

AMERICAN.

BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1849.

Taylor's Administration.

Ever since Gen. Taylor entered upon the duties of his office the Union, and all of its echoes, to the farthest verge of the Union, has treated him with an illiberal, unceasing, bitter, and malignant opposition. Every act is ridiculed, misrepresented and perverted. They rob him of every talent, sense, honesty, or propriety. Never was an administration conducted on more enlightened and liberal principles, and none was ever as much misrepresented. It will not therefore do for those who were instrumental in bringing him into power to stand idly by, leaving him to the tender mercies of his enemies—The wisdom of his administration, or the open honesty of the man, will not shield him from the vilification of those out of power. It therefore becomes his real friends to come to his defense in earnest. Right and justice will never hold their supremacy in Government, when left by their friends to be sustained by an enlightened community. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." We have placed Gen. Taylor at the head of our Government. The wisdom and prudence of his acts—the wise and experienced counsellors which he has called to his aid, have all received the hearty concurrence of his ardent friends. They have witnessed the progress of his administration with unalloyed satisfaction. It is such as fills the heart of the lover of his country with hope for the future. But whilst we have been content to set idly by and see the development of his wise policy, vultures with malignant and depraved appetites, have been preying upon his vital organs—assuring his good name, disowning our national character—poisoning all the channels of information to the people—sowing the seeds of dissatisfaction and distrust—depriving him of his well-earned reputation. And all for the sake of low, corrupt, selfish, mean and debased party purposes. No one supposes that they have the least honesty or love of country in their acts—Their friends do not pretend they have. To them it is no reverence what are his acts or his aims, they are to receive their unmeasured, and unmitigated opposition. They have no other principles, object or aim, than the defeat of the present administration, so that they can again plunder the Government. When honest men are at the head of affairs, there is no chance for their falks to clutch the treasury. Hence their howling, slanders, and misrepresentations. Will the people tolerate it any longer?

The session of Congress is close at hand—When the Senate comes together, there will be a number of nominations, which have been made since Congress adjourned, to be laid before that body for their action. The Senate has a majority of loco-fobs, and is consequently opposed to the President. All appointments made by the President, which are of any consequence, have to be confirmed or rejected by that body. The Union, to which all other loco-fob papers look for their tune, calls upon the Democratic Senators to reject the President's appointments and nominations. And we have no doubt but the effort will be made to thus embarrass the President, and defeat the objects of his administration. Undersuch circumstances, what is the duty of the President. As one of his early and devoted friends, and as equally devoted to the best interests of our country, we have no hesitation as to what should be his course. He should make good nominations, and stand by them through all factions and furies. If the Senate will consent to act for the most corrupt party objects, and reject the nominations on party grounds, let the President nominate, and continue to do so, as long as the Senate rejects, or until it adjourns, and then continue the man in office, regardless of the corrupt party Senate. In this way the people can say who is right and who is wrong. No other course will save the country from ruin, so long as the Senate is to be led and dictated to by organ as corrupt and sordid as the Union and its echoes. This is the course we would mark out for our President. In no other way can we sustain his dignity and save the country from pillage and plunder.

Correct Estimate.

The editor of the Lawrenceburg Register has reduced the price of his paper to One Dollar per annum. There are several more papers in our State that should be reduced to that price. It is extortion for them to ask more than that. We wish all would bring the price of their papers down to their real value; the world would then know how editors estimate their own labor. Dollar papers are generally made up of second hand matter—old and insipid—just fit for poor people—the poor in spirit, but the poor in spirit. We expect to put labor enough on our paper to make it worth two dollars—When, however, we become indolent, and still retain our honest principles, we may print a paper not worth more than a dollar. We can do so very easily. It is done just as easy as a farmer can raise plenty of blackberries. It requires but little labor.

Health.

The last four months, has been a season of more than usual mortality in our town and vicinity. Within that period there have been about 75 deaths, or 1 to every 20 inhabitants. In the M. E. Church in this place, there have been 12 deaths. But a larger portion have been those who belong to no church or society, but were frequenters of the grog shop.

There is in Brookville and vicinity about 85 members of the Division of the Sons of Temperance, not one of whom have fallen by the pestilence or any other disease. So much for Temperance.

Telegraph.

An agent was in our town the first of the present week, soliciting stock for a Telegraph Line from Cincinnati to St. Louis, through this place. He told us that if we raised 1500 dollars in stock, the line should come through our town, and that we should have an office here.

Bad Habits.

On our last page will be found an excellent article illustrating the troubles and vexations of neighbors who borrow every thing they use. Let those who are in the habit of borrowing a little tea, a little coffee, a little sugar, a candle, a little flour, a little milk, &c. &c. every day, read this article, and they can have some idea of the estimation in which they are held by their neighbors. The business is, the present age has become so extravagant in their notions that no matter how poor, it is decidedly more genteel to borrow, with no obligations, or prospect of paying, than it is to go without. But it is not honest, and should so be treated by correct men. We ask our readers to think of those things—If you have no little coffee for breakfast, go without in preference to countenancing the disgraceful practice of borrowing.

A Fact about taking a Newspaper.

Moses Dawson, the old veteran publisher, before his death, told us of a subscriber to the paper he edited and published here, who took the same regularly for ten years without paying a cent. Dawson sent in his bill at the end of that time, and the subscriber got angry about being dunned so soon, and threatened to "stop his paper." Dawson said he continued it five years longer, and sent the bill again by a collector; the answer was: "Go about your business fellow; I don't like to be dunned so often on so small a matter."—Cin. Commercial.

There are some subscribers to the Indiana American, who have been taking it so long without paying, that they begin to think we send it gratis. Last week, a man called to pay for his paper. He lived within five miles of town, owned a good farm, and yet his newspaper account was \$10—which had accumulated by a single subscription to a weekly paper. He paid it without complaint, and then gave us \$10 for the paper six months in advance.

We have seen others who are further behind, and many who are farther behind than they should be. Let them do as the friend above named did.

A New Canal Feature.

We understand, on Saturday last, from Captain Paver, that the first packet boat had arrived here on that day by way of the White Water Canal, that ever floated from Hagerstown, which place is situated seven miles beyond Cambridge City, since the canal was made navigable. There is now an uninterrupted navigation as far as said place, and the canal is in good order. The travel on Capt. Paver's packet is increasing rapidly, and the merchants and others of that part of Indiana are coming here for supplies.

Cin. Com. Oct. 8.

The Synod of Cincinnati.

This body adjourned on Monday evening, the 1st inst. The most important business done was the adoption of a plan to provide for the support of disabled and superannuated ministers, and of the families of deceased ministers, and the appointment of an agent, Rev. Mr. Cox to carry out the plan; and the hearing of the case of appeal from the Presbytery of Chillicothe. The following is the paper adopted by the Synod:

After a careful and patient consideration of the appeal of Mr. R. from the decision of the Chillicothe Presbytery, affirming the decision of Greenfield church Session, suspending him from the communion of the church, on the ground of his being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Synod came to the following conclusion, viz: Resolved:

1. That the appeal be sustained; inasmuch as the lower court has not furnished evidence, nor is there evidence before this body, that the mere fact of holding membership in the Society of Odd Fellows forms a scriptural ground of exclusion from the church of Christ.

2. That, in sustaining this appeal, the Synod is not to be understood as approving of the order of Odd Fellows, or of any other of the "Secret Societies." On the contrary it is the deliberate opinion of this body, in view of the religious features of these associations, which are not in accordance with the Gospel; and which consequently give offence to many Christians, mar the peace of the church, and tend to impair the Christian usefulness of such professors—that the members of the church connected with them, should prayerfully and deliberately consider this whole subject, and separate themselves from them.

Climate of Minnesota.

We find letter writers differing very materially in their statements as to the soil and climate of Minnesota; one class representing the latter as very cold in winter and "hot as Boston" in summer and the former as entirely too thin and cold for successful tillage for commercial purposes.

The new territory ought to have a fair chance. It may be as rich in gold as California, or as good for wheat as Wisconsin but our private information is that it is nearly all respects healthy, productive, and really delightful country. We have a very distinct recollection that steam boat navigation commenced in that latitude in the early part of April last Spring, and that after the 5th of April, it was trips were regular between St. Louis and St. Croix, or Stillwater. And we now find it stated, under date of September 16th there had at that time been "no frost" in the vicinity of St. Paul. These facts would indicate a period of at least five months for vegetation, and of between seven and eight months for navigation, which we incline to think our Minnesota friends will find or make sufficient for both good living and "commercial purposes."

Upon this subject, we clip the following remarks from the St. Paul's "Chronicle and Register" of 15th ult, as matter of interest to emigrants and others.

Climate of Minnesota.

We believe the situation and soil of a country has much influence upon climate. There is a difference in the same soil east and west.—This is now the middle of September, and here at St. Paul, in latitude nearly as the weather is as pleasant as May. There is the same freshness in vegetation, that there was at that time.

No frost has yet made its appearance, whereas we are told at Galena three hundred miles south east of us, frost has occurred so severe as to destroy all the vines, and such vegetation as is most easily affected thereby. The soil of Minnesota generally as far as we have seen, is a dark sand, being warm, causing vegetation to spring up rapidly and arrive at perfection much earlier, it does in other localities.

Corn, and most of the vegetables here now are too far advanced to be injured by frost. Immigrants, therefore, who wish to turn their attention to farming, need not be afraid of danger from the early frost destroying their labor, if crops are planted at the right time, and properly attended to after growth.

We are well assured that the hand of industry will be as amply rewarded here as in any other part of our widely extended country."

Encouraging Rail Road News—Bright Prospects.

We have seen a letter from Judge Dunn now at Greensburg, President of the Rail Road Company, wherein he states he has called a special meeting of the Directors for Saturday next, to take into consideration a proposition, which will be laid before them by Messrs. Midship and Associates, contractors. The proposition is, that they will take the ground, preparing road bed, and furnishing road, soil, and labor, from the end of the present lettings, to Greensburg, the work to be assigned them at the estimate of the Engineers, they taking in part payment, about \$10,000 worth of land now owned by the Company, at the same price per acre that it was received by the Company for stock. If the Company can make such arrangement—which we think they surely will—the whole line from the end of the present lettings to Greensburg, 42 miles, will be under contract, and in progress of construction this fall.

At the last meeting of the Board, contract was made with P. L. Spooner, Esq., for \$20,000 worth of lumber at \$1 per hundred feet, payable all in stock. This is certainly better than the most sanguine friends of the road expected, and the people of Decatur, Shelby, Richland and Dearborn may well rejoice that the project set on foot only a few months since, is now on a permanent and safe foundation.—Lancasterburg Journal.

There is a man in Illinois, named Barron, who has changed his politics so often, that the neighbors call him "Wheel-Barrow."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1849.

The editors of the ex-organ in this city are very much elated, and throw high their caps at the amalgamation of the Abolition free soilers and the old Loco-foces of the State of New York. The Southern readers of the Union, who have for many years past, put much faith in the opinions of the senior editor of that journal, may well pause, now in amazement at the manner in which he is parting the free soil Abolitionists of New York on the hook, and bidding them with their Abolition principles, God speed!

The Old Hunker Loco-foces and the Abolition free soilers of New York have formed an Amalgamation Ticket, with four members of each wing on it, for State officers, and have solemnly resolved to support said ticket.

The Old Hunker portion of the party spread their part of the Amalgamation banner, the doctrine that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which prohibits its extension in the territories, and that it ought to exercise that power.

The Abolition and Free Soil portion of the party place that place on their part of the banner, the doctrine that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in the District of Columbia, but not to abolish it.

THE HANTS AND RICHWOOD.—Thirty-two miles of this road east of Terre Haute was let to Contractors in December last, and the work has been pushed forward with much energy. It will be ready for the superstructure early next spring. The entire line to Indianapolis is now ready for letting, and it is expected that twenty miles, additional will be put under contract this fall.

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RAILROADS IN INDIANA.—The work has been completed for several years, and is in successful operation. It commences at Indianapolis, passes through Vernon, Columbus, Edinburgh, Franklin to Indianapolis—distance 86 miles. At present the stock is very valuable, paying something like fifteen per cent.

The State owns about one third of the road, and after 1853 will receive one third of the profits.

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