

bequest of a Mr. Brown—belonging to the East Tennessee Synod, that they called upon the executor of said Davis for said funds; that having failed to realize the money in this way, and knowing that a Board they were responsible for it, they instituted legal process to obtain it, which resulted in the sale of two negroes belonging to the estate of Davis. The Assembly hear the report and order its Board to hand over the money to the Synod, to whom it rightfully belongs.

Now the question is, does this act of the Assembly authorize, justify, or have anything to do with the sale of the negroes or another? I answer—It does not. The suit was instituted by the board, and conducted throughout by them or their agents. They did it upon their own responsibility, and chose to do it rather than pay the money out of their own pockets. They did it because it was the only way in which they could secure themselves against pecuniary loss; they did it because they thought it was right, and I suppose their consciences—let those who are in Free States think as they may of such things—approved of what they did. True, the Assembly does not say that the board did wrong in allowing the negroes to be sold; she does not take it upon herself to say that they are not property, and cannot be taken in payment of debt, and that the board ought to have stopped the Sheriff when they found there was nothing else upon which he could levy to pay a just debt but a "lot of niggers"—and paid it themselves. Upon this question she is silent, always has been, and I trust will continue to be until it is more evident than now, that it will be productive of good for her to declare her sentiments; she chooses to occupy a conservative position, to allow the State to control its own affairs, and to leave it to the consciences of her members who live in slave States, whether they will own negroes, buy or sell them. And because she does this; because she does not choose, like some other ecclesiastical bodies, to legislate upon the slavery question, to rend herself asunder or involve herself in endless difficulties, she is charged with going into business, "with seizing upon a lot of niggers," and selling them to the highest bidder, with praying that they may bring a good price, and then consecrating the cash to the cause of missions. Is this fair? Is it the truth? I say "true," both in letter and spirit, and the man who wrote that article for the *Tribune*, or furnished the material, knew it, or ought to have known it before he dared to publish a slanderous libel.

Governor Wise Debating his Position. The New York *Sun* says it has been favored with the proof sheets of a six column letter from Governor Wise, of Virginia in reply to certain questions addressed to him by a number of his fellow-citizens of the Old Dominion, who flatteringly allude to his position as a candidate for the Presidency. The three main questions upon which Mr. Wise spreads himself, are the portion due to naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth; the re-opening of the slave trade, and the enactment by Congress of a slave code for the territories.

Further—the writer in question "supposes that the reverend members (of the assembly) smoked their cigars and took their toddies discreetly," for he does "not hear of any of them in the caboose."

Does the gentleman who was so very "anxious" to have some of the members of the assembly at his house, and was so sorry that his home was so taken up with other company that he could not afford them accommodations?" really suppose that they "took their toddies discreetly" during their stay in Evansville, and has he no better evidence of their good behavior and Christian deportment while in our city, than that they escaped the caboose? True, he does not come out openly and charge them with drunkenness and rowdyism upon the streets—this might have cost him something; there might have been another sheriff's sale, or something else—but he—or the one for whom he furnishes the material—insinuates in the strongest terms that such was the case. I am not much surprised at this, notwithstanding its unblushing meanness and baseness, after what he says of the Assembly's dealing in negroes.

I leave it for this community and the world at large to be their own judges as to how far the statements of our resident editor of the *New York Tribune* ought to be taken for truth.

I had intended to have said something in relation to the position of the Old School Presbyterian Church on the slavery question; for the gentleman alluded to above, and who, I am told, makes his boast that he is "the daddy of that *Tribune* article," is a member of that church, and as every one who knows him will testify his great zeal for its success, its institutions and usages, as well as for its doctrines, I had intended to have shown that all that he has said of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church might with quite as much show of reason and truth have been urged long ago against the church of his own choice; for the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in receiving the report of the Board of Trustees in the matter referred to, did nothing more than pursue—what has been—the undeviating policy of the Old School General Assembly. She year after year accepts of all that is offered her for benevolent purposes, and expends it judiciously, without asking whether it is the product of free or slave labor; and hundreds and thousands of dollars fall into her treasury that never would have been had it not been for these "ten stubbed fingers and these brawny arms." I had intended to have spoken of these things more at length—not for the purpose of making a right out of two wrongs, if these things are wrong in themselves—but for the purpose of showing how very inconsistent a man may be when his heart is wholly bent on mischief, and he sits down to write hard things against those who may happen to be the objects of his spleen.

But I have already occupied too much space; nor does it amount to much to prove that a man is inconsistent, when graver charges have already been established against him. I dismiss this subject, the *New York Tribune* and its Evansville editor, hoping that it may not be necessary for me to give them further notice.

Very respectfully, I am
AARON BURROW.

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The Daily Journal.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 3

The party regents at Indianapolis have a new way of hushing up the discussion of any subject that is disagreeable to them. It is by ignoring it at the Capital, and preserving a mystic silence, or treating it as if it were a foreign topic which no wise concerned them or the State. The county papers in the rural and remote districts—especially the small party organs on both sides—are in thrall to their central organs, and wait to get their cue from their monitors at the Capital. If the oracle within the temples there give no responses, the satellites throughout the State are dumb, and all discussion ceases; for talking to an apparently deaf and dumb man, is a useless "beating of the air." In this way the Democratic Regency has permitted the rebellion against the usurpations of the Central Committee in appointing the State Convention to die out from inaction. In like manner are they attempting to smother the Convention question. The Madison *Courier* says "this question illustrates the thrall of the county press of Indiana. It is governed and managed by the press at Indianapolis to a dangerous extent. The press at the State capital has been silent—has not sided for or against the proposed convention. The New Albany *Ledger* and the Evansville *Enquirer* have printed articles against the convention, which have fallen dull and cold upon their co-laborers in their party. The central organ has not given the cue to the county press, and of course there can be no discussion, *pro or con.*" This is an admirable system of tactics; while the public are kept in ignorance, and there is no excitement to stir the people. The leaders can carry their plans undisturbed.

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In the first place, Mr. Wise goes in for the fullest protection to naturalized citizens. In the second place he declares himself opposed to the re-opening of the slave trade, which he considers offensive to a large majority of slave-holders, and of the people of the South. In the third place, he does not consider the enactment of a "slave code" for the Territories judicious or necessary, but he holds that the slave-holder going into a Territory of the United States, with his slave property is entitled, under the Constitution to be protected in the possession and use of that property. He would not permit the people of a Territory, previous to their assuming the responsibilities of State Government to exclude slave property by unfriendly legislation. Such are the three planks of the Governor's platform, and he may be considered as fairly on the road for the Presidential prize.

An investigation into the affairs of the Chicago Post-Office is being made by an agent of the Post Office Department, which creates a good deal of excitement in Chicago. Cook, the present Post Master, is an inveterate enemy of Judge Douglas, and was appointed by Buchanan, and confirmed by the Senate in spite of Douglas' protests, who pronounced him a villain and a man unworthy of trust. He was constituted the chief of the Administration "Janissaries" in Northern Illinois. Mr. Buchanan has evinced, it is said, a disposition to screen him, but Post Master-General Holt is resolved to sift the charge to the bottom. It is intimated that the clerks in the employment of Mr. Cook are making revelations which will render his removal certain.

Among other things, it appears that a tax was levied upon all the employees to raise a fund for the support of the Chicago *Advertiser* (Cook's paper)—but this is justified on the ground that the same thing is done in Washington for the support of the official "organ"—the *Constitution*. Whether Post Master-General Holt will consider this as available, or not, remains to be seen, but his prompt action in the case of Mr. Wescott, Postmaster at Philadelphia, would rather argue that such a plea would not benefit the Chicago correspondent much.

The mercenary toadyism of our contemporary must be as offensive to the objects of its hypocritical devotions, as it is nauseating and repulsive to the public. Four months ago, it opposed, with all the efforts in its power, the election of the present Mayor, and strove to defeat him with a candidate whom it represented to be a better man—who had been proven to be a shameless public speculator. When its favorite was defeated, it charged that the triumph of his opponent had been accomplished by a shameful political trick. In a few weeks, by the talismanic power of a small sum, it was converted into an officious and indiscriminate pugnacious and defender of those whose elevation it had denounced. It is like a creeping parasite that attaches itself to anything that will give it support.

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[Communicated.]

Mr. EDITOR:—I see by your issue of Tuesday that two writers have entered the lists against "Ready," on the subject of removing or changing the site of our Fair Grounds. The committee who recommended the present site believed, at the time, that the Straight Line Railroad would be completed, thus giving a railroad for the transit of people and articles, for exhibition within one-eighth of a mile of the ground; this road has not been completed, and the benefits resulting from such an easy mode of transit have been denied the Fair; and thus the committee have, like many other men, among which "Citizen" and "E." might be numbered, been disappointed. I have no doubt but the committee did for the best. They had no selfish ends to meet, but, like others, they could not see into futurity. "Citizen" seems to be possessed of a stallion, or have a love for the term. Well, suppose he has one, and a good stable to keep him in, but no road, or at least a very poor one, to and from the stable, will the horse be of much use to the public? he can feast his eyes on the beauties of his horse, but the public are, from the badness of the road to his stable, denied that pleasure.

My old friend "E." has certainly lost a great deal of that enlarged liberality for which I had given him credit. It is not for the benefit of the city that we propose to move the site of the Fair Ground, but for the benefit of *all* who may wish to come to the Fair, and for the benefit of the Fair itself. By having the Fair Ground directly on the railroad, it is made easy of access, and the expense of going to and from the Fair is reduced one-half. The city will not have half so many visitors from the interior if located on the railroad, as it would if the Fair should be held on the present grounds; but the number from the river visiting our Fair and city would be increased two-fold, hence giving great increase to the income of the Association. At our largest Fair, the number of visitors has not exceeded three thousand. Why not open this school to six thousand, when by so doing the Association would be greatly benefited, and its sphere of doing good enlarged? Besides, the move will be a money making one to the stockholders, if dollars and cents are the objects of their love. Why stick to the old when the new is better? Phil. Hornbrook and Samuel Orr can be mistaken as to the wisdom of the Fair itself. By having the Fair Ground directly on the railroad, it is made easy of access, and the expense of going to and from the Fair is reduced one-half. The city will not have half so many visitors from the interior if located on the railroad, as it would if the Fair should be held on the present grounds; but the number from the river visiting our Fair and city would be increased two-fold, hence giving great increase to the income of the Association. At our largest Fair, the number of visitors has not exceeded three thousand. Why not open this school to six thousand, when by so doing the Association would be greatly benefited, and its sphere of doing good enlarged? 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