

THE JOURNAL.

WM. E. MCLEAN, EDITOR.

TERRE-HAUTE:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1852.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Senatorial Electors,
John PETTIT of Tipppecanoe, JAMES H. LANE of Dearborn
Contingent Electors,
Wm. F. Sherrod of Orange, John W. Dodd of Grant
District Electors,
1st district—BENJAMIN R. EDMONDSON of Dubois.
2d " JAMES S. ATHON of Clay.
3d " JOHN W. DODD of Grant.
4th " EDWARD J. JEFFERSON of Dearborn.
5th " WALTERS GROVE of Henry.
6th " W. B. BROWN of Marion.
7th " G. P. DAVIS of Vermillion.
8th " L. C. DOUGHERTY of Boone.
9th " SAMUEL A. HALL of Cass.
10th " HENRY J. DAWSON of DeKalb.
11th " JAMES L. McDOWELL of Grant.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Parke.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
A. P. WILLARD, of Floyd.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Washington.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
ANDREW DAVIDSON of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HORACE E. CARTER, of Montgomery.

FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
W. C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.

FOR CONGRESS,
JOHN G. DAVIS, of Parke.

FOR STATE SENATE,
G. F. COOKERLY, of Vigo.

FOR JUDGE OF THE 6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
DELAN R. ECKELS, of Putnam.

PROSECUTOR FOR THE 6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,
WM. E. MCLEAN, of Vigo.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION

Meets To-Morrow (Saturday) Evening, at Temperance Hall. Addresses may be expected from STEPHEN G. DONOGH and others.

ED MR. ISAIAH DONHAM is announced in this Paper, as a candidate for the Legislature. All the other candidates are Whigs. We commend Mr. DONHAM to the consideration of our Democratic friends; also, to those Whigs, who are willing that the Democrats should have one, of the three members to be elected to the Legislature.

The Presidential Campaign.

Stronger and more distinctly defined as the election approaches, the popular sentiment of the country is manifesting itself in favor of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention. Louder and more decided as the comparative merits of the two candidates for the Presidency are justly presented to view, is the declaration of Public opinion in favor of that tried and true patriot and statesman, *Franklin Pierce*. The people of the United States are emphatically a reading and reflecting people, and a people of generous and patriotic impulses. In the language of Junius "they are seldom wrong in their opinions, in their sentiments they never are." Though misrepresentations and falsehood may at times delude them still they will finally awake to a sense of their duty as citizens, and as members of a great Confederation of States. In the two great Presidential contests which resulted favorably for our Whig opponents, the people were deluded by a false enthusiasm for military renown, and there is no doubt that the Scott leaders calculated largely upon getting up an excitement in favor of their candidate by a similar resort. They would never have selected him as their "availability," for his civil qualifications, nor would Seward and his abolition allies have chosen him as the best representative of their principles, but they calculated that his military achievements would produce an excitement, in which his incapacity as a statesman would be overlooked, and at the same time the principles of his chief supporters and advocates would be forgotten. Their whole gunpowder-plot has so far been to total failure, and proved as bad a speculation as did that of Guy Fawkes. Seward and his clique, like Guy and his confederates, have laid in their combustibles to blow the government up, but the secret has leaked out, and the idea of November next will "tell a tale," not welcome to their ears.

The American people are excitable it is true—they may vote for Taylor and Huron for him because he was successful in battle against the enemies of his country. This they could do immediately after the battles were fought—while the smoke of the battles were yet visible, and the clangor of arms was yet to be heard. But in their cooler moments they have not failed to realize the fact, that they committed a fatal error when they elected *Zachary Taylor*, the brave and gallant soldier, and tried veteran, but utterly inexperienced Statesman to the Chief Magistracy of this mighty Republic. The excitement could not last, Palo Alto, Resaca De La Palma, Monteray, and Buena Vista are now forgotten by the anti-war peace whig Party, but they were fresh once, and served the purpose of those who nominated their chief commander in those battles for the Presidency. Will the people of this country repeat the experiments? Do they desire such a repetition? They elected Taylor, who was utterly unfit for the Presidency of the United States, simply because his army of brave American officers and men had whipped General Santa Anna and his cowardly hordes of Mexicans. Gen Scott in this same way had the command of a gallant army of American Soldiers and he won some splendid battles with just the same ease as did "Old Rough and Ready." The victories achieved by the American Troops under the command of Taylor together with the treachery of Martin Van Buren made him President of the United States. But will similar victories now by Gen. Scott make him President? We think the signs of the times do not indicate such a result.

JUDGE KINNER, it will be seen by notice in another column, is a candidate for the Judgeship of this newly established Court. The high reputation of Judge Kinner as a lawyer of experience and ability pre-eminently qualify him for the duties of this station. A communication recommending him to the favorable consideration of the voters of this county will be found in another column.

Cann— we account for it! It is simply because

DELIVERED at
May 14, 1852-3d

GREAT EXCITEMENT! WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

White River a National Stream!
Andy Johnson's Homestead Bill, an Abolition Measure!

and they are besides all this convinced that the nomination of Scott was procured by Abolition influences. We will not attempt to inquire into the real causes of the want of enthusiasm in favor of Scott, but that there is none whatever, must be a conceded fact. Not an effort has been made to get up a grand and imposing demonstration in his favor, but has proved a total failure. The Niagara effort was a most lamentable failure as has been confessed upon all hands, and so of all the great Scott meetings which have fallen under our observation. The great Democratic demonstrations have, upon the other hand, been some of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the country, as the great Hillsborough, and Harrisburg efforts for instance. Democratic Mass Meetings have thus been sumptuous with mere military display, and wants something more substantial and reliable. But the evil associations of Gen. Scott with such men as Seward, Greely, Johnson and the "highlaw" men of country, who keep up a continual war upon the institutions and constitutional rights of the sovereign States, and denounce the constitution and laws of the land, this is one of his most objectionable features. GUN POWER therefore we think can't save the "hero of a hundred battles" from a most woe-fest. This is as true almost as any moral truth if there can be the least dependence placed in the signs of the times.

Gen. Scott and Naturalization.

It is claimed by the apologists of Gen. Scott that however indefensible his opinions on naturalization were in 1841, he has changed those opinions and has abandoned the policy he then advocated.

Let us see in what respect he has changed his position and whether the change is for the better. In 1841 he declared that he hesitated between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and the repeal of all laws on the subject; and that he inclined to the latter; that is to say, he was inclined not to permit any person of foreign birth to vote at all. Now for the change. In his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, he adds to the whig platform the proposition of a single modification of the naturalization laws, by which persons of foreign birth after serving one year in the army, in time of war, may be admitted to the right of citizenship. The whig orators say that this means that foreigners would still be permitted to become citizens upon five years residence, as at present, without serving as soldiers one year. Is this so? Section 8 of the constitution grants to congress the power "To establish an uniform rule of naturalization;" not several rules but one rule of naturalization, one uniform rule. Upon every principal of legal construction, if Gen. Scott's modification of the naturalization law should be adopted, it would operate as a repeal of the existing law: it would supersede and take place; Not only so it is easy to show that Gen. Scott so understood it when he wrote the letter. In the "American" communication, his draft of a bill and accompanying explanations provide for and contemplate that the former law should be abrogated and cease, for he specially provides that persons already arrived in the country, and those who should arrive within six months after its passage, might be naturalized under the former law which provision, by necessary implication, as well as the repealing clause in the bill itself, demonstrate that the new act was to operate as a repeal of the old solar as related to the terms of naturalization. It is said that Gen. Scott is a lawyer. If he is, he must be aware that his proposition, if adopted, would repeal the present conditions of naturalization, and leave all persons of foreign birth no chance of becoming citizens except the contingency that our country might be at some time engaged in a war, and that they might be able to leave their families and occupations and serve one year in time of actual war. The "American" bill provided for two years service or during the war. Is not this an inviting picture? This is what Gen. Scott with unparallelled audacity calls "a single modification" of the law when he knew, or ought to know, it was a radical change; involving the very principal avowed in his letter of 1841: a practical denial of the privilege of citizenship to every person of foreign birth. Will our country be at war within the next hundred years? In all human probability there will be no necessity that she should be and if not, we shall all pray that she keep the peace. Gen. Scott has not, then, changed his opinion? but only, by a piece of duplicity, probably "suggested by his military experience," he has executed a maneuver by which he has changed front and hopes to draw his victim into an ambuscade. This is another of his military rules which he, doubtless, wishes to carry into the administration of our civil government.

This rule once adopted, if the citizens of this country should approve of a pacific policy, no person of foreign birth could be admitted to the rights of citizenship; and, of consequence, the favorite policy of Gen. Scott, of excluding them from all participation in civil rights, would prevail. On the other hand, such a rule would operate as an incentive to demagogic politicians to involve our country in war, for the sake of obtaining the friendship and support of those whose desire to become citizens will lead them to favor a war policy, as the only one which can afford them the prospect of obtaining the object they desire. Will the enlightened voters of this country, by their votes, countenance this detestable policy, which offers a premium upon bloodshed—which invites men, as the price for which they can obtain the precious right of citizenship, to engage in the occupation of cut-throats? Lovers of "peace and good will," ponder well the question! and let your response be given at the ballot-box, in a manner not to be misunderstood.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

JUDGE KINNER, it will be seen by notice in another column, is a candidate for the Judgeship of this newly established Court. The high reputation of Judge Kinner as a lawyer of experience and ability pre-eminently qualify him for the duties of this station. A communication recommending him to the favorable consideration of the voters of this county will be found in another column.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

White River a National Stream!
Andy Johnson's Homestead Bill, an Abolition Measure!

In times past discoveries have been made, which have resulted in benefit to the Human Race, and have perpetuated the names and fame of their Authors to after generations. The Laws of Gravitation discoursed by Newton; the discovery of a New World, by Columbus, were instances of this sort, and in more modern times Daguerre, and Morse, have attained some celebrity as discoverers, but all their glory pales before the astonishing discoveries announced above, and our townsmen Cromwell Woolsey Barbour, is the man, around whose brow cluster the glory of the discoveries aforesaid. We do not wish to do any man injustice, therefore we will say, that is certain our friend Barbour discovered White River to be a National stream, for he so announced in his speeches to the inhabitants along its margin, and pledged himself to procure an appropriation from Congress to make it navigable the year round; it is not so certain respecting the second discovery; that honor will have to be divided between him, and his friend Lawyer — the scintillations of whose graceful style, sparkle through the announcement which has been made to the world, through the medium of cart loads of Circulars, and through the columns of the Daily Courier, and Weekly Wabash Express.

That discovery, so astounding, so pregnant with interest to the Race, could hardly have been made even by our worthy friend Barbour, without assistance, and we think the honor must be shared between him and the promising genius aforesaid.— We are more impressed with the fact, when we consider that Mr. Davis had been traveling with Mr. Barbour, and making speeches with him more or less for three weeks, and had never, up to the time of his arrival here, last Tuesday, heard a lisp of any name or of any sort imports: in a word, that *Philanthropy* is the very soul and essence of both his religion and his politics. He holds that "to do good and to communicate" is worth more than all the imposing professions, of all the Pharisees, from the time of Herod to the present; and perhaps his greatest fault is the impolitic contempt with which he spurns and denounces all kinds of cant and hypocrisy. He is one who does not hesitate to rebuke the impious spirit, now too prevalent, which would wrest religion from its sacred purpose to the promotion of partisan objects or personal aggrandizement. When it is added that he is an exceedingly agreeable and companionable man and that his industry and activity are untiring, it would seem that the picture of a first rate Superintendent is complete.

A Portrait.

In the address delivered by Professor Read before the members of the last legislature, and which they caused to be published at the expense of the State, the learned professor gives the following description of what the State Superintendent of Public instruction should be.

"We want a man for this office glowing with enthusiasm on the great subject of popular education! capable of awakening in the breasts of others the same feelings which are fervid in his own; a man wise in council and efficient in action, of an industry which shall win the confidence of the people; a man who holds the pen of a ready writer, whose circulars and addresses to school officers and teachers, and whose educational tract for the people, shall, as was said of those of Guyot, late Minister of Public Instruction in France, carry them to every part of the State, the power of a constant personal preacher and influencer; a man who shall know all that has elsewhere been done, or is doing, on the subject of education, but who shall possess that sound discriminating judgment which will point out what is best adapted to Indiana. Such a man we want for our Superintendent, and one, too, of a character too lofty for mere party or sectarian influences. We shall be sure to find such a man! We may find twenty men who would make good Governors, or Supreme Judges, or Senator, where we could not find one suited to this office."

Words could hardly be employed more fit to describe the qualities of Professor Wm. C. Larrabee, one of the candidates for the office of Superintendent, than those quoted above. Not with any view to detract from the merits of the worthy competitor of Prof. Larrabee, it is but to render justice to his exalted merit, it is but an act of duty in one who has known him ever since he came to Indiana, to say, that he is a man whose life has been devoted to education; one whose acquaintance with the subject is enlarged and varied, far beyond that of scholars in general that he is an admirable writer, an author of rapidly increasing celebrity, and a Christian, in a far higher and better sense than the creed by which he is surrounded, and the soul of his life is the spirit of the Free Soil Party of the North closely allied with the Whig party. We will not the nomination of Gen. Scott effected with those old issues into the present campaign? If no democrat can interpose the least objection upon the platform of those principles, the Whig Party has twice suffered defeat, and we can see no reason why they should now be successful.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Thompson said that Abolitionism was but one form of Democracy, and attempted to prove that it was through the intervention of the Democratic party that Abolition got its first foothold in Indiana. Surely a statement of this kind could not fail to stagger a man of ordinary nerve. If the gentleman's remark be true, then Sewardism, and Greeleyism are also "but other forms of Democracy." Is not, we may ask, the entire Abolition and Free Soil Party of the North closely allied with the Whig party. Was not the nomination of Gen. Scott effected with a view to secure that "wing of the party."

A variety of other things more intimately connected with the canvass, preclude us from paying any more than a passing notice to this speech. We will, however, and all must bear us out in the assertion, that Mr. T.'s speech, although one of his best, utterly failed to elicit a particle of enthusiasm in behalf of their candidates. In fact, that commodity is not an element in their party just at this time. The applause was more the result of rhetorical flourish, than the manifestation of feeling and enthusiasm for Gen. Scott. That feeling is latent, and Mr. Thompson was unequal to the task of awakening it.

John G. Davis,

Addressed a large audience at the Court House Tuesday evening last. Although he had been making two speeches a day, and traveling constantly the last three weeks, he seemed to be as fresh and vigorous, as when he first set out on the canvass. He discussed the various subjects at issue between the parties, with a strength of mind and vigor of thought, seldom equalled. We have never seen a more attentive, or apparently better pleased audience. While Mr. Davis is known as decided and uncompromising Democrat, there is no rancor or bitterness in his feelings; he never abuses his political opponents, but considers them members of one brotherhood, having common interests and common aspirations. No one can listen to Mr. Davis without being impressed with his manliness, his truth his sincerity: no special pleading, on his drawn distinction, no throwing dust into the eyes of his auditors, he is bold, fearless, resolute, determined; just the kind of a man to become popular among the people, just such a man as they will re-elect to represent them in congress.

John G. Davis, FOR THE JOURNAL.

At the late commencement at Bowdoin College, there was observed among his class mates, for the first time since he graduated, FRANKLIN PIERCE, who, after an absence of twenty-eight years had returned to the scenes of his early hopes and aspirations. He met there the surviving members of his class, with a goodly delegation from all the classes, that had graduated since the foundation of the College, a half century ago. He was received among his old associates, with enthusiastic demonstrations of respect. Being called out by a toast complimentary to New Hampshire, from Hon. George Evans, he arose, and made a most beautiful and affecting speech, alluding to his early associations with the sons of Bowdoin, and particularly to his room mate, a most estimable man, who made on his heart an efficacious impression of moral and religious influence, but who for a quarter of a century has been sleeping the wakeless sleep of the grave, in a rural cemetery, on the banks of the Androscoggin. He made a very modest and appropriate reference to his position before the American People, in answer to an allusion of Mr. Evans to the Presidency. After the services of the day were over, he visited the College Cemetery, and stood in the calm twilight, deeply meditating over the grave of the learned and venerable Appleton, the most distinguished of the Presidents of Bowdoin, and father of the gentle and lovely being, who in youth gave the generous PIERCE, her heart and her hand, and who is destined to sit by his side in the Presidential Mansion, and by her grace, her affability, and accomplishments, to add new interest to the social and domestic circle of the White House.

To the observer the scene must have been one of deep interest. I would that I might have stood near him, in that forest cemetery, where the evergreen pines, with tones inimitable, play a requiem over the memory of my own early associates, and class mates, and looked at him, who came, a youthful stranger, long ago, among us, in Bowdoin's Halls; who, while he remained, won by his fine talents, his generosity, and his magnanimity the respect, admiration and love of us all, whose history we have traced with deep interest, and high expectation, through the changes of a quarter of a century, and who now occupies a position, than which, none on this terrestrial sphere is prouder and higher, except the one position to which his present will surely lead. Immortal honor to the men who founded the glorious institutions of the United States, and to the sons of the Republic, penury and orphanage may aspire to the highest stations in the civilized world.

The Iron Duke Dead.

The Duke of Wellington, the "conqueror of Napoleon," is no more. The greatest Captain of this age has been conquered, by the fall destroyer—DEATH.

Mr. Thompson's Speech.

Hon. Richard W. Thompson, the big Elector for this district, addressed the Scott Fraternity on Saturday evening last. Being the first distinguished champion of Whiggery who had spoken in the city this campaign, a large audience, including a *cooterie* of Ladies, were present upon the occasions. The speech, we are pleased to say, was upon the whole, the most gentlemanly and respectable whig effort we have heard during this canvass. The low flung and contemptible allusions to the Democratic Nominee, and the utter recklessness of assertion which have so pre-eminently characterized Whig orators, and the lower class of Whig Newspapers, since Gen. Pierce's nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Thompson was gentlemanly enough not to rehearse. The Speaker commenced by remarking that the Democratic party entertained their false notions of progression, had obliterated the last vestige of the policy of Washington and the Revolutionary sages, the protective policy and the United States Bank. All those measures sanctified by the Father of his country and his illustrious compatriots, had been thrown aside, with measures more antiquated for the *Progressive Democracy*. Would Mr. Thompson now desire to advocate his favorite Protective Policy, and the United States Bank? Does he want to ring those old issues into the present campaign? If no democrat can interpose the least objection upon the platform of those principles, the Whig Party has twice suffered defeat, and we can see no reason why they should now be successful.

Instruction given in the Art and an outfit in business furnished on reasonable terms.

17 Daguerreotype Albums and Stock for sale.
ROOMS, over Louisville Clothing Store.
THIRD STORY—Entrance on Market Street.
Don't forget the place.

Terre-Haute, October 8, 1852-2d

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Collector and Treasurer of Clay County, Indiana, in conformity with the laws of said County, hereby notifies the taxable inhabitants of said County, that he will attend at the usual places of holding Elections in each Township, in said County, the days following, to-wit:

Number 1, Cass, Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1852.

" 2, Jackson, Thursday, 4th " "

" 3, Harrison, Friday, 5th " "

" 4,