

Sectional Parties—What Jackson thought of them.

Gen. WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, clearly forewarned just such a state of things as now exists, and earnestly deprecated it, and warned his fellow-citizens to beware of all attempts to organize sectional parties, and to organize sectional parties, advising them to "spurn from you the first opening of every attempt to divide any portion of our country from the rest, to enjoy the special laws which may be enacted for the various parts."

We now call attention to the following extracts from the Farewell Address of GEN. JACKSON. The old hero of the Heroism had witnessed the first attempt to organize a sectional party on the slavery question, and with prophetic eye he saw the consequences which must ensue unless the patriotism of our country should, in all generations, be found strong enough to counteract the influence of factions. We ask for these extracts the careful perusal and reading consideration of every citizen. Is there any one who reveres the name and cherishes the virtues of this great patriot who will join in this effort to create a sectional party for the dissolution of the Union?

After alluding to the injurious effects of Washington contained in his Farewell Address, Gen. JACKSON proceeds as follows:— "The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen should be cherished in the heart of every citizen in the highest generation; and perhaps in no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his grand address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The federal constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment, and he speaks of it in his address; but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to give it a full and fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of the widely extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity and success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the South against the North, and the North against the South, and to force into the controversy the most delicate and exciting topics—upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to induce the election of the State Magistrate, as if it were a sine qua non that should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all, and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten, or have degrees already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impart to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of state pride and local attachments find a place in the bosom of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren, and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicion and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and a feeling of enmity will sow the seeds of party divisions, and to inflame the narrow jealousies of sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics."

"The first fatal step towards disunion cannot be recovered. The Rubicon once crossed, cannot be recrossed. Gen. Jackson wishes to see no indulgence in such fanciful speculations. Delude not yourself with the belief that breach once made may afterwards be repaired. If the Union is once severed, the lines of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation will then be tried in fields of battle, and determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourselves with the hope that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but permanent and repeated wrong would be found in the new association, formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would continue to exist, and unchastened ambition would continue to exult in the possession of a separate publication, and the good intentions of the people of all sections, then, Jack on says:

"There is too much of a stake to allow pride or passion to influence your decisions. Do not for a moment believe that the great body of the citizens of any State or States can deliberately intend to do wrong. They may under the influence of temporary excitement, of misapprehension, or of the suggestions of self-interest, but in a community so enlightened and patriotic as the people of the United States, arguments will soon make them sensible of their errors; and when convinced, they will be ready to repair them. If they have no higher or better motives to govern them, they will at least perceive that their own interest requires them to be just to others as they hope to receive justice at their hands."

In view of frequent attempts during the past few years to subvert the Union of Congress and thus to subvert the Federal authority, we cannot too earnestly ask every man to ponder on these words:

ful; and if from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of judiciary, than free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the law will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own sphere of action."

We make room for a single additional extract. It Jackson wrote on earth to day, and had his hand addressed his countrymen in reference to the existing condition of affairs, he could not speak more appropriately or more pointedly:—"But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confined to the general government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people; security is given to life, liberty, character and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Union. The citizens of each State should not disdainfully avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increasing by the varying principles upon which the American Colonies were originally planted—principles which had taken root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns, according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the means proper to secure the safety of its citizens, and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference, and weak men may persuade themselves, for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one upon reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these impetuous assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and demand your strongest reprobation."

Tribute to Judge Norris and his Court.

Mr. BOYD, the editor of the Clermont (Whig) Courier, pays a deserved compliment to our candidate for Supreme Judge, while we desire to reciprocate the sentiment as to Judge SWAY'S legal abilities, we shall abstain not a jot from our reciprocity:—"The Court of Common Pleas for Clermont county adjourned its session on Tuesday, during which a number of important cases were adjudicated: whilst others, doubtless, have realized for the parties concerned, additional evidence of the law's deity. We have been a close attendant during the session, and feel somewhat inclined, as a public journalist, to make a few remarks upon what we have heard and seen."

Our Fellow.—We had the following figures, &c., relative to the Order in Ohio, in the Ohio State Journal. They are culled from the last report of the G. S. of the Grand Lodge of the State:

Number of Lodges, 250  
Initiations, 2,938  
Receptions, 228  
Attitudes, 6,621  
Withdrawals, 971  
Reinstated, 129  
Suspended, 129  
Expulsions, 49  
Deaths, 122  
Past Grandmasters, 2,437  
Outstanding dues, 118,923.66  
Revenue, 118,923.66  
No. of brothers returned, 2,101  
No. of widows returned, 137  
Aid paid for relief of brothers, \$31,661.81  
No. of widows of deceased members, 2,739  
No. of members of orphan societies, 218  
No. of members of the Order, 5178.91  
Total amount, \$40,007.37

Although the foregoing is taken from the official reports of the Subordinate Lodges, it does not show the precise condition of the order in the State. Ten Lodges have failed to make their reports; and from present view of the Lodges instituted the previous year, no report was due. The membership of these 20 Lodges would increase the total number of members, at least 200; so that the present membership may be safely set down at 18,700. This is an increase of 2,500 members during the year. Thirty-one Lodges have been instituted since the first of March, and five remain to be instituted.

Fusion.

The Steubenville Daily Union, of the 16th inst., thus expresses itself in relation to fusion:

every stage, they are endeavoring to defeat these very men and elect whigs in their stead. This shows clearly their hypocrisy and double-dealing and should serve as a warning to all democrats who may have felt disposed to act with the fusionists.

Democratic Sentinel.



CADIZ, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23, 1854.

FOR PUBLISHER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SHEPARD F. NORRIS,

OF CLEVELAND COUNTY.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ALEX. P. MILLER,

OF BUTLER COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

CLERK OF THE COURT,

CHARLES PATTERSON.

AUDITOR,

WILLIAM S. GRANFELL.

COMMISSIONER,

HARRISON MILLER.

DIRECTOR OF INFIRMARY,

JAMES HOAGLAND.

Blank Deeds.

We have a splendid assortment of Blank Deeds for sale at this office.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Central committees of the several counties of this District have fixed upon Tuesday the 5th day of September as the time for holding the Democratic Congressional Convention at Harlem Springs, in Carroll county.

Meeting of the Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committee of Harrison county, are requested to meet at the National House in Cadiz, on Saturday, the 23rd day of September, 1854. Let every member be present, as business of importance is to be transacted. Meeting to take place at 7 o'clock, P. M. S. R. WATSON, Chairman. C. N. ALLEN, Secretary.

Taxation.

That able democratic paper, the Woodfield Spirit of Democracy, expresses our sentiments, on the subject of taxation, when it says:—"We wish to state a simple proposition in State politics. When the whigs passed the present banking law of Ohio, they incorporated in them a provision that the banks should pay into the State treasury a tax of six per cent. on their profits, and no more—nothing for town, township, and county purposes. For this principle of taxation the whigs have ever since contended, and when the democrats adopted a different rule for taxing banks, in the new constitution, and the Legislature, in conformity thereto, passed a law taxing the property of banks and bankers the same as that of private individuals, strenuous opposition was made to the enforcement of the law—even a resort to the force of arms was had to prevent the collection of taxes under the new system. Cases were carried by the banks from court to court until they reached the Supreme Court of the United States, when that body of old life-tenure Judges decided that the Constitution of Ohio was unconstitutional. A decision which says, in almost so many words, that a Legislature, composed of the Representatives of the people, may grant away the highest legislative power known to the governments of the world—the power to levy and collect taxes—so that a subsequent Legislature, or even the people themselves in convention assembled, cannot alter or change that system! Such a doctrine is odious in the extreme, and is fit only for a despotism. The effect of this decision of the Supreme Court is that banks shall be taxed by a different rule from private individuals—in other words, they shall pay less taxes than are imposed on the farmer, the mechanic, or the merchant. Is this right? This is the proposition to which we had reference in the commencement of this short article. If it is not right, let the whole people join with the democracy in prescribing a remedy. The whigs will not do it, neither will the new 'Republican' or fusionist party, for their principles are all embraced in the single idea of repealing the Nebraska-Kansas bill. But to show our readers that bankers do not pay a just and equal proportion of taxes, we will state a case. Suppose a bank to be located in the town of Woodfield, or any other town in this State, (for the taxes of banks are uniform) has a capital of \$100,000, on which a dividend of 10 per cent. over and above all expenses, was declared for the last year. On this—the net profit being \$10,000—the bank would pay a tax of six hundred dollars—no more. Now take any number of individuals in this town whose united taxable property would amount to \$100,000. On this sum at our present levy, the tax would be one thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars, or more than double that of the bank. Again. Suppose that owing to losses and hard times the bank fails to make any profits whatever. Then according to the whig system of taxation they would pay no taxes. But it is not so with the farmer. If his crops fail, and hard times oppress him so that he makes no profits, still he has to pay the same amount of taxes as if the times were ever so good and his profits ever so great. Do not these evils require a remedy?"

SENATOR DOUGLASS.—Our readers have heard a great deal about this gentleman; and they can find out considerable more by reading his speech delivered at Philadelphia on the 4th of July. His views of "Know-Nothingism" is fully expressed.

Declination.

It will be seen by the following card that Mr. Cook declines being a candidate for Probate Judge. The Central Committee will fill the vacancy at their next meeting.

NEW ATLENS, O. August 22, 1854.  
MR. C. N. ALLEN, Dear Sir: I am informed this morning that I was nominated yesterday by the Democratic Convention in Cadiz for the office of Probate Judge. It is a result entirely unexpected to me, as I had no intimation before I heard the result that my name would be used in connection with that office. Had I known the intention of my friends I would have promptly declined to have my name mentioned, as my business at home in care of my farm and family would entirely preclude the idea, should I be elected of filling that office; however I had been nominated without any difficulty occurring in the convention, I should have regarded it my duty to stand a poll, in view of the whole case, and in accordance with my own feelings, and believing that I will restore harmony to the democratic party in our county, I respectfully decline the nomination.  
Yours respectfully,  
GEO. COOK.

DAIRY.—The fusionists in New York, aided by such men as Horace Greeley, seek to determine to nominate Fred Douglas for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Gerrit Smith. This is only one of the beauties of fusionism.

The Convention.

The democratic county convention which met on last Monday, was the largest that has ever met, of either party, in Cadiz for a number of years. Every township in the county was represented, and all fully represented but two, Washington and Monroe. Washington lacked one delegate and Monroe two, making the whole number of delegates in Convention fourty-two. The delegates inform us that the township meetings in the different townships, were larger than they were ever known to be heretofore.—This augurs well for success. It shows plainly and conclusively, that the more opposition the real democracy of Harrison county have to contend against, the more eager they are for the fight. The countenances of the delegates was a plain indication that they were determined to have the excellent ticket they placed in nomination, triumphant and unopposed. They returned to their homes with that determination, and the 23d Tuesday of October will tell that they have not labored in vain.

So far as resolutions were concerned, they knew of but one that was necessary to pass, and that was, they were determined to elect their entire ticket; and that one they passed unanimously by a standing vote. It done us good to meet with such a noble band of Democrats, as those men that composed that convention. Men who have never faltered, but who have always been and are still willing to fight for the success of our glorious cause. With the Democracy of Harrison county, we are determined that she shall be taken from the hands of a set of men whose only principle is office.—This county needs regenerating, and we know that its democracy are determined that it shall be done. Let the watchword then along the whole line be THAT HARRISON COUNTY MUST AND SHALL BE REDEEMED, and it will be done. Let us work together harmoniously and unitedly fellow democrats, and victory will crown our efforts. Every democrat in the county is fully able to put to flight a dozen fusionists, and they will do it. Together then let us work unceasingly until the clock shall strike six on the evening of the second Tuesday of October.

Receipts and Expenditures. Every county in this State, save this, we believe, has published before this time, their receipts and expenditures for the past year. Why is it, we ask again, that the Auditor of Harrison county has not published hers? This is a question that the taxpayers of Harrison county wish answered. Will Mr. Sloan publish them before the election? No. And why? because there has been expenditures that they are ashamed to let the people see before the October election. After that is over, when they think the people have become quieted and paid their taxes, they will publish them. We ask the tax-payers of Harrison county if it is right, that the annual settlement which is made on the first Monday of June should not be published until the first Monday of November? Every one of them will answer that it is not. Is there no remedy for this neglect of duty? There is, and it is this: Place a man in that office who comes up to the Jeffersonian standard, and it will be done. As the people have the remedy in their own hands, let them apply it, by insisting men from office who are not capable of filling it, and filling their places with men who are capable.

Democrats of Harrison

Now is the time when every man who loves the principles and measures of the Democratic party, says a contemporary, should buckle on his armor and prepare for the fight. The approaching will be no ordinary contest in Harrison county. It will not do for Democrats to lay down at their ease and say all is well—there is no danger. With the opposition the Democracy have had to contend with in the past—the Federal Whig party undisguised—every true Democrat was prepared, and results clearly show that they calculated and managed correctly.—In the present contest, however, things have assumed, apparently, a new phase. Our Democracy will not only have to combat their ancient enemy—old blue-light Federal Whiggery, but also all the various factions which hang to its tail, such as Abolitionists, Disunionists, Native Americans, &c. &c. The factions like hungry wolves have grown ravenous and are scrambling for "spoils." They have entered the field for the purpose, in the language of one of their champions, of "beating the d—d locusts," and we caution our Democratic friends in advance that there will be no scheme, trick or device, too base or despicable for these greedy spoils-seekers to resort to for their purposes. They will flood the county with lies and roarbacks and endeavor by every manner of intrigue to deceive the unsuspecting voter.

In view of these facts it behoves every Democrat to be ACTIVE. The Democracy of Harrison have the votes and the power to defeat the combined forces of this piebald crew. It remains to be seen whether or not they will exercise that power. Harrison county has ever occupied a proud position among the Democracy of Ohio. Her Democracy are honored for their sterling integrity and steadfast devotion to Democratic principles. If Democrats desire their party beaten, and our county and Democracy disgraced, let them remain careless, inactive and indifferent. But if they desire to achieve one of their glorious old-fashioned victories—a victory that will carry terror and consternation into the ranks of Federal Whig Abolition Fusionists, and consign the sneaking guerrillas to a sleep that knows no waking, let every Democrat from this time until the Polls close on the Second Tuesday of October, enter the field with his slaves rolled up, ready to do his WHOLE DUTY, faithfully and fearlessly. Up, Democrats! and at them! The time for ACTION has come!

"AS THICK AS BLACKBERRIES."—The fusion, abolition, and whig candidates for Congress in this district, are becoming as thick as "blackberries in August." We find among our exchanges, the names of the following gentlemen announced: H. Ambler, Dr. Farmer, R. E. Hartshorn, Robert George, E. R. Eckley, Van Brown, Dr. Bates, Dr. Barkley, Geo. Slickly, together with the entire firm of Squibb, Bingham & Lloyd. Well gentlemen, nominate whom you please. The democracy will nominate on the 5th of September, a man who will beat your candidates so bad, that you will be ashamed to own that he was in this race.

"The Cat is out."

The New Lisbon Palladium, rather a respectable whig journal, after a long squirm, has concluded to go fusion. After coming down to it, it thus disposes of free soilism. It says that free-soilism has been swallowed up by the whig party. This is the same boast that a number of whigs in this county are now making. We ask our free soil friends to give attention to the following extract from the Palladium:

"The Free-soil papers, so far as we have any knowledge, have yielded an unqualified and willing acquiescence in support of the [state] nominees. Thus we have accomplished what we ever desired, a consolidation of the wrangling and warring elements of the Whig party, which, by the action of this convention, is hurried into quietude; and harmonious action pervades the once broken line, which, taken as a whole, used to deal out death and distraction to the monster locustocracy." &c.

"Disunionists."

Our neighbors takes it very hard that we should call some men in this community "disunionists." He is silly enough to say that "there is not a disunionist in the county." Well, that is a very silly expression for an editor of a newspaper to make. If we felt disposed we could name to him at least a hundred men in Harrison county who are in favor of a dissolution of this Union.—These men were all originally whigs with but three or four exceptions. We believe still further, that our neighbor is one at heart, and would advocate that doctrine, if he thought it would add to his already boasted well filled coffers. He has even permitted one of his correspondents to advocate such a doctrine. The fusion convention which met in this place on the 3rd inst., had two disunionists to address them on that occasion. This cannot be denied. And we contend still further, that the foundation of fusionism is for the accomplishment of that very object.

The Detroit Advertiser, one of the ablest whig papers in Michigan, thus makes true our assertions. It is well known that in this community, among a certain class of men, the New York Tribune is taken as a standard of political orthodoxy. Whatever ideas Horace Greeley advocates, they advocate.—Horace Greeley favored the dissolution of this Union, and they done the same thing. But to the Advertiser's article:

"During the discussion of the measure—repealing the Missouri Compromise a series of articles appeared in the New York Tribune, coolly calculating the value of the Union, and arriving at the sage conclusion that the separation of the North and South would be a loss to each individual in the free State of forty cents."

"About this time—as we are informed by authority in which we place implicit confidence—a meeting of the proprietors of that paper (some twenty in number) was called to decide what path to pursue if the Missouri Compromise should be repealed. Horace Greeley contended that a course should be adopted calculated to lead to the dissolution of the Union. This proposition met the approval of a majority of the stockholders, and an arrangement was made by which the disunionists were to purchase the interests of their co-proprietors. Such is the spirit that animates the conductors of the New York Tribune which comes to the aid of its namesake—the Detroit Tribune—and in a dictatorial tone gratuitously offers its advice to the whigs of Michigan about their local affairs. Bearing in mind the fact already stated that the Tribune is the acknowledged organ of the political abolition leaders—the Sammers, Chases, Wades, Sowards, Giddingses, &c.—this disclosure of the Detroit Advertiser is invested with peculiar importance.—Horace Greeley contended that a course should be adopted calculated to lead to the dissolution of the Union." There is the reason concealed and proved! This revelation is made by a whig editor, who was appealed to by the Tribune to enter into the coalition with the abolitionists. He makes the disclosure upon authority in which we place implicit confidence. It is in strict accordance with the circumstances to which we have pointed as indicating a broader and deeper design than the mere restoration of the Missouri restriction. Neither whig nor democrat can now enter this coalition without incurring all the odium of encouraging a scheme to dissolve the Union.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, the Democracy of the county, met by their delegates from each township, in the Court House in Cadiz, on Monday, August 31, 1854; and was organized by calling EPHRAIM JOHNSON, Esq., of Moorefield township to the Chair, and appointing S. R. WATSON, of Green township and C. N. ALLEN, of Cadiz, Secretaries. The different townships were then called by the Secretaries, and the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats as delegates: Short Creek: Asa Holmes, John Estep and George W. Scott. Green: S. B. Watson, Joseph Eakens and James Mitchell. Athens: Alexander Croston, John Bethel and Daniel Brokaw. German: Jackson Crosey, John Waggoner and John M. Burns. Archer: Robert Johnson, Hugh Carran and James C. Love. Cadiz: S. McDowell, James Jamison and James H. Haverfield. Stock: Wm. Conway, F. McKinney and David S. Coultrap. Moorefield: R. McConnell, E. Johnson and John G. Marshall. Rumley: J. Kimmel, S. Snider and P. Kimmel. North: John Voorhies, W. McLain and T. Lock. Moore: David S. Maines. Franklin: R. West, George Downs and L. Birney. Freeport: S. Colvin, J. S. Taggart and George Evans. Washington: Moses Riley and L. Heffling. Nottingham: B. Johnson, D. Farmer and E. Kenedy. On motion, the convention then proceeded to vote true vote for candidates to be supported at the coming fall election, with the following result: Probate Judge, GEORGE COOK, of Athens. Clerk of the Court, CHARLES PATTERSON, of Cadiz. Auditor, WM. S. GRANFELL, of Cadiz. Commissioner, HARRISON MILLER, of German. Director of Infirmary, JAMES HOAGLAND, of Stock.

On motion, the convention then proceeded to nominate a Central Committee for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen were nominated: Short Creek: Asa Holmes. Green: S. R. Watson. Athens: Dr. T. Finley. German: John Brown. Archer: James C. Love. Cadiz: C. N. Allen. Stock: David S. Coultrap. Moorefield: Ephraim Johnson. Rumley: Thomas Finicum. North: E. H. Custer. Monroe: Thomas McClintock. Franklin: Rezin West. Freeport: James S. Taggart. Washington: Moses Riley. Nottingham: Benjamin Johnson.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by a standing vote. Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the ticket this day placed in nomination.

The business for which the convention was called, being done, on motion, it adjourned. E. JOHNSON, Pres. S. R. WATSON, Secretary. C. N. ALLEN, Secretary.

Important decision by Judge Norris—Slave Freed.

We gave by telegraph a short account of a decision made by Judge Norris, our candidate for Supreme Judge, in Clermont county, in a slave case. The case is thus fully stated, as we gather it from the Cincinnati Commercial:

Something more than a year since, Henry Poindexter, a slave on a plantation opposite the town of New Richmond, Clermont county, on the Ohio river, entered into a contract with his master, John Anderson, for the purchase of himself at the price of four hundred dollars. For the payment of this sum two notes of \$200 each were given by Poindexter; the notes were endorsed by J. C. Gately and Francis Donaldson, of New Richmond.

When the notes fell due, for some reason not stated, they were not paid, and suit was brought by Anderson against two of the defendants, Francis Donaldson and J. C. Gately—who are men of some wealth—to recover.

Perry J. Dunbar and John W. Lowe of Dayton, appeared for Anderson; Mr. Joliffe, of this city, and William Howard, of Batavia, for the defendants. The pleas were, 1st, non-assumpsit. 2d, That the sole consideration of the note was, that Anderson should execute a deed of emancipation to Poindexter, one of the defendants, and that had not been done. 3d, That at divers times, before the notes were given, Anderson had permitted Poindexter to come into Ohio, whereby he became a free man.

On evidence the plaintiff proloxed the notes and read. The defendants proved that plaintiff had admitted that before the notes were given, he had sent Poindexter, the slave, to New Richmond, Ohio, for a doctor, and at other times to the stores there for groceries and dry goods (or his (Anderson's) family). A deposition was read, the material part of which was that the notes were delivered to Anderson in the State of Kentucky.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, the Court—Judge Norris presiding—without the delay of a moment, and the case having been submitted to him without the intervention of a jury, decided that as Poindexter had come into Ohio by the consent of his master, before the execution of the notes, the slave became free—the first moment he set his foot upon the soil of Ohio. If not free the moment his foot touched our soil, how long must he remain here to acquire the freedom guaranteed by the constitution? The Kentucky cases read by the counsel for the plaintiff are of recent origin; one of the Missouri cases, if I recollect right, asserting the same doctrine as do the Kentucky cases, give a reason for the decision, that "the Abolitionists have become so troublesome to the people that they are forced to decide in that way."

Poindexter was, therefore, a freeman at the time the notes were given; they were without consideration, and therefore cannot be recovered upon.

The second proposition made by Mr. Joliffe, the immortality of the contract, is one that merits grave consideration; but as the case is already decided under the first proposition, it is unnecessary to discuss it here. It will be recollected that about a year ago, Judge Finlaid held that the handing of slaves at the foot of Broadway, and the carrying them to the Walnut street ferry, did not give them their liberty. We then held that decision to be wrong. Free soil makes freedom. The decision of Finlaid has been set aside by that of Judge Norris, who has vindicated the character of the Ohio Judiciary. We give the above decision of Judge Norris for no political purpose. We scorn this to use it, and he would scorn us for such a use; but as an evidence that although he resides in a southern county, he dares to execute that law which we have inherited from our English ancestors, which Lord Mansfield expressed when he said: "The first moment a slave sets his foot on the soil of England, he becomes free." Our State Constitution has recognized the same principle; and so long as the "paramount requirements of the federal Constitution" (to quote from the Journal of 1853) do not interfere, no fugitive from servitude can be reclaimed in Ohio. Certainly none who has ever drawn the first breath of Ohio air, can ever be sent back, so long as we have Judges like SHEPARD F. NORRIS on the bench. Statesman.

The leopard has not changed his spots. The old one is "that," under its Republican people's Know Nothing guise, as fixed in its first love as old Massachusetts. The Cincinnati Enquirer thus holds him up: A NIGGER IN THE WOOD-PIT.—The fusion bait of that crafty old Whig, John Woods; and his confederates at Columbus, don't even get a nibble from the Democracy of the State. The nigger in the wood-pile is seen by every man who has half an eye. The trick was to induce Free-soilers and anti-slavery Democrats to join in Whig hands and put down what they called the "Nebraska swindle," the "Northern perdy," the "sale of northern freedom to slave power," &c. The tricksters had scarcely gone to sleep to tell the story of their own country, and how capably they had barbed the hook and disguised the bait which the gudgeons were to swallow, when the sheet was raised and echoed by every little sheet, "A Glorious Whig Victory in North Carolina!" Whereupon an inquiry was instituted by Democrats and free-soilers—"What kind of a Whig victory is this over which the Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and other former old-line Whigs are rejoicing? How does the Whig candidate stand, and how the Whigs chosen to the Legislature on the Nebraska swindle?" "Oh, they are all Nebraska men, and will send back Badger, the Nebraska Whig, to the U. S. Senate, to vote against REPEAL; but these silly Free-soilers and anti-slavery Democrats in the country won't think of that till we catch 'em in the Fusion bait-box in October, and when we've got the State, its officers and patronage, they may henceforth all go to the d—!" Whiggery has not, in these matters, exhibited its usual cunning, or it would have hidden this open day inconsistencies as meeting in convention one day, and pledging for the "Repeal of the Nebraska swindle" in Ohio, and the next day throwing up its "wides awake" and shouting over a great "NEBRASKA Whig Victory in North Carolina."

Wm. Dunbar, Esq., of Mt. Vernon was nominated a few days since as the democratic nominee for Congress in the Knox county district.

On 11th inst.—An exchange has the following announcement. Where are the missionaries? Here is an opening: Rev. S. Black preached in the house of Mr. Outlin, on Waltham river, in Nicholas county, Virginia, being the first sermon ever delivered in that region, notwithstanding the settlement there was begun fifty years ago.