

THE JOURNAL.

WM. E. MCLEAN, EDITOR.

TERRE-HAUTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1852,
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF INDIANA.

Subject to the decision of a Democratic National Convention.

No Intervention.

It is truly remarkable with what unanimity of sentiment, the press throughout the entire Union, acknowledges the truth and validity of the arguments, which Kosuth brings to bear, in relation to the doctrine of non-intervention. It is, upon the other hand, as equally remarkable to see the unanimity with which the same press, repudiate any active interference upon the part of our government, with the political movements of European nations. That the United States by the immutable law of nations, has a right to interfere, is admitted without hardly a dissenting voice; but it is strenuously denied, that it would be either wise or politic for the United States to do so. The expediency of such a movement is the only question about which any diversity of opinion really exists. This admission of the truth of Kosuth's arguments, and the dissent which is manifested from adopting them, as a principle of governmental action, augurs ill for the glorious mission of the Eloquent Magyar. Pecuniary contributions from the great mass of the people, as a gracious, free-will offering to the principles he espouses, he will obtain in abundance, but a mere negative support from the General Government will be all he can now expect.

It has been frankly and boldly admitted by Kosuth, himself, that if we consent as a nation, to governmental interference, our moral power must be maintained and supported by a sufficient display of physical force. This, it is alledged, will be the inevitable ultimate of such a step: Whether such a course of policy will be one of national expediency or not, is a question about which, as we before remarked, there may be some conflict of opinion, and the propriety of such a governmental act materially depends upon the circumstances of the particular case. We are at present the second, and will soon become the first commercial people in the world, but to achieve this foremost position, we must remain upon pacific terms with all nations. The war which would, in all probability, result by our direct national intervention, would be no trifling strife, but a mighty up-heaving that would shake the principles of Europe to their foundation.—Russia and America, two of the most gigantic powers of the earth, even now stand opposed to each other as the purest types of antagonistic principles, those of liberty and despotism. Standing in this relation to each other, as the true exponents of two systems of government as widely differing from each other, as light from darkness, the time will come, when these opposing systems must inevitably clash. As representative nations, they are already pitted against each other, and in the ardent eyes of many European patriot, they are even now seen, as by preision, moving with a slow but ominous grandeur, towards a collision.

Meanwhile, the illustrious Magyar is appealing to us with an eloquence and a fervor of spirit worthy of the glorious cause he espouses, and to which he has devoted the best energies of his heroic soul. His appeals are made in the name of that liberty whose banner has been always wet with the patriot's blood, and in the name of common humanity which claims kindred with the suffering oppressed wherever they may be found.

To such glowing appeals, what shall we respond? We should weigh well our reply. Is a merely pecuniary sympathy a sufficient response? Should we not, rather, in the exercise of that majestic strength with which God and liberty has endowed us, place our great bulk before the advancing strides of domineering Russia, and in terms not to be mistaken, bid her stand aloof and let freedom's battle be fought on less unequal grounds.

These are truly questions of grave and serious import, and involving as they do, the future destinies of nations should receive from every patriotic mind a degree of attention becoming the importance of the subject.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

Flour \$4 43 @ 4 56¢ bbl. Corn dall. Old mess pork \$14 87, and new at \$15 12¢ bbl. Rio coffee, 8¢. Lard, 9¢ lbs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

Flour \$3 00. Hogs sell at \$4 80 @ \$5 00.—Lard, No. 1, at 72.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The Steamer Kentucky came up the river on Wednesday last and left our port for Lafayette yesterday, being the first steamer of the season. The Wabash is at present falling rapidly and is full of floating ice. Quite a number of flat-boats are at the river, awaiting a suitable state of navigation.

—We regret to learn that Judge S. B. Goings one of our representatives in the Legislature has been confined to his bed during the last week or ten days by a very serious attack of Bilious Fumonia. His friends anticipate that it will be some days before he will be enabled to resume his labors in the Legislature.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING ROOM COMPANY.—We have received a copy of this splendid, illuminated and valuable periodical. It is published by F. Gleason at Boston; terms \$3 00 per annum in advance. Mr. A. Child is the agent for this place.

Messrs. Stanley & Haslett have removed their Hat and Cap establishment to the new building, on National Road street, formerly the locality of "Random" blacksmith shop. They respectfully invite the attention of their old friends and the public generally to their winter assortment which is complete.

There is a territorial law in Oregon prohibiting the bringing or coming of negroes in the Territory. In a recent case against one Vanderpool, brought before Judge Nelson, this law was enforced and the negro banished from the State.

—The Editor of the "Bloomington Reporter," in an editorial correspondence to that paper, in regard to distinguished members of the present State Senate, speaks thus of Hon. James M. Hanna, Senator from Vigo, Clay and Sullivan.

Hon. James M. Hanna.

This gentleman represents in the Senate the counties of Clay, Sullivan, and Vigo, a district numbering 6000 voters. He resides in Clay county, is about thirty years of age, and a lawyer by profession. He belongs to the Democratic school, and is unfinishing in his devotion to his party. Mr. Hanna has a fine intellectual looking forehead, is of medium height, somewhat spare made, is of a brown complexion, sports an abundant crop of whiskers' and mingles freely in the leading debates.—He is unquestionably a man of decided ability, closely investigates every question of importance, and expresses his opinions with a fearless freedom, which commands our respect. He is well posted up in parliamentary usages, and in his votes lines strictly up to his conviction of duty. Here allow us to say that he is grossly misrepresented in reference to his votes against subscriptions by the State for newspapers. He imagines and with great show of plausibility, that is the object of the Whigs to plunge the State into the wildest extravagancy, and then, in the coming contest charge it upon the Democrats as the dominant party. Hence, he watches with Argus eyes the ordinary expenses of the State government, and opposes, with all his ability, every effort to increase them. In furtherance of his views he is bound to vote against the proposition to "take papers." We are satisfied he is not hostile to the Press. But cautious and politic.

Railroad Election.

At meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, held at the Company's office on Monday, January 5th, 1852, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Chauncy Rose, Terre Haute,
J. D. Early, " "
C. Warren, " "
A. McGregor, " "
Jas. Farrington, " "
D. Deming, " "
W. D. Griswold, " "
Samuel Crawford, " "
Aron Wood, Putnam County,
W. H. Thornburgh, " "
Thomas Sims, Hendricks County,
Daniel Yandees, Indianapolis,
E. J. Peck, " "

At a meeting of the Board, held the same afternoon:

C. Rose was elected President,
S. Crawford, Vice President,
E. J. Peck, Treasurer,
Chas. Wood, Secretary.
J. H. Ogleby conductor of the passenger train;
D. Porterfield, Clerk of the Terre Haute Dpt.;
S. Catherwood, Clerk of Depot at Greencastle.

New Council.

At an election held on the fifth inst., the following were returned as members for the ensuing year:

1st Ward.—J. M. Random, J. Turner.
2d " M. M. Hickox, C. Warren.
3d " T. Burton, R. Wharry.
4th " B. M. Harrison, W. Casto.
5th " J. T. Moffatt, C. S. Holden.

At meeting of the new Board last evening, J. T. Moffatt was re-elected President.

Mechanics' Historical Society.

On Tuesday evening last the following persons were elected officers for the coming quarter:

President—Dr. JOHN EVANS.
Vice President—Dr. J. G. STEPHENSON.
Rec. Secretary—A. PRUIN.
Cor. Secretary—SHERIDAN P. READ.
Treasurer—I. M. BROWN.
Librarian—J. B. ONEY.

SEVERE WOUND.—On the 2d inst. a son of Mr. Joseph Ripley, of Lost Creek township, aged seven years, was severely cut by an axe, in the hands of a neighboring child, while the two were engaged in chopping.

The axe entered the upper part of the hip bone and passed upwards, and backwards, towards the spine, making a very frightful wound. The hemorrhage was severe, and the child at first regarded in a very critical condition. We are happy to learn he is now doing well, and probably out of danger.

The wound was dressed by Drs. Read and Young.

New Jewelry Store.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the new Jewelry Store, recently opened in Cook's Old Hardware Stand, west of the Public Square. Mr. C. has the largest and best selected assortment of Jewelry, Watches, &c., ever offered in our city. Any one wishing to see something decidedly fancy should give him a call.

HON. ARCHIBALD DIXON has been elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay. Mr. Dixon was the defeated candidate for Governor at the late election, and appears to be decidedly unpopular with one branch of his own party. The friends of Crittenden, in the legislature, voted for Charles S. Morehead. Hon. James Guthrie, of Louisville, was principally voted for by the democrats. The Louisville Courier speaking of the election, says:

"Although we can but rejoice that the whigs brought on and carried the election without delay or difficulty, yet we have our fears as to the consequences that may result to the whig party in Kentucky from Mr. Dixons election."

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

January, 6, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Senate met.

A message was received from the House inviting Senate to their Hall to go into the election of three Commissioners to revise the law on practice and pleadings. The Senate reciprocated, and proceeded to the Hall of the House, when the vote resulted as follows:

Walter Mar. 94 J. Sullivan 49
G. W. Mar. 85 D. McDonald 42
J. A. Linton 94 J. S. Newell 45

Messrs. Marcellus and Linton having received a majority of all the votes given were declared duly elected. The Senate returned to their chamber and was called to order by the Lieut. Governor.

Indianapolis Correspondence of Journal.

INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 7TH, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—Now that the holidays are over, the members of the Legislature have resumed their seats and are addressing themselves in good earnest to the business of making and revising laws. Most of the important committees are engaged in revising those portions of our statutes coming appropriately within their province. The commissioners appointed on yesterday to revise and simplify the practice and pleadings of courts of justice, will be confined to that duty; and I should not be surprised if they were required to report in full at the present session of the General Assembly. The present is the most intelligent and laborious legislative body I have ever seen in the State. Their admirable Speaker seems to have animated them all with his own energy and promptness. Numerous bills have already been introduced, embodying important and salutary modifications of our present laws. The prohibition of local legislation, contained in the new constitution, is every day commended in the judgment of members, and as by all temptation to log-rolling is removed there is a prevalent disposition, in framing laws, to adapt them solely to the public welfare. The body of our laws will hereafter be vastly more simple than heretofore, and more easy of comprehension, from the fact that the present constitution provides that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title; and that when a law is amended it shall be set forth, in full, as amended. This will obviate the difficulty Garrett used to complain of on the stump, of finding out the meaning of "an act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act," &c.; which many of your readers will remember. Professor Read's lecture on education, delivered a few evenings since in the State House, has elicited the warmest praise from all sorts of persons. The Legislature manifested their sense of its merits by ordering it to be printed at the public expense. Great regret is felt by the numerous admirers of the Professor, at his determination not to be a candidate for Superintendent of common schools. Our representative Mr. Hudson, is, for a new member quite efficient and active. Judge Gookins' absence is much regretted, as he is regarded as one of the most useful members of the House. I am informed authentically, that the receipts of this end of the Terre-Haute Railroad already exceed those of both the Bellefontaine and Peru railroads.

Yours, faithfully,

WABASH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

WHO ARE THE TRUE NOBILITY.

Who are the true nobility, Of Earth's far, wide domain?

They're those who seek exalted worth,

Dependent on no name:

Who love the truth and toil and sweat,

To gain an endless fame.

The truly great of earth, are not

The ones who dress so fine,

Affectionately put on their skin,

And boast of gold, a mine;

Of ancestry, whose fame on earth,

Is told in many a line.

Not they who dress in broadcloth rich,

In jewels, studded;

Own carriages of costly make,

Dwelling with splendor lined,

Who worship wealth and pride and show—

Above perfected mind.

Oh, no, not they, the great of earth,

The truly good, the wise—

But they who sympathize with all

Their kind beneath the skies;

Who study to redeem their faults,

And with Christ's meekness vice.

Who love above all human form,

Mind, purity and worth,

Regardless of condition storn,

Of Villainage in birth,

Considering the intellect,

House, altar, street and earth.

Washington Correspondence of Journal.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 30, 1851.

The last has been a stirring week. It opened with the startling news that Louis Napoleon had laid violent hands upon what remained of the republic of France, dissolved the chamber, ordered an immediate election of President for a period of ten years, and as a sort of salve for all this, and for exercising absolute and unabridged power over his country, he has proclaimed universal suffrage.—What this revolution portends, gives rise to various conjectures. Some believe it to be the commencement of the great struggle which has been predicted would take place throughout all Europe, the coming spring, between the people and the crowned heads. Others suppose that Louis Napoleon is inclined to imitate the acts of his great uncle, and is paving the way to become Emperor. Others, again, are of the opinion that he has been instigated by Austria and Russia, under the pretext of securing his re-election, and of course, of retaining power in his hands; but in reality the only object they have in view, is to use him as the most convenient means of putting down republican government in France, and thereby crushing the rising and spreading conviction that is showing itself in every part of Europe, that all power emanates from the people, and belongs to them, and that they are the natural and rightful sovereigns, and the Kings and Emperors, mere pretenders and usurpers. If Louis Napoleon is not very fortunate, he will lose his head, in the muck he has kicked up.

The debate in the Senate, on Gen. Foote's compromise resolutions, has been most interesting and exciting. Rhett has been literally scored by Gen. Foote, Clements, and others. He stands alone in the Senate, as an open and avowed disunionist! His colleague, Judge Butler, who smarts under what he conceives to be the injuries inflicted by the North upon the South, has no sympathy with him in his desire to tear to pieces this glorious republic. Foote started with his family, for home, on Tuesday morning, via New York and New Orleans.

The Telegraph has unquestionably, as this, informed you of the destruction by fire, of our valuable national library: This occurred on the 24th inst: and out of over fifty thousand volumes, more than thirty thousand were destroyed by this conflagration. Such was the confidence of the citizens of Washington, in the security of the Capitol against fire, that many of them, on hearing the alarm that the Capitol was on fire, considering it a Christmas eve joke, passed on to their business without heeding it. Soon, however, the large volumes of smoke and flames which were soon issuing from the magnificent windows of the Library room, and swept towards the majestic Rotunda, dispelled all doubt. Then there was general alarm; men, women and children, were seen running for the scenes of devastation, at their utmost speed, and in great confusion. At one time, the whole building was in great danger. The firemen worked with skill and zeal, notwithstanding they had been up all night, (the mercury several degrees below zero,) at another fire. The want of water was manifest; and if the members of congress, who were witnesses of the conflagration, were now called upon to vote on the application of the citizens of Washington to have an adequate supply of water introduced into the city, by authority of Congress, they would not long hesitate on which side to cast their ballot, so long as the impression of this scene is as vivid as it is at present.

During the Christmas holidays nothing of importance is transacted in Congress. As neither house of Congress, under the constitution, can adjourn for more than three days, without the consent of the other, they generally without consultation, adjourn for that period, and at its expiration meet again, and immediately adjourn for the same length of time, and in this way, manage to wade through the holidays. A joint resolution for adjournment, would suspend their pay for the period for which they stood adjourned. Eight dollars per day sounds like a large remuneration for their services, but when we consider the heavy expense of living in this place, it is rather too small, than too large; for the most economical among them, at the end of the session, have but very little cash to take home with them. Owing to the facilities of travel by railroad, nearly one-half of the members live within two days journey of this place, and all such generally go home without leave, feeling perfectly assured that their presence will not be required during the eight or ten days of the holidays.

"The American Telegraph," a very spirited little paper which has been published in this place for nearly a year past, rumor says, has been sold to Gen. Duff Green and his eldest son. Neither of their names, however, have, as yet appeared at the head of the paper. T. C. Connally, its late talented and industrious editor, still ostensibly occupies that post; but the impression is very prevalent that the Greens own the paper and write the leading articles. The Telegraph was a *neutral* paper, and Mr. Connally a *whig*. It now shows itself in favor of the candidate who may be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, declares its opposition to the compromise measures, and manifests a strong proclivity of becoming a Southern Sectional press. Doubtless many of your readers will remember that Gen. Green was the editor of the United States Telegraph, formerly published in this city, and which was considered the organ of the Jackson party, in the presidential contest that resulted so triumphantly in the election of "Old Hickory." When Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun separated, Green sided with the latter, lost the confidence of the Democratic party, and as a consequence was thrown into the ranks of the opposition. He has always been an ultra Southern politician, and measures,