

care, to flood the land with weekly emissions which are characterized with individual abuse, profanity, and degradation, disgraceful to the country and a curse to the land.

Its freedom then, should be extended so far that none of these advantages be rendered nugatory, and that "Justice and Equality" be extended to all, diffusing as they may in peculiar views and sentiments.

The greatest curse the American Press has ever had, is its not unfrequently falling into the hands of artful and designing men, who associate themselves with it merely for the purpose of enforcing peculiar views, and devoting their efforts to the most degrading objects of a grovelling ambition.

But the meanness of the human species, the lowest being that the Maker of heaven and earth ever created, is that *biped* who has, by some means or other, become *partly* acquainted with the art of Printing, and lends his name and gives his labor for the publication of a journal, which is a disgrace to the art, both in *form* and *matter*.

The vain and foolish quack who delights to exhibit that which has been *beat* in his brains by the liberality of our Government, and who through vanity, self-conceit, and a desire of political distinction, devotes his time and labor to the columns of a paper, not aware of the responsibility he has assumed, is to be pitied and forgiven—but that *practical* Printer, who stands by and sees the art disgraced by such a course, not daring to interpose through fear and timidity, deserves to be lashed through the world with a rod of iron, and held up to the contempt of the public in general, and the disrespect and derision of the craft in particular.

Qui se sent galeux se gratie.

The Hon. J. M. NILES has been appointed *Minister* in the place of *James Fenimore* Hall, resigned. He was to have entered on his duties on the 25th ult.

The Hon. C. C. CAMPBELL, for many years a member of Congress from New York city, has been appointed Minister to Russia.

Our Town. Notwithstanding the present derangement of business, we discover that considerable improvements are taking place in our town. The new Court House and Jail are rapidly progressing, and present a fine appearance. The new store rooms, lately erected by Messrs. Cushman & Thompson, are finished in a superior manner, and will add much to the business appearance of that part of the town in which they are located.

Our friends of the "Mansion H. se," we discover, are improving the appearance of their large hotel, which reflects much credit to their enterprise and public spirit. Of their "good things" which daily fills their table, we can give testimony.

The "City Hotel," which has recently been established here, is a splendid building, and friend Douglass, we are informed, is just the man to "make it go."

The "Fox River House," situated on Fox river, a little north of the most business part of the town, is a fine building, and the landlords are obliging and accommodating, and spare no pains to please and entertain their guests in the best possible manner.

Ottawa, as respects public houses, is well supplied, and we venture the assertion, that few places can surpass it.

Several dwelling houses are rapidly progressing and others about being commenced.

Harrison's sympathy for the People. Gen. Harrison, in 1807 was Governor of the Territory of Indiana. By the ordinance for the Government of the Territory, which may be found in all our revised laws, all bills were required to be referred to the Governor for his assent, and no bill could become a law without it; or in other words, his veto was absolute, and no vote of the legislature, although unanimous, could enact a law without such assent of the Governor.

On the 17th September, 1807, Gen. Harrison, as Governor of the Territory of Indiana, approved a law, providing that for all fines for breaches of penal laws, the person against whom the fine was assessed, should be SOLD, or hired for such term of time as the court might deem reasonable, to any person who would pay the fine and costs; and providing also, that if such person should leave the service of his master "he should, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, be WHIPPED WITH THIRTY-ONE STRIPES, and serve two days for every one so lost."

On the 17th September, 1807, this same Governor Harrison enacted a law, by giving it his assent, which provided "That every free male inhabitant of the age of 21 years, residing in the Territory, and who hath been a citizen of any state in the Union, or who hath been two years resident in this Territory, AND HOLDS A FREEHOLD IN FIFTY ACRES OF LAND within any county of the same, or any less quantity in the county in which he shall reside, shall be

with the improvements made thereon, shall be of the value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or who has paid for and in virtue of a deed of conveyance for further assurances from a person vested with the fee, in an actual possession of fifty acres of land, subject to taxation in the county in which he shall be a resident, shall be and are hereby declared to be duly qualified electors of representatives for the counties in which they are respectively resident.

[To be found in Revised Code, Ia. T., page 333-6.]

On the 30th of January, 1821, fourteen years after he enacted the law first above referred to, having abundant time for reflection, he votes, in a minority of 12, in the Senate of the State of Ohio for a bill which contained the following:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or cost, or both, it shall be lawful for the Sheriff of the county to SELL OUT SUCH PERSON as a SERVANT to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give the purchaser a certificate thereof, and from which time the relation between such purchaser and prisoner shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is, or may be, provided by law in the case of master and apprentice."

Such has been Gen. Harrison's sympathy for the good people. He now "makes no further declaration of principles for the public eye," "but" say his committee to the public, in their memorable letter to the Oswego Association, "The General's views upon all important questions have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly, and those views remain unchangeable." This then, is the encouragement the people have for the future course of the General. We must judge of the future by the past, and judging thus, what may not we expect.

Our readers will see by our columns this week, that the "string of the latch STAYS PULLED IN."

Col. F. Peck, Of Chicago, addressed the citizens of this place and vicinity on Thursday evening last. He discussed most of the political questions that agitate the community and fully vindicated the past and present National Administrations from the false charges which have so frequently been made against them. Mr. Peck fully sustained his high and merited reputation as a public speaker.

The Case of Mr. Wood. John Wood, who recently shot his daughter, Mrs. Peck, in the city of Philadelphia, and who was acquitted on account of insanity, but confined until he should completely recover, has been released by giving \$18,000 bail. His friends have taken him to Long Island.

Lost in the Fog. If you ask any of the Whig Gentlemen who have been with us declaiming against the Administration, what Harrison's views are concerning a NATIONAL BANK, they will tell you, as they all did, that "Harrison is for a National Bank!" Go South, to Virginia if you please, and ask the same question, and Senator Rives and the entire South will tell you that he is against a Bank, because it is unconstitutional, dangerous, &c., and urge this as an argument in favor of the General. Make a third call upon the General himself, and if you are one of the sovereigns of the land you have a most undoubted right to do so, and what will he say! He has determined to make no further declarations of his principles for the public eye!!!!!! Comment is unnecessary.

Captain TITUS, of the steamboat Erie, on the 30th ultimo, gave the citizens of Chicago a splendid pleasure excursion. A large number of the citizens participated, and appeared to be well pleased with their trip.

"Wake Up!" We discover by our exchange papers, that a number of places are making preparations for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence. Where is Ottawa! Most certainly she will not be in the back ground. We say again, "wake up."

"The Family Magazine." This week is decidedly one of the best now extant. The April number contains eighteen fine wood engravings, executed by able artists. It being decidedly a Western work, should induce individuals to patronize it in preference to Eastern publications.

It is published by J. A. James & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Price \$2.00 per annum. Specimen numbers can be seen at this office.

Question and Answer. "Why don't you let us pass the Independent Treasury Bill?" ask the Whigs. Because John T. Stuart, the Whig Congressman from this district, with about 80 other Whigs, have on THREE several occasions voted against taking it out of its order on the calendar, while every Democrat voted to take it up. It is before the House now notwithstanding the opposition of the Whigs.

Question and Answer. "Why don't you let us pass the Independent Treasury Bill?" ask the Democrats of the Whigs. Because we fear the result will expose all our forebodings of evil to the country, and we shall be deprived of one of our "bugbears," the Whigs, by their conduct, reply.

The Grain Fields. It is represented that the Wheat and Rye fields throughout Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Maryland, present the most flattering appearance; so much so, that it is confidently predicted that the ensuing harvest will be found more favorable than last year. Wonder if this is owing to the rainous course pursued by the Administration!

Internal Communication with the West. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, commencing at Akron, Ohio, and terminating at Beaver, Pa. is now completely finished, thus forming a complete link of internal communication between Cleveland, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pa. Carriages of passage have arrived at...

the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Akron, from thence to Beaver, Pittsburg and Philadelphia city.

This work is of much importance to the city of Philadelphia, as she will now decidedly have the advantage over New York in forwarding merchandise from that city to the west. The ice blockade, which annually occurs at Buffalo, will delay transportation on the New York canal at least six weeks beyond the opening of the other channel.

"The string of the latch shall never be found pulled in."

Last week we published a very significant correspondence between the Oswego Association and Gen. Harrison, or rather those individuals who have constituted themselves his committee. The correspondence, we assure our readers, is genuine, and is not attempted to be refuted by the Opposition press. A correspondence, resulting in a similar reply, declining to give an answer, took place between Dr. Alexander, a member of our legislature, and Gen. Harrison—Mr. A. requesting the General's views upon the subject of Abolition.

Gen. Harrison once said that "an elector had a right to know the sentiments of every candidate for his suffrage upon all subjects of public concern," and that "it was the duty of the candidate, when asked, freely and frankly to make known his sentiments upon those subjects," and this is only saying what every independent elector knows and expects. He also is reported to have said that, "THE STRING OF HIS LATCH NEVER SHOULD BE PULLED IN." These declarations are placed by us in close connexion with the correspondence above alluded to, as suggesting the commentary upon such a course of conduct. We will merely add that we think "the string of the latch PULLED IN."

Reform! Reform! The citizens of this village have recently heard a great cry concerning the profligacy and corruption of the present Administration, and that it requires reformation; or rather that they should be reformed out of office, and the Whigs reformed in. Reform! reform! is on the lips of every individual who attempt to prostrate the present Administration, and as they make this their principal rallying point we select the following for their particular edification.

"How well it is the sun and moon Are placed so very high, That no presuming man can reach, To pluck them from the sky.

If 'twere not so, I do believe, That some reforming ass, Would soon attempt to take them down, To light the world with ash!"

As it should be.

Our readers are aware that a short time since, Mr. Buchanan was represented to have said, in the Senate of the United States, that he was in favor of "reducing the wages of the poor man's labor," and numerous charges equally absurd and ridiculous, were brought against him by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, and are now retailed through the country by travelling political quacks, who leave nothing undone to convince the "good people" that Mr. B. did make use of the language attributed to him. In order to show the absurdity of their charges, and that "they themselves do not believe what they preach," we publish the following proposition, from the Lancaster Intelligencer, made by the Democrats of Lancaster, Pa. to their Anti-masonic brethren, the latter wisely refusing to comply with the request of the Democrats:

"A FAIR PROPOSITION.—In order to place in the hands of every voter in Lancaster County a correct history of the discussion between Messrs. Buchanan and Davis, the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Lancaster County, challenge the Anti-masonic County Committee as follows: 'That eight thousand copies of all the speeches, rejoinders, &c. made by Messrs. Buchanan and Davis, during their recent controversy, be printed under the superintendence of a joint Committee; that all the speeches, rejoinders, &c. be then bound together in one book, under the superintendence of the same Committee, and by them thoroughly circulated among the people of this county—the net expense for printing, binding and circulation, to be defrayed one half by the Anti-masonic county Committee, and the other half by the Democratic County Committee.'

A consciousness that does not hesitate about placing before the People and the World a fair and unperverted history of this extraordinary case, and a desire to let the thinking portion of the community see that a true Republican does not shrink from submitting his honest sentiments to the test of popular opinion, induce the Democratic County Committee to offer this challenge.

JOHN K. FINDLAY, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Correspondence of Lancaster County.

Foreign News. By the arrival of the British Queen, we have news from London dated May 1st, and Paris the 28th of April.

The great abundance of money is the most prominent feature of the London city news, but in the stock market little was doing. Confidence has been greatly increased in the mercantile circles. American securities were still exceedingly dull.

FRANCE.—The mediation of the King of France between England and the Two Sicilies has been offered and accepted by the former. Indeed it is understood to have been asked for by the King of Naples.

ALGERS.—There had been corn riots in some of the provinces, but nothing serious. They were allayed without the shedding of blood.

THE RETURN WITH CHINA.—A new version of the story.—The ship Diana, from Canton, has arrived at London. She brought home five British seamen, who were charged with creating the first row at a Chinese village in Hong Kong Bay, and killing a Chinaman. They were all liberated a short time after their arrival. They tell the following story:

On the fourth of July last, several American seamen went ashore to a small village, where they got drunk and quarrelled with the Chinese. After committing many acts of disorder, they left the place, and in so doing fell in with some British seamen, to whom, however, they behaved in a very friendly manner, with the exception of one man, known as Baltimore Tom, who boasts of his pugilistic powers, and challenged to fight any seaman on board the British ship, accompanying his challenge with some insulting remarks. The British seamen did not offer to molest Baltimore Tom on that occasion, but a week afterwards, learning that he had come ashore, several English and Scotch sailors went after him, with the determination

to fight him, if he would accept of one of them as an adversary. When they got upon the beach, at a village almost of Lin Tin, the British seamen met the Americans coming towards their boats without the hoisting Baltimore Tom. The Americans had their hats decorated with gold leaves, which they said they had taken from the Chinese, whom they had fought and beaten. They also stated that they had broken open a "gooshouse," or Chinese place of worship, and knocked the wooden gods and idols about. The British seamen proceeded to the village, which they had no sooner entered, than the Chinese, believing them to belong to the party of Americans who had committed the outrage, attacked them with sticks and stones in a most brutal manner. The British seamen retaliated, and after a desperate conflict, succeeded in defeating the Chinamen, cleared the village, and caused them to fly in all directions.

"Hard Cider."

The New York Evangelist, a religious paper, holds the following language in reference to the "hard cider" phrase, which at the present time constitutes the rallying point for the Opposition. "HARD CIDER."—Oh shame! we meddle not with partisan politics. We discuss great principles of legislation, however, and hold ourselves free to speak as we think of these public acts of our rulers, which have reference to great moral questions. So we also speak of acts of the people, of the multitude, for whatever purpose assembled. We therefore say, that the phrase "hard cider" introduced as a rallying word by one of our political parties, is a disgrace to that party. It is not the word alone, which is disgraceful. Their papers boast of its plentiful use at their political meetings. One paper, speaking of such a meeting, attended and addressed by Daniel Webster, says they had plenty of hard cider; and of another meeting, "They had an immense hoghead labelled 'hard cider.'" These are specimens from one of the best secular papers—from one which, in the next column, tells us that it has "counted this morning ten notices of religious revivals."

The Boston Post publishes a most able written letter from the pen of JOHN WILKINSON, Esq. of the Chicago Democrat, in reply to an invitation tendered him by the Bay State Association to lecture before that body. We intend future extracts from it.—Newport (Mass.) Argosy.

ILLINOIS STATE BONDS are selling in New York at 72 to 75.

Stone's Confession.

John Stone, who was lately found guilty of murder in the first degree at the late term of the Cook county Circuit Court, and who is now confined in the prison at Chicago, it appears, has confessed his guilt, together with other criminal offences, which of themselves are sufficient to inflict the penalty of the statute of the State. Apparently much excitement prevails at Chicago, on account of Stone's counsel using their utmost efforts to evade the infliction of that punishment which he so justly deserves. We take the following from the Chicago Democrat.

STONE'S CONFESSION.—As there seemed to be a general disposition on the part of the friends of the attorneys, who are now laboring for Stone's acquittal, to create the impression that they are ignorant of his confession of the murder of Mrs. Loretta Thompson and several other offences of an equally heinous nature, we have taken some pains to make inquiries into the matter, and feel authorized in making the following statement, as the confession of Stone to a gentleman of unquestionable integrity in this city.

He was born in Ireland, 15 1/2 years of age, has been 21 in this country, and recently from Parishville, Lawrence co. New York. He is not and never has been a Catholic, but was brought up an Episcopalian and is now an universalist, and thinks he shall be such. He had no idea of killing Mrs. Thompson until she threatened to expose him. Upon this being suggested to him by the club under his shoulder was one use used, and the one that made the season his arm, Stone replied, "you seem to understand it." The testimony was correct but that of two persons not belonging to the neighborhood. When Thurston thought he heard her calling the cows, they were her groans in the agonies of death. He was one of McNabb's crew, who burnt the Caroline; has once been under the sentence of death in Canada and escaped the day before he was to be executed. From some things dropped incidentally on different occasions, we infer that his Canadian sentence was for a rape. He has also been in Auburn State's Prison, New York. He does not wish for a new trial, thinking any delay will only prolong his misery in jail, and that there is evidence enough against him to convict him before any other jury. He considers his trial a very fair one, and who ought to be more interested in it than he himself?

From another source, we learn that a brother of his, a very respectable citizen of the Rock river country, recently called upon him and, when he asked him if he was guilty, he equivocated by stating that there was no use in injuring his feelings any further, that he had got to be hanged any way, and that he was willing to be, but the hardest part of his sentence was that his body was to be given over to the doctors for dissection after death! He little thinks that his body will be as destitute of feelings then as his soul seems to be now. His brother asked him what he thought would become of his soul after his death? He replied that he, who made it, was able to save it.

From another source we learn that Stone has recently asked for and been furnished with a Bible.

It is due to the Sheriff of the county to state that we have gathered none of our information from him. On the contrary, believing he could impart no facts in relation to the matter without exposing him to the bad feelings of one or the other of the parties, we have had a conference in saying anything to him on the subject.

From the Chicago Democrat. The Iron Cage—More Developments. At the recent National Convention at Baltimore, Senator Grundy made a statement that Gen. Harrison took no papers, nor letters from the post office, nor was he allowed to peruse any until they had previously passed through the hands of his Committee, who always took them from the office, and he then referred to members of the Convention to the Post Master at Cincinnati, who was present in substantiation of his statement. This, when taken in connexion with the letters to the Oswego Association and to Dr. Alexander, we are bound to believe.

But here comes another development, which we take from the Ohio Sun, of the 19th inst. affording very good evidence that this committee have kept the common intelligence of the country away from the General, and that he reads no papers of any kind, or else he would have learned previously what use his committee were making of the contents of the Post Office box. Thomas L. Hamer, who endorses the character of the gentlemen below, is well known as a recent member of Congress from Ohio.

"We do hereby certify, that we heard Jesse R. Grant, state in a public communication on this day, in Batavia near the House, that Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison told him on yesterday that he never knew until within a few days, who the committee was that had assumed the right answer his letters, and that he did not know until the day before yesterday, the Chairman of that committee was given under our hands this 15th day of 1840.

THOS. J. BUCHANAN, MOTT TITUS, EMANUEL HAVES, SAM'L C. WOOD, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, MOSES BELNAP, JACOB CONROB, JOHN McHUGH, WILLIAM ARTHUR, DOWTY UTTER.

Batavia, Ohio, May 16, 1840. I have been acquainted with a number of the gentlemen who have signed the above certificate, for many years. They are men of high respectability, in whose statements the utmost confidence may be placed. I have also known Jesse Grant, for a number of years; and his knowledge of his character, I have no doubt that Gen. Harrison told him what he repeated in the presence of these gentlemen. THOS. L. HAMER. Batavia, Ohio May 18, 1840.

Comment upon such a state of things is superfluous. The facts stated in this paper are palliated nor denied. Jesse Grant is a leading member of the committee formerly residing in Georgetown, Ohio. He was on his way home from Cincinnati, when he made the above statement. That he made it, admits of no doubt, Major Buchanan, who signs the certificate, was Speaker of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Ohio Legislature; Col. D. Uter, whose name is also attached to it, is now one of the Senators of this State. The other gentlemen are men of undoubted veracity, whose words will not, and dare not be questioned where they are known.

Now we ask, who appointed this committee of Wright, Gwynne & Spencer, to conduct Gen. Harrison's correspondence? By what authority have they conducted his correspondence for several months past, without his knowledge? How does it happen that his names and movements have been kept concealed from him, until within a few days when all the newspapers from Maine to Florida have been discussing this subject for the last two months? If Gen. Harrison not allowed even to read the newspaper of the day? The committee have published to the world, that he has authorized them to read his letters and answer them; and to conceal his present opinions from the people, upon the pretext, that his former views are unchanged. Gen. Harrison denies this, to Mr. Grant. Who speaks the truth? Which are we to believe? Here is a question of veracity to be settled among high functionaries. These enclosed replies must be responded to.

These are questions for the leaders of the Federal party. The American people will expect satisfactory answers to the people. They will no longer be insulted by arrogant, tempestuous silence. The "veiled" profane must stand forth; and his Guardians' obedient to an outraged public opinion must do the fraud and imposture which they have attempted to practice upon a free people.

Explosion. One of the most severe explosions we have ever witnessed, happened in this city on the night of the 20th inst. a few minutes before twelve o'clock. A few Powder Magazine, containing about 500 kegs of powder, was blown up. Not every house in the city was more or less injured. Stones weighing from 4 or less to forty pounds were hurled through the air to an incredible distance. Many of the ses had their roofs broken in by the fall of rocks, which descended in every direction, almost as thick as hail. No lives were lost, however, notwithstanding lives had very narrow escapes, being mangled thought that it was set on fire. It is scarcely a wonder, who as yet have by some means enough to escape detection, when keen not heard an estimate made of. We have of the damages, but it is of the extent, saying anything to him on the subject.

Agents for the Illinois Free Trader. The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents of this paper, viz: M. MOTT PERU, La Salle county, Ill. D. S. SNYDER, mail carrier between Ottawa and Danville. C. O. MILLER, Dayton. A. O. SMITH, Smith's Mills. JOHN W. GALEY, Troy Grove. J. W. DIMMOCK, Vermilionville.



FOR PRESIDENT: MARTIN VAN BUREN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT: ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county, ISAAC W. WALKER, of Vermilion county, JOHN W. ELDRIDGE, of Cook county, JOHN A. M'CLERNAND, of Gallatin county, JAMES H. RALSTON, of Adams county.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: ABRAHAM R. DODGE.

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Post Masters, and other individuals residing in La Salle and the adjoining counties, who are willing to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods, will please make the same known to us, by mail or otherwise.

The "Free Trader" will hereafter be published on Friday. This alteration is made to suit the departure of the mails.

To Correspondents. "Q" came to hand a few days since, but cannot appear unless our author favors us with his views.

The same objection exists respecting this communication. In order that others may not be disappointed, and commit the same error, we will now state, that no communication of a political nature, will receive attention unless the name of the author is given. The reason why we do this course must be obvious to all.

From this objection, we think the evil "X" should be removed, is hardly worth attention. However, should "X" seem it expedient, we will not debar him from the use of our columns if he wishes to comment the "vermin." Let us hear from you Mr. "X."

The Press—Its Power—Corruption and Venality. When William Caxton, a mercer of London, first established a press in Westminster in 1741, this new much lauded power was then but comparatively unknown, and consequently exercised but little influence over the minds of men. Since then, however, the whole world has felt its power, and its now widely extended influence reaches the remotest corner of the habitable globe.

The dark and benighted regions of the heathen land, as well as the most populous city of Europe, feels its power and influence. In the United States it has become the moral ligament which binds in cordial friendship sixteen millions of freemen, scattered over an extensive range of country; differing in every point of religious belief, with constantly clashing and rival interests, fully contrasted in the character of their domestic relations, North and South, and in their traits of individual character, East and West. Yet the Press, (if not corrupted by the influence of vain and selfish men,) softens their prejudices, removes misapprehensions, and spreads under the eye of sixteen millions of Columbia's sons, the true spirit of republican principles, and stimulates them to deeds of honor and valor. It is the ally of Liberty—the defender and propagator of truth—the appointed dispenser of light—the nourisher of mind—and the dread of political and religious despotism. None but despots and designing politicians have tried to chain it, for none better than they have understood its power, and none but they have reason to dread its influence.

The religious institutions which now occupy so prominent a position in this happy country, owe much of their usefulness and usefulness to the propagation of Christian piety and religious feeling by this mighty engine. The blessings of the Bible have been, as it were, borne on the breeze of every clime, and carried to the darkest and most unpopulated regions of heathen idolatry,—its precepts have gladdened the hearts of millions, and broken the chains of bigotry, fanaticism and rebellion.

What about the Press had in gaining for us the liberty we now enjoy, every American well knows. The political writings of Thomas Paine, of that period, are familiar to every freeman in the land. His "Crimes," which was then written, roused every true American to a sense of duty, and it brandished the sword of terror in the faces of England's tyrants, and in the language of Junius caused them even to tremble in their graves.

It is to be regretted that the Press may exercise a salutary influence, which will admit those having its charge