may get himself elected to take care of his 140 slaves in Mississipi, but he can never reach the Presidency."

N. A., B. & S. R. R.

A part of the New Albany, Brookville and Sandusky road is not only let but the grading is nearly completed on the part from Eaton to Piqua, O. The part from Huntsville, O., to Sandusky is already finished and in good running order.

Rumored Death of M. Soule.

A letter from Paris, dated Wednesday, says: "It has been currently reported to-day that a telegram has been received from Madrid, announcing that a third duel has taken place in consequence of the unhappy affair at M. De Turgot's ball. The principals on this occasion were combatants in the first duel. The dispatch is said to state that Mr. Soule is killed." We shall not be sorry if it proves true. Any man who is fool enough to set himself up as a mark to be shot at, is too big a fool to be of any use to king or country.

Harris's Mirror of Intemperance and Crime, will be exhibited in the Methodist Church, on Friday and Saturday evenings. We have heard it spoken of as exceedingly interesting and useful. We hope it will be well attended. The impression it makes on the mind of the young is said to be lasting and profitable. Take with you the inebriate if you can, and the moderate drinker.

☞ The people of Wheeling, Va., have just taken a vote on the question of license or no license to sell liquor, with the following result:

For license - - - - -	459
Against license - - - -	790
Majority against - -	331

☞ Mr. Douglass, last Monday, when "the Senate Chamber was crowded to hear his speech on the Nebraska question, commenced his speech by saying that two objects had been sought by the committee in preparing the Nebraska bill; one was to protect the rights of the Indians, and the other the rights of the slave States."

Of course *the rights of the slave States* must be protected! Who ever heard of *the rights of the Free States?*

☞ Our Farmer friends who have grass seed, dried fruit, eggs, butter or anything of that sort to sell, will find a clever fellow, and an accomodating customer in Mr. A. A. Colter, who furnishes us weekly, the Cincinnati prices. See his Card and give him a call.

☞ Evansville, Ind., and Henderson Ky., are connected by telegraph. The river is crossed about three miles above Evansville by a large wire covered with thick coating of gutta percha and wrapped with fourteen strands of wire, and nearly twelve hundred yards long, which is sunk to the bottom. At latest dates it worked well.

☞ Our fellow citizen, John Laramore, living two miles east of New Trenton, has improved the *circular saw* so as to do good work, and a great deal of it. It can be moved from place to place, and set up, at about the expense and trouble of a threshing machine.—If it succeeds as it promises, it will prove a great convenience to the country, and especially will it be valuable in countries not well watered, as it can be propelled by horse power. He has taken the necessary steps to have it patented, and he desires his friends to call and see it.

☞ Rev. T. M. Eddy, owing to his ill health, tendered his resignation as pastor of the M. E. Church of this place, last Saturday, to the Quarterly Conference. The conference refused to accept his resignation, but released him from all pastoral duty, except so much as is consistent with the state of his health. Mr. Eddy is, we think, permanently diseased and may not be expected soon, if ever, to resume active pastoral work.

☞ If our friend CHARLEY SMITH wants to see a man who is the exact picture of himself let him drop into the New Saddlery Hardware Store of Hunter, Coburn & Edmeston, No 2 Church Building, Walnut street Cincinnati; and there too, he or any other saddler, or carriage trimmer, will find a large lot of just such goods as he wants at a price to suit the times.

More Roman Catholic Rebellion.

A large number of the members of the Holy Trinity (Roman Catholic) Church, corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, have forwarded a petition and remonstrance to the State Legislature, setting forth that the arbitrary conduct of the Bishop of that diocese has, for more than a year past, deprived them of a pastor, because they have refused to unconditionally transfer to him their church property. This refusal has embarrassed them in the disposal of certain trust funds, among which is an annuity of several hundred dollars, to be annually distributed among their poor, with a proviso that they shall have partaken of the communion in said church during the year.

The congregation was incorporated in 1788, and regularly supplied with pastors until 1852—when a new doctrine sprang up, that all church property should be vested in the Bishops, and be taken from the control or supervision of the people, in accordance with a decree of the Council of Bishops, which met in Baltimore in 1848.

They protest strongly against granting any new power to their Bishops, by law; and ask that, as their church is no more than a private chapel, which belongs to themselves, their charter may be so altered, as to allow the trustees to appoint a pastor, should the Bishop continue to refuse them one. This appeal is fortified with arguments which. it will bother the Bishop to overthrow.

☞ The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the President to confer the title of Lieut. General upon General Scott, but it has been put to rest in the house. We hope it may rest there. We were sorry that the question was ever mooted in Congress at all. Gen. Scott needs no such trappings to make him a great man, or to entitle him to rank as the greatest living chieftain on earth. A lazy dolt, that is dragged through college without merit, needs a sheep skin to prove that he is a scholar; but the real scholar receives one merely for form's sake, if at all, and cares nothing more about it. A blundering, cowardly, fainting General, needs some after endorsement, to prove his valor and skill, or it would forever be questioned. Not so with General Scott. The pages of American history for forty years already record his standing as a soldier, and though a thousand such Congresses should refuse to comply with the customs of other countries, our children and our children's children will do him honor.

☞ The next session of Brookville College will begin next Monday. There is room for a large number of students, male and female. Boarding may be had on good terms, in good families, near the College Edifice.

☞ The Merchants of Philadelphia have held a meeting to sympathise with the Erie robbers. We hope Western merchants will avoid the Philadelphia merchants as they would a set of theives and robbers.

☞ The more we examine The Indiana Readers the better we like them. We think they are an improvement on M'Guffey's.

☞ The mail from Indianapolis east, is yet carried by the old Western Stage Company, instead of by Rail Road; and the proposals for a new contract seem to contemplate the same kind of conveyance, as they take Eaton, Ohio, *en route* from Indianapolis to Dayton.

☞ *Flour had declined from $7 to 675 at the latest dates from Cincinnati. Better sell your wheat soon.*

Lightning Train.

CONNERSVILLE FEB. 3, 1854.

——————CONDUCTOR.

☞ It appears that the Lightning Train ran off the track last week; but whether it was on account of the heavy rains that fell, thus damaging the track, or from some other cause, we should not dare to say, but as it is now running again, we hope it will keep on in its usual course, and "mark good time" &c., in the future.

Temperance Meetings.

Arrangements have been made with the different churches in this city, to have a Temperance meeting on every Monday evening, to discuss the question "What is the best thing that Indiana can do for herself?"

Hope to see a crowd every night!

Distressing Accident.

On Monday afternoon a number of young men from Connersville went to the pigeon roost in the vicinity of Brookville, among whom was JOHN MARSHALL PARKER, the eldest son of Hon. S. W. Parker. While getting his gun out of the wagon in the neighborhood of Mr. John Skinner's a very large flock of pigeons flew over and very near them. Young Parker seized his gun by the muzzle and looking at the pigeons, was pulling it out of the wagon when the cock caught on something and the contents were discharged through his heart. He died immediately. He was a young man of much promise and highly esteemed. His parents, who are both at Washington, have the sincere sympathy of this whole community.

☞ President Nutt, of the White Water College, Centreville, Ind., spent Sabbath before last in our town. He preached twice with great acceptability. His sermon we listened to with so much pleasure and profit in the morning was probably the best we ever heard him deliver. He is by no means deteriorating as a pulpit orator; not secularizing by his guardianship of the intellectual as well as the moral interests of youth, but still "stirring up the gift that is in him."

Asbury Notes.

From our Washington Correspondent

Washington, Jan. 26, '54.

EDITOR OF AMERICAN:—There can be but little doubt that a political revolution in Spain is on foot that will facilitate the purchase of Cuba by this government. Should it be successful—about which there can be but little doubt—Mr. Soule will offer for that Island probably one hundred millions of dollars, and this will doubtless be accepted. This sum will, at first blush, seem to be a large if not extravagant price for this island.—But the rich territory that will be gained will be found upon consideration to afford an ample equivalent for the expenditure. Besides, the money will not be drawn from the Treasury of U. S., but can in a short time be obtained from Cuba herself by the imposition of taxes far less burdensome than those by which—under Spanish rule—the inhabitants of that island are now oppressed.

Should Cuba be purchased by our Government and a proposition be made to admit her into the Union, it is very certain that there will be an overwhelming opposition to such a proceeding on the part of the free States. The attempts now being made in Congress to procure the adoption of Douglas' bill, attempts so clearly in defiance of a solemn compact on the part of the South, have roused a feeling at the North, which a proposition to admit Cuba as a slave State would kindle into a flame which could not be allayed by anything but the disruption of the ties which bind the States together. Such a proposition would be regarded as so monstrous that it is doubtful even whether the South would dare to make it. But there is reason to believe that there will be no occasion for such a proposition. There is a prevalent and controlling sentiment in Cuba against the institution of slavery, and should Cuba become independent of Spain, one of the first acts of her people would be to adopt measures providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in that island. If such a course shall be adopted by the cubans before applying for admission to our Union, she will be gladly welcomed as a participant in the blessings and the glories of our republic.—The value of such an acquisition to our territory can hardly be over-estimated.

Opposition to the Nebraska Bill is developing itself in all quarters at the north. Leading and influential journals of all parties condemn the measure in unqualified terms. Senator Douglas in reporting the bill, has assumed a responsibility which he will find hard to bear; but it is now too late for him to retract. Like Macbeth, he may say,

"I have in guilt stepp'd in so far
Returning were as dreadful as go o'er."

He must now meet the torrent of opposition that will be poured out against his measure. He may be able to resist it, and will perhaps gain the victory; but it will be such a victory as that which a great European general once obtained, the repetition of which he declared would be his ruin.

Senator Bright of your State is becoming somewhat jealous of Mr. Douglas, as it is understood that the chance of the next nomination is to be between himself and the Illinois senator. They are both slave holders and both represent free states. Senator Bright can not now see any chance of heading his rival, by doing more for the South than he proposes. But as he is one of the most indefatigable men in the Senate, and as shrewd as indefatigable, he will not be long in devising some scheme that will leave the Nebraska bill on the back ground. He hesitates as little to sell his constituents as he does to sell his other slaves. The only difference is in the price. The price for them is the Presidency or some fat appointment. I will write again.

The Indiana "Harmonious."

The *Washington Star*, a kind of semi-official Democratic paper at Washington, thus speaks of the harmonious Democracy of our State:

It appears to be understood in democratic circles here, that the President has not yet determined whose name to send into the Senate for the position above mentioned. The gentleman appointed under the present administration is Mr. John L. Robinson. Those who disrelish the idea of his continuance in the position—and they are quite numerous in Washington—(coming from Indiana of course, all of them,) write him down a very earnest sympathizer with the Lieut. Governor Willard, who, it will be recollected, rivalled Mr. Cooley in the late New York canvass, in the style and temper of his tirades against the President and cabinet. Senator Bright is said to be Mr. R.'s chief reliance. Indeed, we hear politicians of all parties attributing the alledged recent change in the temper of Mr. B, towards the President and his policy, in good part to his earnest desire to secure the nomination of Mr. Robinson past per adventure.—We state these facts only as matters of political interest transpiring here. In perhaps a year, the Senatorial seat held by Mr Pettit will be filled by regular election, when, as not long since, the Wright wing and the anti-Wright wing "the Harmonious" in Indiana, will be again pitted against each other. The Wright wing are the opponents of Mr. John L. Robinson, because they are under the belief, we take it, that in drawing his juries, &c., he takes due care so to conduct his matters as to strengthen the anti-Wright wing for the approaching Senatorial election. Lieut. Governor Willard is understood to be the real candidate of the anti-Wrightites for the seat now held by Senator Petit, though, so far, his name has been carefully kept in the back ground, the fight being made by them ostensibly in favor of the learned and talented Dr. Fitch, well known in Washington, and so universally popular here. It seems to be believed among the Democrats not involved in the controversy, that its solution will depend in the main on the advice which the delegation from Indiana give. The administration, in such cases, are considered cautious thus to test their party's sentiment at home.

On the whole, this Indiana muss is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. Mr. Robinson is on the ground, and we should not be surprised if Gov. Wright manages to make his appearance here also shortly, as he is by no means the man to be caught napping in a critical juncture.

Since the above first appeared in the *Star* Gov. WRIGHT has been compelled to go East on important business for the Rail Road.

☞ Mr. G. C. Van Camp of Greensburgh, Ind., narrowly escaped being killed by lightning on Friday the 20th ult. As he was leaving his residence, on stepping out of the door he was struck by lightning; the electricity first striking on the lapel of his coat; passing through that and his vest until it came in contract with his cotton underclothes; it then passed down his leg and out of his boot. Strange to say, he was but slightly bruised. Though the shock was sufficient to knock him down and render him entirely powerless.

While lying in this condition, entirely conscious of all that was going on around him, and knowing that the family in the house was most likely in no better, if not a worse condition than himself, yet unable to lift a hand to their assistance, his feelings could hardly be described. He was presently relieved, however, by the appearence of his little daughter at the window, and to her he was enabled to give sufficient signs that he yet lived. The rain falling at the time doubtless saved his life.

The family were all more or less effected by the shock, but we are happy to say no serious injury was sustained by any of them. We are told that nearly all the neighbors felt the shock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill dividing Nebraska into two territories, one to be called Nebraska and the other Kansas, and providing a government for each.

He said the attention of the Committee had been called to the fact, that the southern boundary of Nebraska, laid down in the bill heretofore reported on the parallel of 40 deg. 30 min. would divide the Cherokee country; and to avoid this the Committee had determined to make the thirty-seventh parallel the southern boundary. The people of that country had two delegates here who urged that the country be divided into two territories; and, so far as he had been able to consult with them, the Missouri delegation satisfied the committe it would be better to have two territories, accordingly a new bill was reported.

Rail-Roads.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Railroad to Indianapolis.

In the Commercial of the 24th instant, there is a communication signed by "A SUBSCRIBER," in which we are called to an account for saying there is no Railroad from Cincinnati to Indianapolis.—We suppose the writer signed a fictitious name, as he was probably ashamed to attach his real name. In fact, this is the only good reason ever given for a writer skulking from the responsibility of his own facts and figures.

We said, in a former article, that there was no Railroad from this City to the Capital of Indiana, but that the Cincinnatians had to go to some of the neighboring little cities to take passage to Indianapolis. "A Subscriber," (and we know from 22 years' experience in publishing a paper, that there are some very mean subscribers,) says there are five roads to Indianapolis. Here is an issue on a plain matter of fact. He says, "C. F. C. is behind the times in Railroad information." We are, therefore, pleased that he condescends to give us information on the subject, and that he gravely states to the public, that there are five roads from Cincinnati to Indianapolis. He names them. The first is by Madison, Ind. Would a man, who has frankness enough to back his statements by his own name, pretend to say that there is a Railroad from Cincinnati, via Madison to Indianapolis? If so, where is the Depot to be found? You would answer at Madison. Very well, it is one hundred miles to the Madison Depot, when it is only ninety-seven and a half miles from Cincinnati to Indianapolis.—You certainly have heard of Uncle Robin Hood's barn.

The second route is by Lawrenceburgh. It is true Lawrenceburgh by her energy, has built a road to Indianapolis, and she is now exerting that same energy to convince Cincinnati that it is better for the Queen City to go down to Lawrenceburgh by steamboat, when the river is neither frozen nor dry; and take their road. The balance of the year, (which is a large moiety,) they can go down by omnibus, as they lately have been doing. It is only 25 miles, and it is a small matter for a city that wishes to be magnanimous. But, seriously, is Cincinnati willing to be crippled in this way in her vast trade, not only from Indiana, but from the great North West!

But we are informed that there are three other routes to Indianapolis, and they are all by the Cincinnati and Dayton road. Can that wise Subscriber, who knows so much, inform us whether the Cincinnati and Dayton road is a route towards New York or Indianapolis? It always looked to us like the former. It is true, in these latter days, when the spiritual as well as material world is making strange developments, it is better to go east awhile to get a good start!

This may do where nothing better can be done. Taking advantage of this necessity, it has lately been discovered that it is best to go up either to Hamilton or Dayton, to go to Indianapolis, and take some of the off-shoots of that road in a westerly direction. And this may do for travelers in the absence of any better or direct routes. But these off-shoots are no more the natural or legitimate branches of the Cincinnati and Dayton road, than is the miserable and dependent mistletoe a natural branch of the sturdy oak. Travelers may go to Indianapolis that way, but, after traveling 28 miles to Hamilton, they are farther from their journey's end than when they started. Is this not going to some of the neighboring cities, to take passage to Indiana? The Junction road, by the surveys of the engineers of both roads, is one mile and forty-five hundredtes longer from Hamiltou to Indianapolis, than ours is from Cincinnati to that city.

But is there any use of following this writer farther? We have no objection to this road, long and zig-zag as it is. Get all the business you can. Some honest men have taken stock in it, in good faith, and they should get some return, before our road is made through. We are building the only road between these cities direct, and it is useless for any other road to think or attempt to compete with us. It is true we pity them. They are in a peculiar situation. When they commenced they supposed we could never get a charter. Now that they are in for it, they have to wade through as best they can. They have enough to irritate them, and we shall make large allowance for their little petulance. But the interests of the country are too great to allow us to yield to sympathy in their behalf.—Our road will be made direct through—straight, low grades, easy curves, and everything substantial to sustain a heavy business; and we have no forebodings of the future.

Nor is C. F. C. at all backward in having his ignorance of rail road matters exposed. Just doff your cloak, Mr. Subscriber, and after we take a few rounds let the world judge.

C. F. CLARKSON.

Cincinnati, Jan. 24th, 1854.