The Indiana American.

BY T. A. GOODWIN. BROOKVILLE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1854. VOL. XXII.—NO. 16.

Rates of Advertising as agreed upon by the subscribers:

Transient Advertising.

One square or less, three weeks.....$1,00
For every additional assertion under 3 months.....25

Yearly Advertising.

One square or less, one year.....5,00
One fourth of a column 3 mos.....$8,00
" " 6 mos.....10,00
" " 1 year.....15,00
One half of a column 3 mos.....10,00
" " 6mos.....20,00
" " 12 mos.....30,00
One column 3 mos.....20,00
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—For each insertion over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents a square will be added.

—A square consists of 250 ems—ten lines Nonpareil. Anything less than a square to be counted as a full square; a fraction over a square, as a square and a half; a fraction over a square and a half, as two squares: and so on.

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☞ Announcing candidates of every description, $1 to subscribers, and $2 to those who are not—payment INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

—Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment required accordingly, unless they refer to a definite date, when they will be inserted to that date. If marked "till forbid," they will, of course, be inserted until ordered out, at the usual rates.

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—Special Notices, Puffs, and Communications designed to promote private interests, will be charged $1 per square for each insertion.

—Marriages and Deaths are announced gratuitously.

—No advertisement will be inserted without compensation.

T. A. GOODWIN, Ed. American.
C. B. BENTLEY, Ed. Democrat.

Professional Cards.

Dr. J. W. KEELY,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE VALLEY HOUSE, up stairs. All work warranted. No charge for examination or advice. 41-1y

J. B. DAVIS, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE at his residence, corner of Main and James streets, Brookville, Ind.

CYRUS KILGORE, Justice of the Peace, and Attorney and Counsellor at law, Brookville, Ind. Office South East Corner of Public Square. 43, 1853.

W. MORROW, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office No. 7 Haile's Building, Brookville, Indiana. 21-43.

D. D. JONES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Brookville, Ind. Office in Haile's building. 43-'53

N. McC. CROOKSHANK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Haile's building, Brookville, Indiana. 43-'53

J. R. McCLURE, Attorney at Law. Office—on Burgess street, two doors north of Geo. Holland's Office, Brookville. 43-'53

J. W. HITT, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public, office with GEORGE HOLLAND, Esq., Brookville, Ind.

EVAN OWENS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Residence, Mt. Carmel, Ind.

MOSES J. KELLEY.
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
LAUREL, FRANKLIN CO. IND.,
WILL take acknowledgments of Deeds, take and certify Depositions, Affidavits &c.

ALF. WARD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Brookville, Indiana. Office two doors north "Burton's Store."

N. R. MORRIS, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon.
Mt. Carmel, Ind.,
22-2-'53—1 year.

BISHOP SIMPSON.

From the California Temperance Organ, we learn that an enthusiastic Temperance demonstration was recently made at Benicia, Cal., and that among the exercises was an excellent address from Rev. Matthew Simpson, one of the Presiding Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Simpson said, that he had been most happily disappointed on his arrival here, in witnessing the bold efficient, and energetic character, both of Christians and Temperance men. That from what he had previously been informed, he had been prepared to see such men's energies paralized by the formidable array of opposing influences and instead of an aggressive warfare upon the hosts of darkness, to find the soldiers of the cross and the Temperance Reformers intrenched within their own inclosures; but he had been rejoiced to find that the friends of virtue were equal to the emergencies and circumstances of this field of labor.

He gave a most heart-rending account of the accident to the steamer Golden Gate, on which he was a passenger, and of that night of storm and peril. For hours all was dark and dismal, the vessel upon a sand bar, the prey of a furious gale and mountain waves. While standing on the quivering deck of the ship; and holding fast to the bulwarks, at length, through a breach in the storm-charged clouds, a bright star, as if it had been the Omniscent eye watching their destiny, met his upward gaze, and inspired new hope as it reminded him of the star of Bethlahem, the star of hope and promise. A cloud closed the scene, and again darkness covered the heavens; again the clouds was rent, and additional stars appeared; and after a series of changes and revulsions in the elements, the whole vast concave became redolent with gems of diamond brightness. The storm was hushed, and the homage of grateful hearts ascended to the God of Providence for a happy deliverance from impending destruction.

The speaker happily applied the scene he had described to the Temperance enterprise, as illustrating its gloomy discouragements, its conflicts, its hopes, and its final triumph; and exorted his hearers to remember for their comfort and encouragement, that tho' clouds and darkness are, at times, round about our covenant God, yet justice and judgment are the habitation of his throne forever.

☞ The Troy Whig says that a law suit of a decidedly novel character is now a leading topic of conversation in the gossipping circles of that city. Several weeks since at the Odd Fellows' ball in troy a careless waiter upset a service of coffee upon a lady's dress ruining the garment which was valued at seventy-five dollars. The gentleman who attended the lady has prosecuted the person who furnished the supper, to recover the value of the dress.

Select Poetry.

[From the Pathfinder.

THE PRINTER.

Among the ranks of human kind
Some go before and some behind,
But mind them well, and you will find
Not kind most is the PRINTER.

The lessons which you learned at school,
That you might not grow up a fool,
Had all, in scientific rule,
Been published by the PRINTER.

How do your Presidents and Kings
Govern so many thousand things?
'Tis by the TYPES, and screws, and springs
Belonging to the PRINTER.

The farmer and mechanic, too,
Would sometimes scarce know what to do
Could they not get a certain view
Of work done by the PRINTER.

The doctor cannot meet the crooks
Of all his cases, till he looks
Upon the pages of the books
Supplied him by the PRINTER.

The lawyer for a wit has passed,
But high as he his head may cast,
He would be but a dunce, at last,
Were it not for the PRINTER.

Who is it that so neatly tells
The various goods the merchant sells,
Inviting all the beaux and belles?
Who is it but the PRINTER?

The classes of the human race,
Of different size, of different face,
Appears in this and every place—
How obvious to the PRINTER.

One sings the bass on sharps and flats,
Bedecked with pantaloons and hats,
And long-tailed coats and smooth cravats,
Of this class is the PRINTER.

The other sings the treble sweet,
Adorned with frocks and bonnets neat,
And look! how beauteous and complete,
And lovely to the PRINTER.

'Tis Hymen's will, of course, you know,
These classes should in couples go,
And, since the world will have it so,
"So be it," says the PRINTER.

There's not a man below the skies,
Who better understands to prize
The charms that grace a lady's eyes
Than does th's very PRINTER.

Young maidens, then, without debate,
'Tis hoped you'll duly estimate,
Before in fact it be too late,
The value of the PRINTER.

Foreign.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS

TO THE
GERMAN POPULATION OF THE
UNITED STATES,
ON THE
REJECTION OF GEO. N. SANDERS,
AMERICAN CONSUL AT LONDON.

The following address from Gov. Kossuth to the German population of the United States, on the rejection by the Senate of George N. Sanders, sent by the President as United States Consul at London, was forwarded to Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston, the intimate friend and correspondent of Gov. Kossuth in this country:

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS.

No. 21 ALPHA-ROAD, REGENTS-PARK,
LONDON, March 2, 1854.

RESPECTED SIR: The Steamer last arrived from New York brought the intelligence, much to be regretted, that the Senate of the United States has not approved of the nomination of Mr. George N. Sanders as U. S. Consul at London. Knowing what an influential part Mr. Sanders had in the overwhelming victory of the Democratic party in the Presitential election, and having had occasion to observe the zeal and energy which Mr. Sanders showed in maintaining and advancing the commercial interests of the United States, and at the same time having frequently witnessed the satisfaction and the confidence which he enjoys of such of his countrymen doing business at this place, as well as the esteem which he had already acquired, the resolution of the Senate might have well taken us by surprise, by its seeming inconsistency, if not want of pinple. Yet I am too much accustomed to respect the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of a foreign country to allow myself to make a remark in regard to that which in this melancholy affair concerns only the domestic policy of the United States.—But the matter has a further bearing—it touches in its effects our own sacred interests—the liberty of the oppressed nations of Europe, and the future of Republican principles upon this continent.

Mr. Consul Sanders has in this regard proved himself here to be a *real* Republican, a man of principle. He has given us the spectacle of a *real* American Statesman; one who does not deny, in the positive of an officer of his Government abroad, the republican principles which he professes in his own country. In his official connections, whether of a diplomatic, political or social nature—where American statesmen, I regret to say, so often disappoint us—he has, as Consul of the United States, proved himself a supporter of political exiles, a warm friend of the cause of European liberty, and has ever been ready to render any service that was not incompatable with the responsibilities and duties of his office, to all of us who are working for the triumph of the Republican principle.

In short, animated by the wish to be a true and worthy representative of Republican America, he had proved himself by his public and private demeanor, a firm supporter of Republican principles. And this has been to us a service the more valuable, the more it has become apparent that the political situation of Europe will soon reach a crisis where a renewel of the struggle of freedom against oppression is near and unavoidable. It would be unjust towards the people of the United tates if I did not assert that such behavior in such moments toward the republicans of Europe, as Mr. Sanders has shown and continues to show, is calculated to command, besides our poor thanks, the confidence and satisfaction of the sovereign people of the United States of America, and to make him deserve well of the honor, consistency and interests of his nation.—It is under such circumstances, Sir, that the Senate of the United States refuse their confirmation to Mr. Sanders.

The Senate have, by this unexpected act, dealt a heavy blow to the cause of European liberty. For thereby not only do we find ourselves deprived of the warm sympathy and active support which was bestowed on us by Mr. Sanders in the sphere of his legitimate authority, but what is more, the Senate have, by their act, led to the interpretation that they disavow sympathy for the cause of European liberty, and will not suffer their diplomatic agents in Europe to favor the triumph of republican principles. I am far from believing that such an intent, to wit: to injure the cause of European liberty, has determined even one single member of the Senate in casting his vote. If such was the case, we might despair of the vitality of republican principles; yet it is certain that this resolution, althoug unintentional, has produced such a result. The despotic Cabinets of Europe are in exultation about it.—They regard it as a practical retraction and a remarkable recantation of the principles pronounced in the Inaugural Address and the Koszta Letter. They think that the Senate have removed Mr. Sanders for that very reason, because he above all has verified his republican consistency in his social relations with the republicans of Europe. They take it as a proof that the despots have nothing to fear from the Government of America, while we have nothing to hope from it. And while this brings such a look of scornful triumph from the eyes of despots, it has a depressing effect on the public spirit of the people; and that, too, in the present critical moment, when the assurance of the sympathy of Republican America is so important, so encouraging and beneficial. Such is the heavy moral blow dealt by the Senate to the cause of European freedom.

If the Senate had not done this intentionally, as I believe most assuredly, it is to be regretted that this honorable body, surrounded with the darkness of petty party interests, have not considered the bearing and consequences of their resolution.

The recollection of the history of the United States and the logical tradition of the fundamental principles of the foundation of States, gave us to expect that America would assist in the cause of Freedom in Europe. The present President at least acknowledged that America is yet indebted for her freedom to Europe. Even if she do not choose to be of any use to us, we may reasonably ask of her not to interfere with our interests. This we have a right to demand before God, the world and history.

But America has injured us; the the Senate, by their resolution, gave us a hard blow. What I experienced in America makes me confidently believe that the opinion of the sovereign people cannot approve such an action. Too often, also, did I hear that the elected servants of the people considered it their highest honor and duty to be the exponent of the wishes of the people, to doubt that when the public express their will in a constitutional way, yet in unmistakable terms, the President of the United States will embrace with pleasure the opportunity of his high station, and propose Mr. Sanders again as Consul to London, and the Senate, considering seriously the political consequences of their rejection, will unanimously approve the proposition, and by this act show to the world that not only the legislative body of a Republican country will not give way to personal feelings, but will do all in their power that in such a critical moment the European nations shall not have reason to despair of the sympathy of the United States, thus teaching the despots of Europe that the republican sympathies of a Republican functionary give him the surest claim to the confidence of the American Government.

When I left America, I bequeathed the seed which I had sown, for raising up sympathy for the liberty of Europe especially to the nursing of the German citizens of America; for it is they who combine the republican principles of their new home with love for the old Fatheriand, and the free future of the dear old Fatherland is a solidarity with the future of the other nationalities of Europe.

We have now arrived at that critical period predicted by me, when this future is to be decided for centuries to come.

One grain more thrown into the scale may decide it. Therefore, I address you, Sir, beseaching you so to exercise your influence, and that of your friends that, by the means of the press as well as by meetings of distinct tendency, the will of the people may manifest itself in this affair in such a way as is now so necessary, that the heavy blows which the Senate has unintentionally dealt out to European liberty may be remedied, and the scornful ridicule of of the despots be changed into a triumph for the Republicans of Europe.

I have the honor to sign myself, with high consideration,

Your devoted, L. KOSSUTH.

A clergyman, when the contribution-box returned with the little silver in it, said he had never before understood the text, "Alexander the *copper*-smith did me much evil.

Correspondence.

FROM OUR EVANSVILLE CORRESPONDENT.

EVANSVILLE, March 29th, 1854.

MR. GOODWIN:—Do you allow your correspondents to scold, and do you take it patiently? Editors I know sometimes complain of bad writing; may we not complain of *bad printing?* At the risk of incurring your displeasure, and of getting "a rap over the knuckles," I will venture to say that my former letter, which was bad enough at first, is certainly "worse for mending." The last sentence in the second paragraph has a period in the middle of it and taken as a whole, it makes, as is it printed, admirable nonsense.—Besides sundry alterations, you have improved the *grammar* of my old female friend. That was kind in you but still that was not *her way* of talking I feel however guilty on two accounts; first I wrote too much, & second, it was no doubt badly written. In view of the first, I must be satisfied with the *clipping* you have done, and on account of the second I must submit patiently to the bad printing. Now I will make a bargain with you. In future I will write *short letters*, and write them more legibly; and you on your part must not lop off anything, and your compositor must "follow copy." What say you?

NEBRASKA MEETINGS.

Our city has recently been considerably excited on the subject of the Nebraska Bill. Some ten days ago a meeting was called which did not amount to much, except, that it served to create excitement in the community. Another meeting was appointed which came off last Thursday night. Apollo Hall, capable of accomodating over five hundred persons was densely crowded. A string of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting was then read, first in English and then in German; after which a speech was made in German, followed by speeches in English by Judge Baker, & Mr. Blythe. Mr. Denby of the Enquirer was then called out in a speech in favor of the Bill. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting, and at the close a vote was taken, only five, persons voting in favor of the Bill.

There was one circumstance connected with this meeting which amused me a little. Gen. J. Oakly was appointed Chairman of the meeting—Now the Gen. is opposed to the Bill, but he is a Tennesseean, but recently settled here; consequently he has all the views and feelings of a Southern man in reference to the "peculiar institution." Some of the resolutions which were passed were antislavery in the strongest sense. But the Gen. was in for it. He had to swallow the resolutions first, and then the speeches. Those of us who knew his peculiar views enjoyed the fun no little. Still he managed himself well, and at the close of the meeting cheered as lustily as any one else for the Missouri Compromise.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND SUITE.

We were to-day honored with the presence of the Ex. Pres. and Suite.—The Boat on which they were travelling stopped at our wharf several hours and gave them an opportunity of spending the time in our city. At very short notice a meeting was called at Apollo Hall, and at the hour appointed it was densely packed with our citizens of both sexes. Mr Fillmore was welcomed and introduced to the audience by Jno. Ingle jr. Esq; after which he made a chaste and beautiful speech of about fifteen minutes length. The Hon. John P. Kenneday of Maryland was then loudly called for, who arose under the influence of a severe cold, and addressed the audience in a chaste and forcible speech. Our citizens of all parties came to gether and seemed to take delight in doing honor to a distinguished public servant.

THE LIQUOR INTEREST.

The liquor interest keeps up amazingly in these parts. About one half of the population of this city is made up of foreigners, who do not generally sympathise with us in our movements, and they don't scruple to deal in ardent spirits in any form, if they can make gain by it. It is not however the foreigners alone who engage in the traffic here; there are some native Americans who engage in the business on a large scale. Still the cause of Temperance is not without warm friends here. There is a hand-full who are doing battle nobly, unterrified by the fearful odds against them.

Even in the region where the liquor interest is so strong, there is an increasing sense of the necessity of a prohibitory law. Gen. Reilly has been with us doing good service. During his stay here, two men came in from one of the dark regions of the Pocket, to do some trading. They went into an establishment about dark, to trade, and the proprietor lighted the gas in his store. This set them to making sundry enquiries about gas. The gentleman told them that if they would go with him that night he would show them a church lighted beautifully with gas. They asked what kind of a meeting it would be. "A temperance meeting, a lecture on temperance."—"Which side is he going to take?" "O he is in favor of temperance of course, a Maine Law man." "Well we won't go," said they. But they were prevailed on to go, & were taken up where the Gen. could pour a ful charge on them. The next morning they both entered the same establishment when the following conversation ensued.—"Didn't we catch thunder last night?" "Well I should think we did said the other." "Well" said the first, "I have n't had my bitters this morning, but I mean to have 'em pretty soon." "I have not had mine," said the other, "and more than that I don't mean to have em." "O you fool!" said the other, "I just expected he would operate on you that way." "I tell you what it is Sam" he replied, "that man told the truth last night, and you and I are farther gone than we thought for, and I for one am going to stop. My mind is made up. I don't intend to go for this Maine Law; this is a free country and I want every man to do as he pleases; but I please to quit drinking, and I tell I am determined not to drink any more." With this determination he left for home.

This incident shows what light will do. A little more light will lead that man to see not only the evil of drinking ardent spirits but of making and vending it, and the consequent necessity for a prohibitory law. In this manner the light of truth is spreading and changing the views of men all over the country. As soon as the masses are fully enlightened on the subject the work will be done; they will arise in their might and say to the tide of liquid fire which is spreading over the land, "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." More anon.

BAKER.

I promised to write better in this letter but I find in looking over it that I have failed. I am like many a poor sinner who promises honestly to mend his ways, but always comes short. Now just keep your temper a while and *maybe* I'll do better next time.—This letter has at least one redeeming quality—it is short. B.

We don't like to tell what our *typo* says about you, Mr. BAKER, lest you should get discouraged, and "never never write again." We would say that your letters, badly printed as they are, are read with much interest, but it might flatter one of your tender age if we should. ED.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

KENTUCKY, March 28, 1853.

FRIEND GOODWIN:—Contrary to my expectations, I find that many of the Kentuckians, in the northern and middle parts of the State, I think a great majority of them, are opposed to the Nebraska Bill. They oppose it particularly on the ground of its repealing the Missouri Compromise. I judge the opposition to be general, because I have been told that such is the case, and because I have heard several speak bitterly against it, whilst I have not heard a single one defend it. Some of the newspapers defend it, and some of them oppose it, without much regard to party, so far as I have learned. The Louisville Democrat takes the lead in favor of it, and the Louisville Journal against it.

Those who oppose it offer many of the same reasons that are given in the free states. They advocate what we might call the non-intervention policy, the right of the citizens of a Territory on forming a State to admit or prohibit slavery, but they say that this measure was wholly uncalled-for, unnecessary and gratuitous; that no such provision was needed; that the slavery excitement having been calmed down, and every thing being quiet, it was throwing a bone of contention in the political arena without the shadow of a valid reason, that would produce strife, bickering, and discord, the quieting of which the wisest could not foresee; and all for what? To advance the political prospects of a presidential aspirant. Such is their language, and such the views they present.

It appears that Mr. Douglas has got himself between two fires. The North charges him with being Southern in feelings, and making this move as a bid to the South for the Presidency, thinking that, if he could secure the Southern vote, the North would yield everything to the South, as they have always done heretofore. Here they charge, that the North knew that his true sentiments were with them, that he knew that they would trust him, and that he threw out this bait to the South to "*gull*" them, knowing that if he got the Southern vote, he would be sure of the Northern, and would then be safe. Whether such a thought ever crossed his mind or not, he will probably have to bear the odium of it, till some Benton comes forward to disprove it, as Clay had to bear through life the charge of bargaining with John Quincy Adams, now disproved by Col. Benton. If he is innocent of the charge, it is unfortunate for himself, as well as the country, that he brought forward the measure.

But the great ground of objection in this State, is, the professed repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This objection, so far as the South is concerned, is, I suppose, chiefly confined to this State. It arises from a kind of State pride. They are very proud of the fame of Henry Clay. Especially at this time, so recently after his decease, do they dost upon all his sayings and doings, and almost regard them as oracles of wisdom. A person who had not been somewhat among them could not judge of the extent of this feeling. As an illustration of this devotedness, a Kentuckian, who had been traveling extensively, among those who had removed from this State to Texas, said that he could not find a Kentuckian there, who had not lived within 20 miles of Mr. Clay, and been personally acquainted with him. This feeling is, doubtless, the cause of much of the opposition on this ground. They cannot willingly consent, that this greatest measure of his life, for which he had obtained most praise, that which for thirty years had been regarded as the brightest gem in his coronet of glory—they cannot consent, that this should be thrown aside as worthless, and even declared never to have been worth anything. They therefore oppose the whole measure.

Dixon, their Senator, the one who moved to repeal the compromise in express terms, when he returns home, will have a hard account to render to his constituents. Much indignation is expressed at his course. One of the leading politicians of the State, whom I happened to meet in a stage, and who was then on his way to Washington City, where he said he meant to say the same things to him most concerned, expressed himself as follows.—He said that it was a perfect outrage, that Dixon, the successor of Clay, almost before the latter was cold in his grave, should have moved the repeal of that measure, upon which, above all others, they founded his (Clay's) fame, that, whose paternity for thirty years had been with pride traced to him, that, which had gained for him, from a political opponent, the title, now known over the world, of the GREAT PACIFICATOR.

I have sketched this article to show the state of feeling of at least a part of the Kentuckians on this subject. There is now some reason to hope that the Bill may be defeated. I trust that it may, and that it may be done by the votes equally of North and South. It was so wholly uncalled for, that there is no excuse for it. The South had never asked for it, and the North had never thought of it. Much of the evil to result from it, such as causing excitemet and contention, cannot now be remedied, but still much of its evil may be avoided. The ambition of one man is thought to have prompted it; the good offices of many men will be required to still the tumult. J. B.

CINCINNATI, March, 1854.

DEAR EDITOR: I am in the large magnificent and commercial city called the Queen of the West, (yet I object to the title, I am opposed to conferring the title of nobility even upon inanimate things) and I am filled with amasement to see the busy multitude in constant motion. The question frequently arises in my mind what is the object of their continual commotion? Are they severally and individually striving to ameliorate the condition of our race? Are they seeking to cultivate and refine their minds, thereby enabling them to have correct views relative to the character and nature of that God, who spake them into existence and keep them under the hollow of his hand? Or are they seeking to lay up treasures on earth? The answer is obvious.—They are seeking to accumulate the wealth of the earth, whilst scarcely one thought is directed to Heaven and immortality beyond the grave. Did I say they were seeking to amass wealth? Yes, and I blush while I endeavor to sketch the manner in which, not a few of them, are seeking to accumulate money. It is the holy sabbath, and it is a sublime sight to witness the immense throngs pressing to their respective places of worship. Nothing is more sublime than a worshiping congregation. Nay it is sublime to see a congregation repairing to a place appointed for the worship of God. But hark my attention is suddenly drawn in an opposite direction, I see a poor, miserable, haggared wretch hurled with violence from a splendid looking building. He falls on the pavement and is seriously brused. I repair to the scene and make inquiry relative to the cause. I learn that he is a poor inebriate whose appetite is so strong for intoxicating drinks, that he called for a glass of the damnation, and had not money to pay for it. The bar keeper whose business it was to stand behind the counter and deal out destruction to his fellow man, on the Sabbath day, became enraged because the poor victim had not money enough to pay for the swig. Upon inquiry I ascertained that the single room occupied by the rum seller rented for $2400 per year, and that the man actually paid that amount for the use of said property, and made a handsome living besides. But lest I be tedious I will close. I hope the readers of the American will consider this matter, remembering that this is but an isolated case—one out of multiplied thousands, which are daily occuring. Let us set an example for our sister State which shall be worthy of her imitation.

JAS. W. OLIHHANT.

For the American,

MILROY, March 25, '54.

MR. EDITOR:—The sovereigns of this community were thrown into a wonderful state of excitement on yesterday by the intelligence that Rev. Mr. Mc'Query, a Baptist, was to deliver an address against a Prohibitory liquor lawin this place, last evening. As the time of the appointment was not definately understood a number of the citizens from the country were on hand in the aftrenoon, anxious to hear what was to be said on the occasion. But they were doomed to a disappointment, "the orator of the day" did not make his appearence until near night, when some 60 or 70 persons assembled in the Reform church, where Mr. M'Query soon appeared and made a few introductory remarks, stating that he "understood the sitewation of offairs was, that some one was to affirm the *constitutionality* of the Maine law or Prohibitory law, and he was to deny;" but as this was not the understanding of everybody else, no one offered to disturb him, whereupon Mr. Mc., regretted that no one would meet him to discuss the "constitutionality," and hence he proceeded "solitary and alone," to make a temperance speech.

His address was unique, abounding in intangibilities and *ardent* dogmatisms. He at first appeared to defend the "constitutionality" of the S. of T. but then he immediately made a convulsive effort to prove that the S. of T. "was the second beast" spoken of by John, the Revelator.

He affirmed that man was cabable of self-government and that this prohibitory law was designed to take this government out of his hand. The old gentleman reminded me very much of Giles Gants' old mare; he would appear to see a great many things away off in the distance and he would boldly start after them, but when he would get nearly up to them, like the Irishman's flea, they were not there. The speech being over, it was found that nobody had been killed, crippled or wounded. This morning Mr. E. H. M. Berry accepted Mr. Mc'Querry's challenge, and sent him the following note:—

MILROY, Ind, March 25, '54.

MR. Mc'QUERRY:—Dear sir; In your address last evening you assumed the position that a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks *as a beverage* would be a violation of the rights of the citizen, the organic law of the land, and the genius of a republican government. You farther expressed a desire to discuss those principles with some friend of Prohibition. I therefore propose to meet you at some convenient time and discuss the following propositions, viz:—

1st. Has the State the legal and constitutional right to enact a law prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage?

2d. Would the true interest of society be promoted by the enactment and enforcement of such a law?

These propositions as you will observe, are brief, definite, and involve the true principles at issue. Should you agree to discuss them, I suggest that the discussion take place at Milroy, either in April or May. Particulars, however, as to time, place, &c., can be arranged hereafter. Yours,

E. H. M. BERRY.

Upon receiving the above letter, Mr. Mc'Querry read it over and objected to the word "society," in the second proposition. He was informed that he might put any other suitable word in the place of it, but he still objected—hemed, hawed, spit, coughed and backed clear out—exemplifying the adage that "discretion is the better part of valor."

We had a similar back out from an old broken down, spavined Methodist preacher by the name of Linville, near New Salem, a few weeks ago. Can't some one hire the *Honorable* Giles Gant to come over and enlighten the natives hereabouts on the evils of prohibition?

We have no one in this county who will take the stump against prohibition—even Hargett won't do it though he is so salty (not to say whisky,) in the columns of the Jacksonian.

RACHABITE.

Miscellany.

THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE.

The *New York Tribune* has the following sensible remarks on the experience of three years on the prohibitory question:

The more popular branch of the Massachusetts Legislature on Thursday refused to take any step toward repealing or essentially modifying the Prohibitory Liquor Law of that State by a vote of more than two to one—by far the largest majority ever given in that House, or by the State in any way, on the side of Prohibition. The vote was a test one, taken on the heel of a long speech from the leading advocate of the liquor interest, to which no one thought proper to reply otherwise than by calling for the Yeas and Nays. The triumph of Temperance in the legislation of Massachusetts has become a fixed fact, and its champions deem it no longer necessary to waste words on the sophistries of their antagonists. They might as well indulge in rhetorical displays and flights of fancy in behalf of the laws which inhibit stealing, forgery, or any other crime. They have argued their case before the high court of the Sovereign People, and there obtained a decision in their favor. Henceforth they have but to enforce the judgment and serve the execution.

It is now nearly three years since the model act of Prohibition—the glorious MAINE LAW—was adopted.—Since then, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have each passed acts contemplating the same end, while New-York has chosen a Legislature expressly to follow their beneficent example. The act of Minnesota was submitted to the People, by them approved, and *for that reason* pronounced invalid by the Territorial Judge sent thither from Washington. In Rhode Island, the act, after a year's trial, was submitted to the People, and by them upheld by a decisive majority; but the same Election gave a triumph to the Democratic party, which, by a secret prior understanding with the liquor interest filled all Executive and Judicial offices with the creatures of that interest, and thus rendered the enforcement of the Law temporarily impracticable. This is a game that can be played but once, and the People are now preparing to beat it in their April Election. In Vermont, a desperate attempt was made last fall to repeal the Law, by a combination made up by Rum, Sham Democracy and bogus Free-Soilism; but it was baffled, and only succeeded in somewhat impairing the stringency of the enactment. But Vermont's main annoyance grows out of the fact that she has had neighbors. New York, Canada and New-Hampshire on three sides of her, persist in poisoning her more ignorant and weak-minded inhabitants with liquor, and it is very hard to keep it out so long as they cherish and legally protect it. We trust this will not be much longer.

New-Hampshire and Connecticut have each elected a Maine Law House, but with a Governor and Senate, elected under party drill, adverse to any act of Prohibition, nothing has yet been accomplished. We trust the obstacles thus interposed are on the eve of disappearing. Baltimore has likewise chosen a full Maine Law ticket—a premonitory, we trust, of the triumph of Prohibition in Maryland, though to that end another struggle is requisite. Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-Jersey have made some efforts in the right direction, but as yet with limited success. The friends of Prohibition are not discouraged, but will try again and again until their efforts shall be crowned with success. Indiana and Illinois will be powerfully agitated by nine Law effort at their next Elections. Wisconsin, having had the question submitted by the Legislature to the People, emphatically answered Yes, but the Legislature seems surprisingly deaf, and talks of passing a prohibitory act and submitting *that* to the People to make sure that they meant what they said last fall. This is a party device to gain time, and it will gain nothing else.—Ultimately, the will of the majority must prevail.

The present state of the question, therefore, may be summed up thus:

1. Less than three years have transpired since the first act of absolute Prohibition and Contraband Liquor Destruction was passed in any State, and within this time five States and one Territory have affirmed the principle of Prohibition, while another State and the greatest of all, has chosen a Legislature to do likewise, and a seventh (Wisconsin) has instructed its Legislature to follow in their footsteps.

2. *Not one* State that ever adopted a Law of Prohibition has repealed it, and in no one instance have the People, when appealed to, failed to sustain the principle of Prohibition by a decisive majority.

The cry for repeal grows everywhere weaker with each year's experience of the workings of Prohibition. When the act of Maine first took effect, the lovers of liquor, or of the profits made by selling it, were confident that they should be able to repeal it; but now they have no longer a hope of this, and their force in the Legislature has dwindled to a handfull.

In each State where it has been tried Prohibition has steadily gained ground. Boston has been the stronghold of opposition in New-England, as it is the focus of the rum traffic; yet Boston has at length chosen a aine Law Mayor and commenced the prosecution of law-breakers. All through Massachusetts, the law is better enforced at this moment than it was at any time prior to the present year, and in most localities liquor-selling is either extinct or as stealthy and secret as any other violation of law. It is becoming more and more disreputable to sell, and the business falls constantly into lower and meaner hands, where it is not utterly abandoned.

Such are the established, notorious facts in the case; in the face of which our Senators Brooks, Pratt, &c., stand up to predict, and guess, and demonstrate, that Prohibition won't answer, or can't be enforced, or won't stand, or won't diminish drinking! Why don't they argue that the sun never gives light, or that Columbus did not discover the Western Hemisphere?—How can such logic be expected to avail with men who are not utterly ignorant of the facts?

LITTLE TOMMY.

Does not this simple story remind the reader of some other little Tommy who has sanctified a trifle by the magic of his touch, and left it to be cherished as a priceless thing? It is from the Charleston News:

Whilst passing rapidly up King st., we saw a little boy seated on a curb-stone. He was apparently about five or six years old, and his well combed hair, clean hands and face, bright tho' well patched apron, and whole appearance indicated that he was the child of a loving, though indigent mother. As we looked at him closely, we were struck with the heart-broken expression of his countenance, and the marks of recent tears on his cheek. So, yielding to an impulse which always leads us to sympathize with the joys or sorrows of the little ones, we stopped, and patting a hand upon his head, asked him what was the matter. He replied by holding up his open hand, in which we beheld the fragments of a broken tin toy—a figure resembling a cow.

"O, is that all? Well, never mind it. Step into the nearest toy-shop and buy another,"—and we dropped a fourpence into his hand—"that will buy another, will it not?"

"O, yes," replied he, bursting into a paroxysm of grief, "*but this was little Tommy's, and he's* DEAD!"

We gave him the last piece of silver we possessed, but had it been gold, we doubt if he would have noticed it more than he did the silver. The wealth of the world could not have supplied the vacancy that the breaking of that toy had left in his little unsophisticated heart.

SIR MATHEW HALE'S OPINION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The places of judicature which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of near twenty years; and by a due observation, I have found, that four out of five of them have been the issues and products of excessive drinking at taverns, or ale-house meetings.

"I am coming to hear you preach," said a man to a minister. The minister's reply was, "I would rather have you come to worship God.

☞ Cherish the buds of pity, and they will bloom with benevolence.