

The American

BY T. A. GOODWIN.

BROOKVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1854.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 15.

Advertisements
Transient Advertising.
One square less, three weeks.....\$1.00
For every additional insertion under 3 months.....
Yearly Advertising.
One square less, one year.....\$20.00
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Circulars and Common Place Cards, Ac., including station and other legal notices, need not be in advance of any amount. In no case will we accept the least of a printer's bill. Advertisements will be held responsible for the legal notices inserted by them.
If a notice is not inserted in any description, \$1 to subscribers, and 50 cents to other subscribers.
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T. A. GOODWIN, Ed. American.
C. B. BENTLEY, Ed. Democrat.

Select Poetry.

DEAREST OLD MANSION.
BY SIDNEY DYER.
Sweet home of my childhood!
My heart turns to thee,
As when through thy wild-wood,
My steps wandered free;
But sadness comes o'er me,
And tear-drops will gleam,
Since thou art before me,
The light of a dream;
Ah! dearest old mansion,
I leave to thee still,
As when in my childhood,
I cross'd o'er thy sill.
The love that enshrined thee,
A faithful, bright, true,
Unshaken, still abide true,
With sanctified power,
Though faint I know thee,
Yet now thou dost seem
A heaven, as I viewed thee,
The light of a dream.
Ah! dearest old mansion,
I leave to thee still,
As when in my childhood,
I cross'd o'er thy sill.
The flowers are all bright
Which grew at thy door,
Where once we delighted
To gather of yore,
And try to twine
The moss-covered beam,
But thou art still shining,
The light of a dream.
Ah! dearest old mansion,
I leave to thee still,
As when in my childhood,
I cross'd o'er thy sill.
All is all deceiving,
Thy loved ones are gone,
And lonely I'm straying
The path of a dream.
But home of my childhood!
My heart turns to thee,
As when through thy wild-wood,
My steps wandered free;
Ah! dearest old mansion,
I leave to thee still,
As when in my childhood,
I cross'd o'er thy sill.

Miscellany.

AN EASTERN TALE.
[Translated for the Albany Eve.]
Eastward from Cathay and Japan
Here dwelt a King, whose dominions
Extended from sea to sea, and from the
Islands of Oranges to the Crystal Lakes.
Prosperity and happiness were the lot
of his subjects, such as were not equalled
throughout the East. Famine was un-
known in that land, and treason was an
unheard-of crime. The fountain of
youth was said to flow in its eastern
forests, and the city of El Dorado stood
on its western shore.
He was a wise and prudent monarch
withal. Each of his thirty-one sons,
soverigns though they were, were bred
up to some useful handicraft. One
was taught in iron and steel, another
the loom, another made and guided
boats upon the rivers, and another
tended flocks and herds upon the moun-
tains. There was one region in the
kingdom that was fruitful and fair to
look upon, beyond the rest. It lay at
the head of a Valley of the Fathers of
Rivers, and stretched far away west-
ward to the mountains of perpetual
snow. It was a land for the culture of
corn and wine and oil, and it was called
El Nebraska, or The Refuge. This
king had set apart for an inheritance
to his children, when they should
arrive at man's estate. A line of senti-
nals was stationed along its confines, to
keep off marauders. The sentinel
was 36 3/4 in number, and stirred not
from their posts night nor day.
As the king was sleeping one day in
his council chamber, he had a strange
and perplexing vision. He dreamed
that a beggar came a knelt before him,
whose aspect was like the aspect of the
most hideous of the Jinn. He was
deformed, and scarred, and lame, and
had but a single eye. In his hand he
held a whip of bull's hide, which he
vainly endeavored to conceal among his
tattered garments. Humbling himself
before the king, he said, "O King, live
forever! It is not I whom to blame
for being here to curse thy dominions,
but my father, a wicked Englishman,
whom I brought me and laid me at thy
gate while I was yet an infant, and
deserted me. I am nearly dead with
hunger and cold. Give me I pray thee,
a spot of ground whereupon I may
work and earn my livelihood, so that
I may be no more a trouble to thee."
The king took compassion on him
and bade him go down into the fields
of tobacco and rice and work there
with his sons. And the beggar went.
But sooner he was out of the king's
sight than he despoiled the king's sons
of their lands, and squandered their
substance in idleness and profligacy.
Finally he came again and stood before
the king, in a more pitiable plight than
ever.
"O King," said he, "live forever!—
The tobacco fields thou gavest me are
worthless and unprofitable, and the rice
patch is nothing but an infected swamp.
Give me, I pray thee, another spot of
ground, whereupon I may work and
earn my livelihood, so that I may be no
more a trouble to thee."
Again the king took compassion on
him and gave him the cane brakes and
the fields of cotton. And he departed
again. But he wasted their substance
also, and lived riotously. He took the
women and the children that lived there
and sold them for silver to certain mer-
chants who were going with caravans
to the city of the Crescent. At last,
when the silver was spent, he came
and stood before the king a third time.
"O King," said he, "live forever!—
But the cane brakes thou gavest me
are small and well nigh exhausted;
and as for the cotton fields I cannot
pick from enough even to make my
clothes. Moreover, my neighbor,
Mejico of the Mines, has fallen upon
me without provocation and maltreat-
ment, and has taken my property. Give
me, therefore, I pray thee, to move
westward out of thy reach and I will
promise that I will be no more a trouble
to thee."
Then the king distrusted him. But
to avoid controversy, he did as he de-
sired. He beat Mejico of the Mines,
and took his house and lands and gave
them to the beggar. And he gave him
also all the vineyards of the sea-
coast, and all the plains of the but-
faloons, away to the Great Lake of Salt.
All this while the king's sons were
tilling in the workshops, and on the
rivers, and in the fields, earning their
bread, and the beggar's too, by the
sweat of their brows. But as for the
beggar, he went down and feasted and
made merry at their expense. Worse
than all, he actually accused them of
conspiring to destroy their father, and
promoted that what he received was a
reward for saving the king's life from
death, in a certain garden called the
Garden of the Castle!
Three years passed, and then the
beggar came again and stood before the
king. But this time his manner was
changed. His ugly form was clothed
in the purple of kings, and he spoke as
one having authority over all the earth.
"Follow," said he, "I am come to do
my rights. Thou hast kept me out of
my territories too long already. I will
not insist upon the division of the
kingdom as I might, but I will rule
over it in common with thee. But
especially, and first of all, thou shalt
give me the region called El Nebraska,
that lies at the head of the Valley of
the Father of Rivers, and at the foot
of the Mountains of Perpetual Snow."
Then the king arose in his anger—
"Ungrateful wretch!" said he, "have I
not preserved thee, and nourished thee,
and kept the bread in thy miserable
body, all the days of my life? Is it
not enough that thou hast exhausted
my tobacco fields, and rice lands, and
ruined my cane brakes and my cotton

Professional Cards.

Dr. J. W. KEELY,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE VALLEY
HOUSE, ST. LOUIS. All work warranted. No
charge for examination. 41-ly

J. B. DAVIS, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
OFFICE at his residence, corner of Main and
James streets, Brookville, Ind.

W. B. BISHOP, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, Office in the Court House, Brookville,
Ind., 21-3.

D. J. JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law, Office in the Court House, Brookville,
Ind., 21-3.

V. M. CROOKSHANK, Attorney and
Counsellor at Law, Office in the Court House,
Brookville, Ind., 21-3.

J. H. BISHOP, Attorney at Law, Office in
the Court House, Brookville, Ind., 21-3.

J. W. BERT, Attorney at Law, and Notary Pub-
lic, Office with GEORGE HOLLAND, Esq., Brook-
ville, Ind.

EVAN OWENS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Residence, Mt. Carmel, Ind.

MOSES J. KELLEY,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
LAUREL, FRANKLIN CO., IND.
Will take acknowledgments of Deeds, late and
warranty, discharges of mortgages, &c.

A. E. WARD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Brookville, Indiana. Office two doors north
Barton's Store.

N. R. MORRIS, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
Mt. Carmel, Ind.,
22-2-53—1 year.

**ACTION OF THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCE
OF LIBERTY SOCIETY.**
The Quarterly Meeting Conference of
the M. E. Church at Liberty adopted the
following at the meeting March 4.
We the Members of the quarterly
meeting conference of the M. E. Church
in Liberty circuit, Conservative District,
South East Indiana Conference, being
fully convinced of the monstrous evils of
Intemperance, that it is a prolific source
of pauperism, as well as crime and mis-
ery to thousands of our citizens; there-
fore,
Resolved, That we heartily endorse the
Resolutions adopted by the late State
Temperance Convention, held at Indi-
anapolis, with reference to the *Secure
Confiscation and Destruction of Intoxicat-
ing liquors* kept for illegal purposes.
Resolved, That as good citizens, and
Christian men, we will use our influ-
ence, irrespective of party predilection,
to send such men to our Legislature,
next fall, as will give their votes for the
adoption of a law recognizing the above
principles—and as such, we will vote for
none others than those committed in favor
of such a prohibitory law.
Signed, on behalf of the Conference,
S. T. GILBERT, Presiding Elder.

Story for Parents.

OOBIE AND CHILDREN.
BY L. GAYLORD CLARK.
Grown people should have more
faith in, and more appreciation of the
statements and feelings of children.—
When I read, some months since, in a
telegraphic dispatch to one of our
morning journals, from Baltimore, if I
remember rightly, of a mother who in
punishing a little boy for telling a lie—
which after all, it happened that he
did not tell—hit him with a slight
switch over his temple and killed him
—a mere accident, of course, but a
dreadful example, which drove reason
from the throne of its unhappy mother
—when I read this, I thought of what
had occurred in my own sanctum only a
week or two before; and the lesson
which I received was a good one, and
will remain with me. My little boy,
a dark-eyed, ingenious, and frank-
hearted child as ever breathed—though,
perhaps, "I still I do say it—had been
playing about my table, on leaving
which for a moment, I found on my
return, that my long porcupine quill
bened pen was gone. I asked the little
fellow what he had done with it. After
a renewed search for it, I charged him
in the face of his declaration, with
having taken and mislaid or lost it.—
He looked me earnestly in the face,
and said—
"No, I didn't take it, father."
I then took him in my lap, enlarged
upon the heinousness of telling an un-
truth, told him I did not care so much
about the pen, and in short, by the
manner in which I reasoned with him,
almost offered a reward for confession—
(a dear one to him) of standing firm in
his father's love and regard. The
tears had swelled up into his eyes, and
he seemed about to tell me the "whole

Correspondence.

THE SCHOOL LAW.
I notice in the American an invita-
tion to propose a plan, or an amend-
ment of the New School Law, and
without further apology I will proceed.
At my first reading of the New Law I
was impressed with belief that no
part of it would suit the people. On
a more careful perusal, however, I am
convinced that a good and beneficial
law may be modelled out of it. I will
therefore give my plan, which is as
follows:
In the first place, give each county
its own fund; abolish the offices of
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
and Township Trustees. Let us have
the Congressional districts as they were,
each, and one Director elected for
each district, who shall annually take
an enumeration of the children in his
district, and report the number to the
county auditor. The auditor shall
strike the dividends for a fee of about
25 cents for each district. Let the
compensation of the district director
be \$2 a year. This mode would be
generally satisfactory, and it would
save a large amount of money for gen-
eral purposes, which is now of no
benefit to any one but the office-
holders. We need a plain, simple law,
and we must have it. R. M. SUGAR.

Last week, two clerks, white men
were publicly whipped in Charleston S. C.,
for stealing from their employers.
They were to receive by sentence, thirty
nine lashes, laid on at three times with
such intervals that their wounds should
have time to heal. Twenty lashes were
given at first. This is the land of chivalry.

On Thursday of week before last,
two little boys at Holidayburg, Pa., by
some means got hold of a bottle of whisky,
and drank a large portion of it. They
were taken sick, and one died in convul-
sions the next day.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

An address delivered before the
Woman's rights Association by one of
the "old ones."
"My dears, Love is like Chaucery;
it is dead easier to get into it than to
get out again. There are thousands
of ways for the former, but as for the
latter, it can't be done noways."
"Take my advice, my dears—never
believe a man before marriage, and
never trust him afterwards."
"If men, my dears, were to pay,
like servants, for everything they
break, they wouldn't be so fond of
breaking their hearts for every pretty
girl they see. The fortune of a Roth-
schild could not stand, my dears, a-
gainst such a ruinous amount of break-
ages. Why I have known a man's
heart break as often as an American
bank and yet he would open the next
day with the same brass plate on his
face, on which you could plainly read
"assurance," and his heart would go
on busting the same fine notes as if
nothing had happened. What becomes of
their broken hearts; I should like to know?
Where do they all go to? Along with
the old moons, I suppose, or they may
be keeping company, there's no telling
where, with all the pins that are lost,
each heart being stuck through with a
pin, like the curious insects of a muse-
um."
"There's a need to tell you, I am sure,
my dears, about choosing a husband.
A woman's instinct generally guides
her in these little matters. But this I
will tell you, that husbands differ as
much as geese; but the softest mind is
not always the worst. The softer your
husband is, the more pliable you
will find him, and all the easier to
twist around your little finger. If
husbands trusted more to their wives
and less to themselves, there would be
more happy marriages; but until they
learn what is due to our sex, and are
fully prepared to pay it, that happy
balance will never exist in a household
which, to the husband, should be the
source of as much enjoyment as a large
balance is at his banker's; but at present
the wife is not allowed to have any
share or interest in the one, nor to
participate in the other.
"I will conclude, my dears, with
giving you a few rules with regard to
the choice of husbands in general, tho'
my dears, I have never ventured on
the stormy seas of matrimony myself."
(here the fair speaker's voice slightly
trembled with emotion, "still, I have
watched from the haven of single blas-
tedness, many of the squalls and
breezes that have taken place on them,
and have derived no small knowledge
from the numerous shipwrecks I have
witnessed in consequence of them, and
this knowledge I am only too willing
to impart to those who are anxious
to embark for the United States.
"I shall confine my observations,
my dears, to the small circle of my ac-
quaintance with men, as I have stud-
ied them round the tea-table.
"If a man wipes his feet on the
door-mat before coming into the room
you may be sure he will make a good
domestic husband.
"If a man, in snuffing a candle,
snuffs them out, you may be sure he
will make a stupid husband.
"If a man put his handkerchief on
his knees, while taking tea, he will
make a prudent husband.
"In the same way, always mistrust
a man who will not take the last piece
of toast or Sally Lunz, but prefers
waiting for the next warm batch. It
is not unlikely he will be a greedy,
selfish husband, with whom you will
enjoy no dinner, no crust at tea,
and no peace whatever at home.
"The man, my dears, who wears
gold shoes, and is careful about wrapping
himself up well before venturing into
the night air, not infrequently makes
a good invalid husband that mostly
stays at home, and is easily comforted
with slops.
"The man who watches the kettle
and prevents it boiling over, will not
fail, my dears, in the married state to
always keep the pot boiling.
"The man who doesn't take tea, il-
l-treats the cat, feeds snuff, and stands
with his back to the fire, is a brute
whom I would advise you, my dears,
not to marry upon any consideration
either for love or money, but most de-
cidedly not for love.
"But the man who, when tea is
over, is discovered to have had none,
is sure to make the best husband—
I fancy like his deserves being re-
warded of the best of wives, and the
best of mothers-in-law. My dears,
when you meet with such a man, do
your utmost to marry him. In the
severest winter he would not mind
going to bed first."
(Here the lecturer concluded, and
the several young ladies retired to their
respective abodes.)

LIQUOR FAMILIARITY IN 1775.

There are those "about town" who
consider the Maine Law as not only a
terrible, but a new invasion of their
civil liberties, and who "liberate"
for which one fathers fought and bled."
To all such we commend the following
patriotic resolution of the revolutionary
fathers:
"Resolved, That it be recommended
to the several Legislatures of the
United States immediately to pass laws
the most effectual for putting an im-
mediate stop to the pernicious practice
of distilling, by which the most exten-
sive evils are likely to be derived, if not
quickly prevented."—Journal of Free
Continental Congress.

We understand a new Democratic
newspaper is to be started at Indian-
apolis early in the Spring, whether it
will show the Bright side of the picture,
or the Weight side, we are not advised.

Editor John P. Hale has been
elected to the New Hampshire legisla-
ture.

THE DOUGLAS NEBRASKA BILL.

One hope that the friends of human
slavery have in reference to its ex-
tension, is to make it a Democratic
measure. All of the papers in the United
States that are in the receipt of govern-
ment patronage declare it to be such.
But those that are free to obey the
dictates of common sense and of Hu-
manity spurn it. The New Albany
Ladger is one of the most uncompromising
Democratic papers in Indiana, yet it
dares to speak out against this great
abomination. Hear it:
THE DOUGLAS NEBRASKA BILL.
This bill, it seems, has passed the Sen-
ate. Mere technical form allows us to
say that it has passed that body: at
we authorized to say that it is a national
act? Is it the cool and deliberate voice
of the people of the United States? If
not it will only produce dissatisfaction
and call forth at least a sweeping re-
action. It will never be sustained by
the non-voters, nor by those, if there
were such, who found it convenient to
be absent; and the hostility of the op-
posing voters may with certainty be
expected. The action of the majority
will not be ultimately sustained
either by the first or second so-
ber thought of the country. And let it
be remembered, that no act, no com-
promise containing a provision hostile
to the principles of the "Declaration of
Independence," and of the "Federal
Constitution," intended to carry out
and apply those principles, can be
permanent, or productive of peace or
public confidence.
The free people of Indiana will bear
in mind that the Federal Government
has nothing to do with slavery in any
state where it existed at the time of
the adoption of the Constitution. On
the point of giving any recognition or
sanction to slavery, either in principle
or practice, the framers of that in-
strument were peculiarly conscientious
and specially sensitive. Mr. Madison, him-
self a southern man and a slaveholder,
expressed the general sentiment when
he emphatically and repeatedly affirmed
that the term "slave," or the word
"slavery," could have no place in the
constitution.—"See Madison papers,
p. 1430. And in these terms were too
merciful to have a place in the Con-
stitution, the odious thing itself must
have been too exceptional, and
should have no place in the provision-
al acts of government in its favor."
The Federal Government has no
power either to establish or sustain the
institution of slavery. It is altogether
a local not a national affair.
And Congress has no constitutional
power to extend slavery, either by di-
rect or indirect action, in any State,
or in any territory under their direc-
tion—no power to make slavery direct-
ly or indirectly in the United States;
that is—a national institution—no
power to make free States and free men
panderers to slavery or the minions
of its abettors—no right, by their official
acts, to justify the assumption of
the slaveholder, that the obedience of
the free states in politics, can be calcu-
lated on as certainly as that of the
negroes on the plantations. And when
this is understood, and remembered,
compromises cannot be made that
would pledge the free man to such de-
basement; or if made, it cannot stand.
But the General Government has
right and power to forbid the entrance
and establishment of slavery in the
free territory under its control. Of
this ordinance of 1787 with the govern-
ment action on that ordinance, is a
standing proof; the Missouri compro-
mise of 1820, and even that of 1850,
go to confirm that proof. Without
hesitation the government has acted
upon the persuasion of this, and, as to
principle, has acted right. The power
is especially given by the constitution
—"To dispose of and make needful
rules and regulations respecting territory
or other property belonging to the
United States." See art. iv, sec. 3.—
"New States may be admitted by
Congress into this Union," but Congress
has the right to say on what terms this
admission shall be; and those terms
must be in accordance with the prin-
ciples and ends of the Constitution.—
What those principles and ends are,
the *Presable* distinctly states:—"To
form a more perfect union, establish
justice, insure domestic tranquillity,
promote the general welfare, and secure
the blessings of Liberty to ourselves
and our posterity." To permit the
extension of Slavery into the territory
would be antagonistic to those ends.

THE DOUGLAS NEBRASKA BILL.

The Douglas Bill is fraught with
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