

# Brookville American.

W. H. FOSTER, EDITOR.

BROOKVILLE, APRIL 23, 1858

## The Conference Committee.

The country is again in breathless suspense, to know what action will be taken by Congress in reference to Kansas. Notwithstanding the supposed desire of Leecompton, from the action of the House in refusing to recede from the Montgomery amendment, it appears yet to possess some vitality, and is likely to resuscitate into life. Some of the anti-Leecompton papers throughout the country have been inclined to look upon the course pursued by Hall, English, Pendleton and Jones, in voting for a Committee of Conference, as no indication of concession on their part, but simply as an act of courtesy toward the Senate. It occurs to us that the indication was plain from the first, that there was some trickery in the move on the part of these gentlemen, and the latest news from Washington as to the position of Mr. English, more fully confirms this idea.

The proposition of English, is no doubt materially different from the Crittenden or Montgomery amendment, or why should it meet with any favor from the Senate Committee. We are disposed to believe that the Committee will report a bill, which to the Leecomptonites will be everything, desired and that it will become a law by the aid of the very men who voted for the appointment of the committee. A very few days will determine the matter. The Senate committee is composed of Messrs. Green, Seward and Hunter, and the House Committee of Messrs. English, Stevens and Howard.

## A Union Party.

In an able article in relation to the establishment of a National Conservative party the Cincinnati Times remarks

that the people are weary of party discipline, and have outlived the narrowness of sectional and partisan prejudices, and are disposed, notwithstanding minor differences of opinion of a local and secondary nature, to harmonize on the great questions of popular sovereignty, representative independence, national unity, and other equally broad questions, in relation to which dangerous views have of late been zealously inculcated. We are one people, and should have but one aim; the preservation of the Federal Union, and the happiness, prosperity and independence of the people—and it is time that concord of action was secured on these great principles by the formation, on a liberal and comprehensive basis, of a National party to defend and promulgate them. We can plausibly perceive, by the disgust and dissent manifested by late popular assemblies in regard to certain existing party practices and declarations, by the tone of many of the leading newspapers of the day, by the strong and fearless language uttered in Congress by prominent gentlemen, deprecatory of party restraints and dictatorial interferences with personal freedom of opinion; that late party relations and associations are very much broken up, and will have very little influence for the future.

What is wanted now is the salvation of those moderate and conservative sentiments, those sound, generous and fraternal principles, that united our fathers in the one grand aim of preserving national unity and constitutional liberty, and will cement together in one bond of brotherhood, all who love our republican institutions, who are opposed to partisan caballing and intrigues, and are prepared to resist individual demagogues, junto dictators, and executive usurpations, of whatever nature or degree. What is wanted is mutual confidence among the people; a common ground of concurrent and harmonious action against every form of quackery and pretension, against everything like political absolutism and arrogance, against caucus prescriptions and official assumptions, against compliant subjection to the despots of more party declinations and temporizing enclaves.

The people must come together on some broad and universal basis, and stand together, thinking, consulting and deciding for themselves. Let us have an end of the coercion and control of party machinery, and every species of dogmatism and domineering presumption. Let the stamp be watched with wary and jealous suspicion. Let the press be scrutinized and judged with prudent and intelligent discrimination. Let us beware of self-constituted leaders and dictators, and officious self-asserting patriots; whose end is self-aggrandizement and power, and whose success is with the ignorant and too hastily and inconsiderately confident. Let us have a party of the people; a party founded on the imperishable maxims of Washington, a party broad as the Union and as unchangeable as the principles upon which our enduring institutions are founded; a party that cultivates personal independence, and the responsibility of the people's servants; a party that advocates a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to the Union, and will disown and frown upon

every suggestion of even a suspicion that it may in any event be abandoned.

Such a party would be hailed by the people with rapturous enthusiasm, and put an end to the factions and demagogues that now distract the councils, and threaten the peace of the country; preserve our institutions from violation, knit together all sections and classes of the country, and by preserving the love of individual liberty insure the perpetuity of the Federal Union. There is honesty and integrity enough in the people for such a party, and it is well worth a fair and full experiment. The foundation stone of it should be the Constitutional Government and the sovereignty of an intelligent people; a government that is the offspring of our own choice, that is free in its principles and in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and having a just claim upon our confidence and support. To resist all attempted innovations upon those principles, however specious, or wherever originating, we need a Union party of the people. Will we inaugurate it?

## ARRAY OF ANTI-LECOMPTON ORATORS.

The Chicago Times says, (whether as *ad vit* or positive information, is not given) that the following distinguished gentlemen will be engaged during the present year in stumping the State of Illinois, in opposition to the administration party: Gov. Wise, of Virginia; Gov. Walker, Hon. F. P. Stanton, J. J. Crittenden, Gov. Packer, Pennsylvania; Col. Forney, Hon. H. B. Payne, of Ohio; Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio; Hon. B. M. Samuels, of Iowa; Hon. E. G. Ryan and James B. Cross, of Wisconsin; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gov. Seward and Poston, King, of New York; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Grimes, of Iowa; Gov. Bingham, of Michigan; Gov. Chase and J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, and many others.

The movement, at Washington in favor of purchasing from Mexico all that portion of territory known as Sonora, is gradually assuming a head. Simultaneous with this project, is the plan of erecting that portion of territory, known as the Gadsen purchase, under the last treaty with Mexico, into a territory, to be called Arizona. This district extends north about six hundred miles in length, to about fifty in breadth. It is bounded by New Mexico, on one side, and Sonora and Chihuahua on the other, beginning at the latitude of about 31 degrees, 30 minutes, thence extending west. There are now in Arizona two military stations, and about five thousand live Yankees. The climate is northern enough for all kinds of white people.

HON. E. EVERETT'S RECEPTION IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—The people of Charleston, S. C., gave this distinguished orator and statesman an enthusiastic and highly complimentary reception on his arrival in that city last Saturday evening. He was met at the railroad depot by a committee and welcomed, Richard Yeadon, Esq., of the Charleston Courier, chairman of the committee, delivered a brief but expressive and beautiful speech of welcome, to which Mr. Everett replied in his most eloquent and happy style.

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THE WOMEN OF AMERICA HAVE PURCHASED MOUNT VERNON.—We are happy to announce that on the 6th instant, in the presence of two parties, and the counsel of the Association and of the proprietor of Mount Vernon, a contract was formally entered into, before a notary, between John A. Washington Esq., and the Regent of the Association, for the purchase of the Home and Grave of Washington by the Association. The particulars will be given in a few days.

A PROGRAMME.—The New York Herald asserts that a coalition has been entered into between Messrs. Douglass, Seward and Weed, to the effect that Weed is to be chief manager, using all the political influence of Seward to have Douglass returned to the U. S. Senate next winter, by the Legislature of Illinois, and then Douglass is to transfer all his thunder to Seward to get him nominated for President in 1860. This may or may not be true, but it is well enough to look over this programme, and scrutinize the list of actors named in it.

The Washington Star learns, that the President has directed the issuing of instructions, to the federal officers, to prevent the organizations, within the limits of the United States, for the invasion of the northern States of Mexico. This measure is adopted, on the representation of the Mexican Minister, that he has cause to apprehend, that parties in the southwest, are about engaging in such an expedition against the state of Sierra Madre.

The President has issued his proclamation, authorizing sales of public lands in Nebraska, to commence on Monday, the 6th day of September next. The quantity of lands to be offered at these sales, amount in the aggregate, to 2,258,076 acres, as follows: At Brownsville, 905,686 acres; at Nebraska City, 689,656 acres; and at Omaha City, 653,534 acres.

## For the Brookville American.

Presbytery of White Water

DUNLAPSVILLE, April 13, '58.

This Presbytery has just held its Spring meeting at Dunlapsville. It was opened with a sermon by the moderator of the last regular meeting, Rev. J. T. Smith of Richmond, from 2nd Cor. 8ch. 9 vrs. after which the Presbytery was organized and Rev. R. B. Abbott of Brookville was chosen moderator and Rev. J. T. Smith temporary clerk. The attendance was not large in consequence of the swollen condition of the river. The usual spring business was attended to with dispatch, showing that these gentlemen know how to transact business as well as preach. Mr. Abbott presided with easy dignity and impartiality. Many important matters came before the body, of which we will mention a few:

A call was presented from the church of Richmond for the services of Rev. J. T. Smith, which was placed into his hands, and he having signified a willingness to accept, the following ministers were appointed to attend to his installation: Rev. D. M. Stewart of Rushville preaches the sermon, Rev. William Peale of Connerville gives the charge to the people and Rev. Allen McFarland of Cambridge City the charge to the pastor.

A request was made by Rev. Allen McFarland that a committee be appointed with full power to summon witnesses and take testimony at Cambridge City, in regard to an article over the signature of Charles H. Raymond that appeared in the "Bulletin" newspaper, published in that town, on Saturday, March 13, 1858, which was viewed by him as designed to injure his ministerial character. The request was granted and Rev. D. M. Stewart, Peale and Byron were appointed as a commission to examine the matter referred to and report to the next meeting of Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Camben of Rushville was appointed ministerial commissioner to the General Assembly, to meet in the city of New Orleans on the first Thursday of next month, and Rev. Allen McFarland of Cambridge City alternate; Mr. Jamison Hendricks of Versailles was appointed lay commissioner and Mr. James Campbell of Rising Sun alternate.

The free conversation on the state of religion within the bounds of the Presbytery showed that God's servants were not without a seal of their ministry.—

Among the various churches there has been extensive revival, and in almost all, there were some tokens of good. Peace and harmony prevailed in all the proceedings of Presbytery, and the ministers and Elders went home greatly rejoicing. The next stated meeting of Presbytery will be held at the Ebenezer church in Rush county on the 2d Thursday of September next.

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Having finished all the business, to the general satisfaction of members and spectators, the Presbytery adjourned to meet in the city of Richmond on Wednesday the 16th day of May next at 7 o'clock. P. M.—SPECTATOR.

Col. Benton before he was a Senator.

The following account of the early days of Col. Benton, is from the new American Encyclopaedia, vol. III, to be published in June next:

Thomas Hart Benton, was born near Hillsborough, Orange County, North Carolina, March 13, 1782. His father died when he was eight years old; his education was imperfect; he was for some time at a grammar school, and afterwards at Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, but finished his course of study there, as his mother removed to Tennessee to settle on a tract of land belonging to his father's estate.

Thomas studied law, and soon rose to

eminence in that profession. He was

now elected to the Legislature, serving

only a single term, during which he

procured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and of another

giving to slaves the benefit of a trial by

jury, the same as white men. One of

his earliest friends and patrons was Andrew Jackson, at that time a Judge of the Supreme Court, and subsequently Major General of the State militia.

Benton became his aid-de-camp, and during the war also raised a regiment of volunteers. It was from this service

he derived the title of Colonel, which has clung to him through life. Notwithstanding the close intimacy between Jackson and himself, which was

one of the most cordial and unreserved

character, a rude and sudden rupture

took place in which several pistol and

dagger wounds were given, and produced a encounter that estranged them for many years.

After the volunteers were disbanded,

Mr. Madison appointed Col. Benton, in

1812, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, but on his way to serve in Canada in 1814, he heard the news of the peace and resigned. He now removed to Missouri and took up his abode in the city of St. Louis, in 1816. There he devoted himself anew to his profession. Soon, however, engaging in the politics of the day, he was led to the establishment of a newspaper called the Missouri Argus. In this position he was involved in many disputes and contentions. Duels were usual at that time, and he had his share of them, with their unhappy consequences. In one of them, which was forced upon him, he killed his opponent, Mr. Lucas—an event he deeply regretted, and all the private papers relating to which he has destroyed. His journal took a strong and vigorous stand in favor of the admission of Missouri, notwithstanding her Slavery Constitution, and when the angry controversy was terminated, he was rewarded for his labors by being chosen one of the first Senators from the new State.

For it is probable, a good deal of blame in the matter, and it will require pretty broad shoulders to sustain it.

New Grenada Knocking at the Door.

The Attorney-General of New

Grenada, in submitting the new federal

constitution to the Congress of that

republic, for its adoption, accompanied it by a report advocating the incorporation of New Grenada into the great American

Union, under the same conditions as the States already constituting our confederacy, as a remedy for the difficulties under which the country now labors.

He argues the case, too, quite ably, urging that annexation to the Union will secure external protection for New Grenada, restore internal prosperity, and place it generally, in the same condition as New York, Pennsylvania and the other States of the confederacy.

This is all very true and sensible, but we fear that neither party is anxious for such annexation just at present.—*Phil. Gazette.*

—A modern writer says: "It may

be strange, but it is a fact, that men

generally are much more afraid of women, than women are of men."

Brown, of the Boston Post remarks that the

fact is not "strange" at all; for in both

cases "the fear is proportioned to the

danger." Candid, but un gallant.

## For the Brookville American.

The Tomato, (*Lycopersicum esculentum.*)

Mr. EDITOR.—The value of this esculent is beyond the reach of calculation, that is metaphorically speaking, for the uses attributed to its quality whether medical, esculent, a preserve, or other attributes the plant is said to possess.—

*T. lycopersicum esculentum*, or Tomato, was formerly called in England,

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The 6th volume is issued, and brings

down the abridgement to the end of

Mr. Monroe's first administration. (1821)

The 7th volume is printed, and in the

binder's hands, (soon for delivery,) and

will come into Mr. John Quincy Ad

ams' administration. The 8th volume

is in the press, and will come deep into

General Jackson's administration; so

that as you see, so far as the public and

the publishers are concerned, the great

work is half finished. But as it con

cerns myself, I am far ahead of the

press, and, in fact, almost through,

I gave out publicly that I will be done in

two months, but that was too allow a

margin for accidents or mistakes: I ex

pect to be done in less than one month,

being now employed on the great com

promise session of 1849-50, being

the last of Mr. Clay's great efforts on

the occasion.

He and I are appa

rently antagonists with respect to these

measures, but the antagonism was