

Bloomington News-Letter.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper---Devoted to News, Politics, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, &c., &c.

A. B. & J. C. CARLTON, EDITORS.

J. C. CARLTON, PUBLISHER

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BLOOMINGTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

It is rumored about Indianapolis, as we learn from the *Republican*, that the *State Sentinel* is about to be sold to J. B. NORMAN, late of the *New Albany Ledger*.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.—Owing to the large increase of the freighting business on this road, says the *New Albany Tribune*, the company have been obliged to discontinue one of their Express passenger trains, until the hog slaughtering season is passed.

At no time since the opening of this road have their prospects been so flattering as at present. The immense crops of grain and other products, including live stock, &c., along the line, require all their motive power to transport it to market, and had they twice the amount of their present stock it could be profitably employed.

The *New Albany Ledger* says, that F. W. THOMAS, long a resident of Cincinnati, and the talented author of "Clinton Bradshaw," and other novels, is preaching the gospel in Bloomington, Indiana. We regret to say that the above statement is incorrect. Mr. T. is not here. "Clinton Bradshaw" was one of the first novels we ever read; and we doubt whether we have read one since that is more interesting.

We congratulate our readers on the increasing circulation of the *News-Letter*. We believe we have subscribers in all the Western States, with here and there a few readers in several of the Southern States. As an exponent of the principles of civil and religious freedom, we are happy to find that we have given satisfaction in remote parts of the United States, where we had little expectation that our humble effusions would ever find a reader.

The Crimea, to which so much interest is attached, is considerably larger than the State of Massachusetts. It contains a geographical surface of upwards of nine thousand square miles; its climate is mild and the soil fertile. It has about 200,000 inhabitants.

AN EDITOR IN CLOVER.—The *Princeton Kentuckian* says:

We are now enjoying some fine, cool fall weather. The nights are exceedingly lovely. Fine time for writing poetry, courting, or possum hunting.

That editor, we suspect, is about as near heaven as he ever expects to reach.

The young married couple who thought they could live on love and romance, have discovered that there is some virtue in baked beans. For taking the romance out of young folks, marriage is nearly as good as a law-suit.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS:

Gov. Slade, of Vermont, was in Buffalo last week, accompanied by between 30 and 40 ladies, all of whom are bound to the Western country as teachers.

It is to be hoped they will make good school "marms," find good husbands, and raise good babies.

HOGS.—The *Brookville American* says, that stock hogs large enough to fatten this fall were sold in Franklin county, a few days ago, at \$5 per hundred, and some farmers had refused \$5.50. Those farmers, (remarks the *Indianapolis Journal*), like some who held on to their corn and wheat, after prices had nearly reached starvation mark, for still higher prices, stand a first-rate chance to lose considerably by being over-greedy. Such enormous prices won't be kept up, and those waiting for a rise will be more likely to feel the "hoist" themselves than see it in the hog market.

STILL LATER NEWS.

THE WAR NEWS CONFIRMED.

CAPTURE OF SEVASTOPOLIS

AUSTRIAN MEDIATION.

The news by the America confirms the accounts of the fall of the south side of Sevastopol, brought out by the steamer Washington, copious extracts from which will be found below, and to which we have, as yet, but very few details to add. Vice-Admiral Bruart telegraphed:

Crimea, Sept. 10—11 P. M.—I inspected to-day Sevastopol and its lines of defence. The mind cannot form an exact picture of our victory—the full extent of it can only be understood by an examination of the place itself. The multiplicity of works of defence, and the material means applied thereto, exceed by far anything seen in the history of war.

The capture of the Malakoff has placed in the hands of the Allies a large amount of material and immense establishments—the importance of which it is not possible to state exactly. To-morrow the Allied troops will occupy the Karabelnaia and the town, and under their protection an Anglo-French Commission will be occupied with making out a return of the material abandoned to us by the enemy. The exultation of our soldiers is very great.

September 12.—The enemy has destroyed the remainder of his fleet. Nothing now remains afloat.

The Allies are hastening preparations in case of Gortschakoff attempting to reach Perekop or to unite with Liprandi.

Losses of the Allies.—The *London Post* says the English loss in the assault on the Redan was five to six hundred men killed, fourteen hundred wounded, including one hundred and forty-one officers.

The Monitor says that up to the morning of the 11th, 4,500 wounded, including 240 officers, had gone to the Ambulances. The number of the dead was not ascertained, but is probably short of 2,000.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times* writes that 5 French Generals were killed, besides 10 superior officers.

It is also affirmed that Generals McMahon and Frocher have died from the effect of their wounds, and that General Bosquet is either wounded or killed.

Pellissier has been created a Marshal of France, and Paris completely illuminated on account of the victory.

A grand National Te Deum was celebrated at the Church of Notre Dame, the Emperor attending in person.

Queen Victoria has sent an address of thanks to her army, and directs General Simpson to congratulate Marshal Pellissier on his brilliant victory.

Throughout France and England the rejoicing is immense.

Paris correspondence says Pellissier has telegraphed for instructions in case Gortschakoff should ask to capitulate. The reply is, in substance, that the Russians must surrender at discretion, lay down their arms, and give up all fortified places in the Crimea, including Odessa, and all their munitions of war, without doing any previous damage thereto. Gortschakoff has not yet asked for terms.

Russian Report.—The Russian paper, the *Brussels Nord*, says the resolution of Prince Gortschakoff exhibits the energy of a great commander. It saves Russia from an inextricable position into which a false interpretation of a point of honor would have thrust her. The Russian army concentrated north of Sevastopol, will henceforth have the unity of movement and action which, until now, it has wanted. The Sevastopol of the South is replaced by Sevastopol of the North, a formidable position, bristling with innumerable guns, which a compact army will henceforward defend. Impartial history will do justice to Prince Gortschakoff, who, by making a momentary sacrifice, and avoiding useless effusion of blood, has preserved for Russia an army trained to war by a struggle of a year's duration, and placed that army in a position which enables him to command the situation.

Denmark.—A letter, dated Berlin, Aug. 14, says: Austria is said to have offered her mediation to Denmark in her difference with the United States. Doubts are entertained as to whether the United States will consent to the compromise which Denmark intends proposing, of lowering the Sound duties generally; but Prussia would be quite ready to accept it.

Russia.—A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg states that the Czar intends leaving there on the 13th for Moscow. At Warsaw he will be attended by Count Nesselrode, who will, it is thought, arrange an interview for him with the King of Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
Highly Important.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: It is reported that 25,000 men have embarked at Balaklava for the North of Sevastopol; also that the Russians are in full retreat toward Perekop.

The Paris Debats contains an editorial article discussing the question whether Sevastopol is tenable by the allies, while the Russians are masters of the force on the north side, fronting the sea, and asserts that the town is quite tenable, the possession of Port Chorsone and Balaklava superceding the necessity of entering the

harbor. The Russian armies will probably continue in observation within their strong positions until the allies make some movement—hence, all speculation as to the plan of the campaign must be purely imaginary.

The Baltic.—A dispatch from Dantzic, under date of the 14th inst., says that the block-ships are expected to be ordered home on Monday next.

Prince Frederick, of Prussia, is at present on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The *Times* suggests the celebration of a day of National Thanksgiving on account of the fall of Sevastopol.

It is rumored in the Clubs to-day that the allies found 1,200 guns within the lines of Sevastopol, and also that the Russians are falling back upon Baktshiserai; but rumors from Paris are to the effect that Prince Gortschakoff will certainly hold the north side of Sevastopol to the last extremity. From the same source we learned that the allied Admirals have sent a dispatch stating that it is not expedient to enter the harbor of Sevastopol until Fort Constantine shall have been silenced. It is conjectured that the allies will attack Fort Constantine from Fort Alexander and Artillery Bay.

News by the Washington.—By the United States mail steamship Washington, Capt. Cavardy, from Bremen and Southampton, we received our files of European journals to the 12th instant.

The Washington has brought the important intelligence of the fall of Sevastopol. On the 8th instant the Allied forces attacked the defences of Sevastopol, and the French, after several desperate assaults, carried the Malakoff.

The plan of the battle appears to have been as follows: The place was attacked in four divisions. The British troops attempted the storming of the Redan, the French attacked the Malakoff; the extreme right of the French made a diversion on the little Redan, and a united attack of the English, French and Sardinians was made on the Central Battery. All the attacks were made simultaneously, with great spirit and energy; but the one which was eminently successful was led by Gen. Bosquet and Gen. McMahon, on the Malakoff. Both the Redan and the Central Battery were at times in the hands of the storming parties, but so accurately did the guns of the Russians cover these, that as soon as the English had gained possession of them it was found impossible to hold them.

The following are the latest telegraphic dispatches brought by the Washington of the important event:

Allied Accounts.—Vice-Admiral Bruart telegraphed on the 6th of September:

The assault upon the Malakoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, and later on the Great Redan and on the Central Battery.

A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor.

The mortar-boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Streletzka Bay.

They fired 500 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander.

The six English mortar-boats, also at anchor in Streletzka Bay, fired about the same number of shells.

Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town.

To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk.

The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side.

After 8 o'clock the bridge was destroyed.

Only a few steamers remain in the port, anchored near Fort Catharine.

I approached this morning the Quarantine Batteries on board the Brandon, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated. They have just blown up.

Our soldiers have left their trenches and spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned.

Gen. Simpson telegraphed on the same day:

Sevastopol is in the possession of the Allies.

The enemy during the night and this morning, have evacuated the south side after exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole of the town.

All the men of war were burnt during the night, with the exception of three steamers which are plying about the harbor.

The bridge communicating with the north side is broken.

General Simpson telegraphed on the 10th:

The casualties, I regret to say, are somewhat heavy.

No General officers killed.

Names shall be sent as soon as possible.

General Pellissier telegraphed on the 9th September:

Karabelnaia and the south side of Sevastopol no longer exist.

The enemy, perceiving our solid occupation of the Malakoff, decided upon evacuating the place, after having destroyed and blown up by the mines nearly all the defences.

Having passed the night in the midst of my troops, I can assure you that everything in the Karabelnaia is blown up, and from what I could see, the same must be the case in front of our left line of attack.

This immense success does the greatest honor to our troops.

I will send you a detailed account of our losses during the day, which, after so many obstinate combats, must be considerable.

To-morrow I shall be able to form an estimate of the results of this great day's work. A great portion of the honors are due to General Bosquet and McMahon.

Everything is quiet on the Tchernaya, and we are vigilant there.

From the Louisville Times.

The following statement has been handed to us for publication. It is one of a great number of similar murderous assaults perpetrated by the infamous horde of miscreants organized by the know nothings to execute their malicious designs upon foreigners. Huber, who makes this statement, is an honest, worthy man. He had, for about four years, been in the employment of one of the first mercantile houses in our city, where he gave full satisfaction by his faithful attendance to his duties.

Geo Fredrick Huber states that he was born in Germany, and is now about fifty-three years of age; that he came to the United States about twenty-three years ago; is a naturalized citizen and has lived in Louisville eighteen years.

On the day of the last August election in Louisville, he voted at the Seventh Ward polls in the morning, and went immediately to his business. On the afternoon of said day he left home at 5 o'clock to go to the lower part of the city, to see a cow he wished to buy. When he approached the corner of Market and Tenth street, he saw some persons near that spot. He passed them and proceeded along Tenth street to Main, some of the men he saw at the corner of Market and Tenth coming along behind him. There was a group of men also at the corner of Tenth and Main. He passed by them and crossed to the north side of Main, and immediately heard firing on the south side of the street. This firing took place between the persons who had come on behind him, and those who were standing at the corner of Tenth and Main. Who were the aggressors, he does not know. During the fight between these parties they became scattered along the south side of Main street towards Eleventh street, while he remained stationary on the north side of Main, near Tenth. After the firing ceased he saw a man lying on the pavement where the shooting had taken place, and supposed he had been shot.

Some of the men who had been engaged in the fight came up Main to the corner of Tenth, and two of them crossed Main to where I was, one of them having a pistol in his hand, and the other one a dagger.—The man with the pistol said to me, "You damned Dutch son of a bitch, I will kill you." I said I had done nothing; that I was going about my own business. He immediately discharged his pistol at me, shooting me in the right breast with a pistol ball. The ball appeared to have ranged downwards near to the ribs on the right side; but its precise position is not known, and is still in my body. I am still suffering much from this wound.

When I left home I had not heard that any fighting had taken place, or I should not have gone out.

I am a member of a Protestant Church, and have been raised in that faith.

I know none of the persons above alluded to. GEO. FREDERICK HUBER.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM REBUKED.—Last February, the Know Nothings of our neighboring city, Georgetown, elected their Mayor by a majority of one hundred and fifty-six votes. Subsequently, at a special election for a member of the councils, their candidate was elected by one majority; but on Tuesday, at another special election to supply a vacancy in the common council, the Know Nothings were defeated, and the other side triumphed by 96 majority! And a bad feature for the "Americans" par excellence, is his name is English! It is, therefore, regarded by the Know Nothings as a foreign victory, as all who are not connected with that proscriptive order are regarded as not true Americans!

To be sure, the result of the election is not much to crow over; but it is a straw showing which way the political wind blows.—*Washington Union.*

Mr. Greely is Disgusted.

In a recent letter from London, Mr. GREELY, says:

"The English are not skillful in varnishing vice—at least I have seen no evidence of their tact in that line. I have endured the spectacle of men dancing with women when rather beery and smoking; but at last the sight of a dark, and by no means elegant mulatto, waiting with a decent-looking white girl while puffing away at a rather bad cigar, proved too much for Yankee prejudice, and I started."

How will GREELY be able to face his Abolition friends after such a frank and fragrant admission as the above? He will certainly be read out of the Tabernacle.

There is a man in Olney, Illinois, so dirty that the assessor puts him down as "real estate."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The Mexican Boundary Survey.

FORT FILLMORE, (N. M.) Aug. 6, 1855.

Our Boundary Commissioner, Major Emory, and his party, escorts, surveyors, star-gazers, &c., returned from the West on the 24th ultimo, having completed the survey of the Boundary line between the United States and Mexico, except about one hundred miles, which Lieutenant Michler, his able assistant and second, is, or has finished by this time, from the Colorado. The party returned safe and sound, all in robust health, pleased to end their labors in so inhospitable a desert. Some of the ways along say, in describing the country, that for a crew to travel safely over it should provide itself with a canteen of water and a haversack of provisions.—There are but few inhabitants in all this large extent of country, and with the exception of three villages, of no great extent, not an acre of arable ground suitable for cultivation, owing to want of water. It would be a great country to test the value of them camels friend Porter is to bring over from Arabia in that temperance ship. Lieutenant Michler, with his party, will, or ought to be here in two weeks.

There is an apprehension of difficulty in the final settlement of this survey that causes Major Emory some uneasiness.—The treaty stipulates "the line to be run conjointly by commissioners of the two countries." The Mexican Commissioner, Mr. Salazar, was to have started from El Paso last January with Major Emory, and was in readiness to do so, but delayed a day or two to join the Major before he reached Lake Guzman. To his misfortune, either the Indians or vagabond Mexicans stole all his mules the very morning he had prepared to leave. He had expended all his funds and all his credit to raise the outfit, and could not get another.

Grand Bust-up of the Semites.

The following is the order of the day among the Know Nothing Lodges:

ANOTHER COUNCIL DISSOLVED.—At a regular meeting of No. 509, of Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the night of Sept. 18, 1855, after the transaction of the business of the evening, the following resolution was presented, with preliminary remarks, viz:

Resolved, That Council No. 509, of Petersburg, N. Y., from this day and date be forever dissolved, and that the President be hereby directed to return the charter of said Council to the authorities from whence it came and that all members thereof be no longer held to the mandates of this or any other Council of the Order; and that this Council stand adjourned sine die.

On the refusal of the President to put the question, he was overruled in regular order, when he vacated the chair; whereupon the chair was filled in due form, and the resolution passed unanimously.

A number of the members of Council No. 155, at South Reading, Mass., becoming disgusted with the corrupt and treasonable schemes of their Know Nothing associates, have signed an address, setting forth their reasons for withdrawing. The following is one of them, which, of itself, should be sufficient with every honest-minded patriot:

"We expected, when we joined the Order, that we were to form a new party, with national American principles, but find that the organization is but another name for Abolitionism and disunion; that it is under the control of office-seekers and demagogues, who have joined the Order to advance their own selfish ends, and not for the good of the American people; therefore we wish to have nothing more to do with it.

The Massachusetts Know Nothings are in a stew. They have split to pieces, and the pieces seem to keep splitting.—John W. Foster, President of the Massachusetts American Council, has resigned his office and quit the order in disgust.

Kansas.

We have had an interesting conversation with Mr. C. W. Ballard, an intelligent citizen of this county, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the territory of Kansas. He informs us that the territory is rapidly filling up with enterprising settlers. He thinks the lands are equal to Illinois lands. Mr. Ballard says, that after an extensive exploration of the territory, and after careful and general inquiry among the settlers, he is satisfied that not one in ten is in favor of its being a slave State. He says there is a parcel of blatant Abolition Yankees there, who are despised by everybody; who seem to think the interests of freedom wholly in their hands, but they are powerless for good or evil.—On the other hand, there are a few who advocate slavery. He says the large portion of settlers there, even from Missouri, are opposed to making a slave State. He says that neither the last election, nor the character of the present legislature, is any evidence of the present public sentiment there; that while it is calmly and firmly fixed against slavery, it is equally decided against political Abolitionism. We have great confidence in the observation and opinions of Mr. Ballard, and we believe time will verify the convictions of his judgment.—*Menard (Ill.) Index.*

How to Educate a Man of Business.

In the education of a business man, it must never be forgotten that his future life will be a life of action, and not of study. Great care must, therefore, be taken that the health be not impaired in a strife for useless honors, that the feelings be not suffered to grow over-sensitive in reclusive contemplation, nor the mind lose its spring and elasticity under a load of cumbersome and unpractical learning. It has been said that at least one-fourth of the students of colleges leave them with impaired health, full one-half are too sensitive to bear the rude jostlings of the world; and, perhaps, two-thirds of the balance have some defect that would seriously mar their happiness and usefulness. A collegiate education cannot be recommended, and if attainable, is not desirable. A counting-house is the business man's college. When the youth has finished his course of preparatory education, at a school or private seminary, under the charge of an able instructor, who teaches as much by conversation as by a prescribed course, he should go into a counting-house, that he will learn order, method, obedience, and acquire a knowledge of life and the business of life. It is there that he will learn the value of time and the value of money, two very important things to know. Whatever of conceit he may have brought from the village academy is soon rubbed out of him. He learns to obey, to submit and to be patient—to endure reproach without anger, and to bear contradictions with good humor. He is obliged to keep his wits about him, to decide quickly, to have accurate eyes, and truthful ears, and to learn there are just sixty minutes in an hour. A counting-house education will be of advantage to every man, whatever his future occupation may be. A moral education need not be dwelt upon. This is especially a work of self-cultivation. No one's principles can be called temptation-proof, but those which are the result of logical conviction, and for which repeated sacrifices have been made. As ability to communicate varied and practical knowledge by conversation, is a qualification that especially fits man to be a teacher, it should not be overlooked in the selection of one.—*Freddy's Treatise on Business.*

Central American News.

A mass meeting which was held at Greytown, September 6th, resolved to establish a Provisional Government, consisting of a military and civil Governor in one person, and a council of five, to continue in power until the people may determine to establish a permanent government under a new constitution. The following persons were elected officers of the government: Governor, H. L. Kinney; Secretary, W. S. Thayer; Captain of Port and Collector, J. R. Swift; Judicial Magistrate, S. T. Haly; Attorney, W. A. Young; Post-Master and Recorder of Deeds, F. Salter; Provost Marshal, T. S. Codd; Surveyor, John Jackson; Constable, B. Wark; Members of Council, Dr. Thomas Cody, A. M. C. Wood, Benj. Mooney, Walter Southland and Samuel Shepard, Senior.

Governor (Colonel) Kinney delivered an inaugural proclamation, in which he pledged himself to spare no effort to procure for our Government, indemnity for the losses sustained by the burning of Greytown.

Movements of Col. Walker—A Battle.—The Central American gives the following intelligence:

"We have just received intelligence from the interior, bringing us accounts of the late movements of Colonel Walker. On Monday, the 3d, Colonel Walker, with one hundred and forty men, (only eighty of whom were white,) came from San Juan del Sud over to Virgin Bay, and took up his quarters.

"General Guadiola immediately came down from Rivas, and attacked him with four hundred men. The result was that the Government party were defeated, with a loss of some fifty men, while Walker sustained only a loss of one white man and four natives. The Government party is said to have been badly used up.

"A messenger, who left shortly after the battle at Virgin Bay, reports that Walker had returned to San Juan, and would probably attack Rivas in a few days."

YELLOW FEVER IN CANTON.—From a telegraph dispatch, dated Canton, Miss., Sept. 18th, to G. W. Shaw, Esq., President of the Howard Association, and which we are politely favored, we learn that out of a total population of 388, the number of cases of yellow fever which had occurred there amounted to 107. Among these there had been twenty-nine fatal; the number of those sick and convalescent at present is seventy-nine. During the past twenty-four hours there had been thirteen new cases. The nurses sent up to the Howard Association were all actively engaged.—The sick, we are glad to learn, were all doing well.—*N. O. Picayune, 18th.*

ENCOURAGING.—When the first State Fair was held some six years ago, there was scarcely a store in the State for the sale of agricultural implements. Now, every county in the State, nearly, boasts such a convenience, and what is better, the farmers, as a general rule, will have nothing but the latest improvements. So much for the influence of county and State Fairs.—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Election.

In every county, with the exception of Floyd, so far as heard from, the Democratic party have most signally triumphed. We have neither time nor space for comments; but give below, all the news received up to the time of going to press:

Marion county has given STEWART, Old-liner, a majority of upwards of 400, for Clerk; and A. H. BROWN, for Auditor, upwards of 500. In Shelby county, the Democrats have succeeded by 4 or 500 majority.

Putnam gives an average majority of 300. Last year she went four hundred Fusion.

Montgomery county goes Democratic 300 (including a Representative.) Last year, largely Fusion.

Wayne county goes 200 Democratic.

Orange, Democratic by about 625 majority. La Porte county gives a decided majority for the Democrats—including our old friend and fellow-citizen, A. W. ROGERS, Sr., for Commissioner.

Lawrence elects a Democratic Auditor, (JAS. PENDER,) over JOHN M. HAYMON, Know Nothing. T. J. FRANCIS, Know Nothing, is elected County Commissioner.

Vanderburgh and Clark, Democratic majority, 400; Harrison, 250; and Crawford, largely Democratic.

Morgan gives J. K. SCOTT, Democrat, 238 majority over F. P. A. PHELPS, Know Nothing, for Clerk. JOHN WILLIAMS, Democrat, is elected County Commissioner by a majority of 303.

Dearborn and Franklin counties, Democratic largely.

Washington county goes Democratic 681.

Tippecanoe county, which last year went 1300 Fusion, now goes 300 Democratic. GONZALEZ S. ORTH, the President of all the Owls and Bats of Indiana, is defeated for Judge of the Lafayette Circuit. Good!

Old Knox, which has always gone for the opponents of the Democratic party, by from 3 to 600, we understand, has gone Democratic. Poor, poor SAM! Where is he?

The Election in Monroe county.

On Monday, the day before the election, Mr. JAMES M. BEATLY, the Know Nothing candidate for County Auditor, issued a circular, withdrawing from the canvass, saying in substance, among other things, that the *News-Letter* had so misrepresented him that there was no chance for him.

We never abused him, unless he calls telling the truth, abuse. We only said he was a Know Nothing, an Abolitionist, and a Maine law fanatic. But that was enough in old Democratic Monroe county.

After the withdrawal of Mr. BEATLY, the track was left to Messrs. ROBERT C. FOSTER and BENJ. F. ROGERS, Old-line Democrats. FOSTER was elected by a majority of 30—ROGERS receiving the Know Nothing vote. We would here say, in justice to Mr. R., that although he received the almost unanimous vote of the dark-lantern party in this county, yet we cannot think that Mr. R. is either a Know Nothing, or that he was, knowingly, in coalition with that gang.

JAMES CARMICHAEL, Democrat, is elected County Commissioner, by a large majority, over SAMUEL MATHERS and J. T. ROGERS, Know Nothings.

JAMES W. SPENCER is elected County Surveyor.

Pennsylvania Election.

The Democrats have carried Pennsylvania by as large majorities as we have carried Indiana—say 20,000. Philadelphia county goes Democratic by two thousand majority. All hail the gallant Keystone State.

Ohio Election.

The returns that are in from Ohio, rather indicate the election of SALMON P. CHASE, Abolitionist and Know Nothing. Hamilton (Cincinnati) county gives MEDILL, Democrat, eight thousand majority.

Baltimore City Election.

The Democrats have carried the city of Baltimore by a majority of upwards of 1000. Last year it went Know Nothing by a majority of 2700.

The Fair.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 10th and 11th, the First Annual Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society was held at this place. We were unable to attend owing to an unusual press of job work, but we understand the Exhibition embraced a fine display of stock, agricultural implements, mechanical and artistic productions. We had a reporter on the ground, however, who will give to our readers the result of his observations next week.

ERROR CORRECTED.—It has been stated that the senior editor of this paper said, in his speech, at Smithville, on the day of the election, that ROGERS was a *Know Nothing*.

This is not true. In our speech at that place, we said not a word about ROGERS or FOSTER. We spoke only on national topics.

It is an unmitigated falsehood to say that we represented ROGERS to be a Know Nothing, either publicly or privately.

If a Catholic Priest, says the Tiffin (O.) *Advertiser*, should deliver a political sermon in this city, the Know Nothings and Fusionists would yell themselves perfectly hoarse. No language would be too severe to denounce the "interference of the Jesuits, Priests," &c.—it would be styled the "Pope trying to rule America," &c.; but it is all right with them if a Protestant Minister should turn his pulpit into a political rostrum, and himself into a blustering politician. Verily, verily, there is consistency among the Know Nothings.

They are weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Know Nothingism is dying rapidly, but dying hard; and, like a dying snake, its death struggles will be the most violent, deadly and malicious. Perhaps we ought to be a little charitable to the viper, now that he is so near the close of his venomous and wicked career. We do endeavor, now and then, to be somewhat merciful, while the serpent seems for a little while to lie in a quiescent state; but, anon, we find him crawling along with his slimy gyrations, hissing, and biting, and spitting his venomous malice at all around him. Then we feel like setting our heel upon his head; and crushing him, after he is dead. Still he wiggles his tail, and thrusts out his forked and fiery tongue. We give him another stamp on his hideous head, for good count, and go away, thinking he is dead and no mistake. But not when night comes on, he is again performing his damnable gyrations, rearing his loathsome and filthy crest, with red eyes lit up from the fires of hell, hissing, and spewing out his malice and his venom. Gentle reader, do not blame us, then, if we do perform some works of supererogation in demolishing Sam. Shall the father, who has seen his child bitten and poisoned by a rattle-snake, be blamed for bruising the serpent's head, after he is dead? And shall the American Democracy, after they have seen their children poisoned and brought to the very brink of civil war and the Reign of Terror, by the machinations of the traitor, "Sam"—his hellish bigotry and religious persecution—be blamed, if, after the scoundrel has been hung, they wish to see him drawn and quartered, and buried in the cross roads with a stake driven through his body?

From the time that Know Nothingism commenced its wild, devastating and wicked career to the present moment, we have watched its progress with intense interest. It was something new in politics—new in the history of the world. We saw thousands (many of whom were esteemed honest men) going into their midnight dens, taking their horrible oaths of secrecy, and binding themselves to a course of action that was at war with every principle of civil and religious freedom—at war with the Constitution of their country, and antagonistic to Christian Charity, Philanthropy and Humanity. We beheld professed Christians, yea, even Ministers of the Gospel, binding their consciences with these un-Christian and un-Constitutional oaths, and uniting with black-legs, drunkards, bawdy-house bullies, infidels and Atheists, to persecute, degrade, disgrace and disfranchise those who have been born in another country, or who profess a different form of the Christian religion. We watched the terrible tornado of fanaticism as it swept like a moral pestilence over the northern States. We confess, that for a while, we had misgivings for that boasted popular capacity and integrity—the cherished themes of JEFFERSON. But lo! the black cloud is passing away! Truth is mighty and will prevail! Know Nothingism is a great, magnificent, unparalleled, stupendous evil! Therefore it must die—die as the fool dieth—die as a felon dies.

"Unwep, unhonored, and unsung!" Like a black, piratical ship, with its ensign of a death's-head and cross-bones, Know Nothingism will be swallowed up by the dark waves of oblivion, and will go down, down, down, with a horrible and poluphloisboical sound, to the lowest depths of infamy and disgrace.

Its history is brief, but terrible. In its devastating track, we find the smoking ruins of peaceful homes—ballot-boxes burnt—men, women and children murdered—the peace of communities destroyed—the dragon's teeth of religious persecution sown all over the country, and sprouting forth like tongues of fire, in every household in the land—brother embittered against brother—the friendships of long years turned to deadly hate—Churches burned up—their sacred altars invaded—their ornaments defaced—the elective franchise turned into armed mobs—riot and bloodshed rampant—lying and deception systematised, paliated and justified by large portions of our people, throughout the whole country. We believed that such a party, conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, swathed in perjury, and cradled in treason, could not be permanently successful. Thank God, our faith in human integrity has not been in vain. The people are returning to their second, sober thought. All honor to Old Virginia, which, under the lead of her gallant son, HENRY A. WISE, first rolled back the black waves of fanaticism. How goes the day now? There is a reaction throughout the whole North. Wherever there have been elections in 1855, in the Northern States, there has been found to be a powerful revolution in favor of Democracy—against Know Nothingism. We have beaten the moral traitors in Virginia, Tennessee, Oregon, Alabama, Texas, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina, and came near beating them even in Kentucky, notwithstanding the Know Nothing arguments used so freely on the election day—bowie-knives, pistols, brass-knuckles, and loaded-canes, by which Democrats were beaten from the polls, and men, women and children murdered like sheep in the shambles, while their houses were burnt over their mangled bodies.

A glorious day is dawning, after the dark and stormy night. This day, the Democratic party, aided by generous and high-minded Whigs, is stronger than ever before. Thousands who have been inveigled into these dens of iniquity, by the craft of the political preachers and partizan tricksters, are leaving the corrupt party as they desert a sinking ship. Many honest men were deceived. Let us welcome them back with open arms and full forgiveness. But you that still adhere to this dark and damnable midnight gang of conspirators, look out! beware the wrath of an awakened and indignant people! Your fate is written in characters as terrible as those of BELSHAZAR.

A few weeks ago, we published a renunciation of Know Nothingism, by seventy members of the Council of Lyme, in Connecticut. Since that time, we published a similar renunciation, by thirty-five Know Nothings of Edwardsport, in Knox county, Indiana (mostly Whigs.) We give below, from the Vincennes *Courant*, an additional list of bolters:

EDWARDSPORT, KNOX COUNTY, INDIANA. September 18, 1855.

In addition to the names subscribed to the address of certain citizens of Vigo township, of the 15th of August, and published in the Vincennes *Courant*, on the 8th September, instant, renouncing and denouncing "SAM," the *Courant* will please publish our names:

Fletcher Spears, Joseph Buckles, W. M. Galyon, Jesse Carmichael, John Simonson, Morris Reaves, Perry Ashbury, M. J. Miller, A. Blaneet, Thomas Ireland.

We extract the following from the *Crawfordsville Review*:

READ THIS!—Friends and foes, of all ages and sexes, hear me, when I say, that from this good hour henceforth and forever, I renounce all allegiance to Know Nothingism. I was taken into the order without a knowledge of its treason and atrocities. I was then bound with chains, my will was most outrageously curbed with oaths and obligations that chilled my blood and filled me with horror. But now I am free; I make my own resolutions, I worship my own God, and vote my own ticket. My opinion of the Know Nothing Order is, that it tends directly to a dismemberment of the Union of the United States; and that there is no intolerance and bigotry more dangerous and threatening than that which is inculcated in every Know Nothing Council. Now, I am a responsible man. I live in Coal Creek township, two miles and a half south of New Richmond. I was a member of Chas. Miller Council, at Crawfordsville; and all I have stated I am personally accountable for. And before I close this card, that all the world may know what I have done, I demand my name struck from the list, with the help of God I am no longer a dupe but a freeman.

HENRY B. KING.

In the same paper, (the *Crawfordsville Review*, by the way, a most faithful and able Democratic paper,) we find a long communication, by a Know Nothing, renouncing the Order, in which he says, among other things:

They cheated me, they lied to me, and by means and pretences that are disgraceful to the most deeply sunk of the abandoned, they took me into their conclave and there they imposed obligations upon me, which I regard to be the very essence of treason, and which if I kept would be enough to blacken my character with disgrace forever.

I might go on and state some of the dirty work the party has been guilty of, but it is almost unnecessary; they have never done any thing else but dirty work. Every Know Nothing knows, that the Order is really responsible for the butchery and arson incident lately at the Louisville elections. Every Know Nothing knows, that the thing was all carefully planned and systematically executed.

Like the viper they crawl, and coil, and hiss in the grass, the accursed of God, and under the heel of all good, honest, high-souled men. They seeking to advance the cause of religion. They seeking to protect the bright and glowing Church of our Savior! In social life slandering their neighbors, on the appointed holy day of God, pouring out their mad ravings upon the rostrum. At the polls on election days with their maddest swelled by their savage war whoops, and with their butcher-knives in hand, dripping with the blood of those they have stabbed and murdered, they subserving the cause of Christ and the holy religion! I regret to say it, but I believe what I say, they would level Calvary for a place on which to celebrate their feasts, and how to shavings the blood-stained cross itself with which to kindle the fires of their hate, their malice, and their furious, godless determination to overrun and trample down anything and everything that resists their progress. Now sir, I think I have done my duty. If what I have done is wrong it is an error in my judgment and I will be accountable to my God. I hold the Know Nothing party to be dangerous to social peace, dangerous to the welfare of the Church of Christ, and subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and entertaining sentiments like these, I could only regard myself as untrue to my own character, and untrue to my country if I did not boldly and publicly declare it. Then, what I have written I have written, and I sincerely hope that every candid man in Montgomery county, will carefully and seriously ponder upon the interesting facts which I have thus presented.

We will conclude this article by laying before our readers a well written communication in the Vincennes *Courant*, from one of the thirty-five, who withdrew from the Edwardsport Council; and we call upon our friends of the so-called American party to read it carefully and ponder upon the truths which it contains; then go and do likewise:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VINCENNES COURANT—

Dear Sir:—In the last number of the *News of the Day*, the editor of that delectable sheet, under the quoted caption of "behold them come," gives vent to quite a string of low flung innuendoes and abuse of the "thirty-five" who had the independence to publicly renounce their adherence to the dark-lantern party with all its auxiliaries—Abolitionism, midnight caucusing and proscription on account of birth and religion, which the editor himself acknowledges they had a perfect right to do; and he might have added, as all sensible and patriotic men will do when they come to see the evil influence of the proscriptive order on community, as see they must, sooner or later. In withdrawing from the order they only exercised a right guaranteed them from the beginning, and they did not expect to have their motives so wretchedly impugned. But what may be expected from the minions of a party who preach all sorts of doctrines. In some parts of the country they preach anti-slavery, in other parts they are in favor of non-intervention on the slavery question; and in other parts they are the only champions of the temperance law, and in other parts again they are the most violent opposers of said law and denounce it as an anti-American, anti-Know Nothing law, in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and as trampling under foot the inherent private rights of man.

But the News editor says, "to where or what these men (the thirty-five) are coming to, he (the editor of the *Courant*) does not inform us; but leaves the inference that they are coming to Sag Nichtism." As for Sag Nichtism, there is no such an order in this section of country

that we know of; and if there is such an organization anywhere, we hope they may form a union with the Know Nothings, such a union as was formed between Jonah and the Whale, that one may be swallowed up by the other. But we can say to the Know Nothing editor that a large majority of the "thirty-five" were Whigs—died in the wool—but if the Whig party is to be sunk into a contemptible Abolition faction, or a banded crusade against Catholics and Foreigners, we are no longer Whigs, but will vote with that party that is in favor of carrying out the principles of civil and religious liberty, which is so clearly enjoined by the Constitution of our Government, and the teachings of the patriots of the Revolution.

But again this editor says, "that some of these fellows would have to reform and repent of a good deal before they could be admitted to a seat in Pandemonium." If he means by this to insinuate that "some of these fellows" were disreputable characters, I can tell him that not one of the men whose names appeared as seceders from the Know Nothings here would lose anything by the scrutiny of an investigation in comparison with this editor or any of his colleagues. But if he meant to say that a man who had once been a Know Nothing could not be admitted to "a seat in Pandemonium" without a good deal of repentance and purification, we admit there may be much force in the remark, and perhaps the editor has some useful knowledge of its truth; and if such is the case, how awful must be the condition of this editor and his clan, who, in spite of reason and experience, history and justice, still cling to the putrid carcass of Know Nothingism and all its demoralizing and anti-Republican tendencies, with all the tenacity of a lean tick to a dead sheep.

As the News styles us "residents of this and Daviess counties," I will conclude by saying that several more names will appear with this to make up for the three that live in Daviess county, whose names appeared among the thirty-five. ONE OF THE "THIRTY-FIVE."

WE understand that Mr. Cheatem designs building a beautiful residence opposite the mansion he now occupies. Mr. Cheatem is one of those who has risen in the world by his own industry and enterprise.—*Napoleon (Ark.) Sentinel*.

The *Cheatem* (says the *Boston Post*) are a very numerous family, and have risen in the world and built fine houses "elsewhere."

For President in 1856.

Our readers are aware, that ever since the Virginia-election, when the gallant and distinguished HENRY A. WISE, so signally and gloriously defeated the "Knight of the Black Mask," we have had his name flying at our mast-head, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856. We intended this as a compliment in behalf of the Democracy of Indiana to the Orator of Accomac, who has won the admiration and respect of all true Americans for his bold and manly advocacy of the principles of civil and religious freedom.

We also announced the name of Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT as a candidate for Vice President. We by no means intended to disparage the claims and prospects of Mr. BRIGHT for the Presidency, by placing his name second, for we are aware that he stands very high among the National Democracy throughout the Union, and the signs of the times indicate that the Democratic ticket for 1856, will be Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, for President, and Hon. HENRY A. WISE, of Virginia, for Vice President. These would be "nominations fit to be made," and would form a ticket with which we can win a glorious victory. Hurrah for BRIGHT and WISE.

Foreigners Know Nothings.

One of the most remarkable things in the history of the Know Nothing mania, is the fact that we occasionally find a foreigner, or a person of recent foreign extraction enrolled under the banner of Sam; and we find at the Fusion Convention, of the 13th of July, one blubber-headed Dutcheman carrying a banner inscribed "we came to live, not to rule." He was too much an object of loathing and disgust for any comment. But there is a class of persons, who, although not born in "Faderland" or "ould Ireland," yet they are weak and foolish enough to be ashamed of the fact that their parents or grandparents came from a foreign country, and are ambitious of the distinction of being pure "American stock." Accordingly we find them joining in the hue and cry against the "red-mouthed Irish," and the "lop-eared Dutch." What cowardly, mean and contemptible truckling to popular prejudice! We know some such Know Nothings, the most virulent, abusive and lying of all Sam's traitorous hosts, whose grand-parents could not speak a word of English, and who still retain the German prefix, "VAN," to their names—that will not get the sour-kroot worked out of their veins for three generations yet to come, and yet they are among the meanest and most detestible Know Nothings. To the ordinary Know Nothing sins of intolerance and bigotry, they add that of treason and ingratitude to the ashes of their foreign-born ancestors.

Serious Question.

—In 1776, the Catholics and Protestants of America met and declared the Independence of our country. Through a war of seven years, Catholics and Protestants sustained the arms of the United States against Great Britain. In 1787, the Catholics and Protestants of this country, through their delegates, framed a Constitution placing the religion of each upon an equal basis. Will the Protestants of this day violate the pledged faith of their ancestors?

MR. CASTELEMAN, Know Nothing, has been elected Mayor of Nashville, Tennessee, by 377 majority. Last year the Know Nothing majority was 940.

A Manifesto to the South.

There is no doubt that there is a good deal of misapprehension among the people of the Southern States, as to the true position of the Democratic party of the North. Although the leaders of the Democracy in the South are well aware that the Democracy of the States of Indiana, Illinois, and other Northern States, are true as steel to the Constitutional rights of our Southern brethren, yet such has been the incendiary course of the Abolitionists of the East and the North, that many of our Southern brethren are prone to attribute to the whole people of the North the treasonable sentiments of a noisy few.

Indiana is to be the great battle ground in 1856. It will be a terrible struggle; but we are certain to achieve a glorious victory over the hosts of Fusion and Con-fusion, as the noble-hearted Democracy of Old Virginia achieved over the myrmidons of the traitor "Sam." The Democracy of Indiana are thoroughly aroused, and like the war horse of Job, "pawing in the valley and rejoicing in their strength," eagerly awaiting the coming struggle. While the Abolition newspapers and speakers are throwing in the apples of discord to dissolve the Union, it behooves the Democratic party to do all they can to strengthen the political and social bonds of the Nation.

For that purpose we propose to the State Central Committee, (and we invoke the aid of the *Indianapolis Sentinel*, New Albany *Ledger*, and other leading Democratic papers,) that an Address to the People of the South, by the Democracy of Indiana, be printed in circular form, and proper means be taken to send copies to every county and town in the Southern States. Let the Address be short, but to the point. Let us assure them of our fidelity to the Union, and our determination to conquer the hosts that are marshaled under the black banner of Abolitionism, and the bloody flag of "Sam." Let us tell them of the thirty thousand Union-loving Democrats, who assembled at Indianapolis, on the 29th of August; and the patriotic resolutions which were there adopted, with such other matters, in a succinct form, as may be appropriate.

It seems to us that this step would be calculated to inspire confidence and a feeling of fraternity that cannot but be conducive to a good result.

The Canvass in Mississippi—Withdrawals.

It is with pleasure, says the *Woodville Republican*, that we give place to the following card, which we copy from the *Liberty (Miss.) Advocate*. It will be seen that Mr. Nix, a well-known, talented, and most respectable gentleman of Amite, not only withdraws himself, but by authority, announces the withdrawal of the entire wigwag!

TALBERT'S PRECINCT, (Amite county,) August 18, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I would, through the medium of your columns, make known to the Know Nothings established at Liberty, where my name stands enrolled as one of their order, that I wish it erased from their record, as I cannot, from conscientious scruples, act with them.

I would at the same time withdraw this entire wigwag, at the request of its members, as they have never been enrolled on the record of the Council at Liberty.

Yours, respectfully, S. J. W. NIX.

Mr. FORSYTH.

Base Calumny Exposed.

Important Letter from Governor Shannon.

—We are gratified in being enabled to lay before our readers the following very important letter from Governor SHANNON. It stamps the charge, which has been so industriously circulated by the Abolition press, that he expressed himself in favor of slavery in Kansas as a base lie, intended only for political effect. Read it, all. It is from the *Ohio Statesman Extra*:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SHAWNEE MISSION, K. T., Sept. 26.

My Dear Sir: I have this moment received information that they are circulating a charge against me that I made a pro-slavery speech at Westport, Missouri, on my way here. There is not a word of truth in this charge—it is wholly false. In the few remarks I made at Westport, in reply to the welcome they gave me, I said nothing on the subject of slavery—on the contrary, I remarked that that was a question that I would not discuss. Since I came here, on all occasions, I have left that question where the Kansas bill leaves it—to the people to determine for themselves—and I have upon all occasions so stated. This report, no doubt, is put in circulation to effect the elections in Ohio and elsewhere. I hope you will give it, as coming from me, a prompt contradiction.

The *Kansas Herald*, of the 22d, a strong pro-slavery paper, notices this charge and me right—representing me truly on this question. I will send you a copy if I can get one.

Your friend, WILSON SHANNON. Colonel SAMUEL MEDARY.

P. T. BARNUM delivered the address at the Chenango County Agricultural Fair, at Norwich, N. Y., on Thursday. He made his entry on the grounds in an omnibus, drawn by twenty-one yoke of cattle.

That high-toned National Whig Organ, the *New York Journal of Commerce*, thus speaks with reference to the result of the recent election in Maine. Every candid person should read it and reflect:

The Maine Law in Maine. The Tribune "gives it up!" The State

of Maine, the stronghold of Compulsory Temperance, is sold to rum dealers and rum sellers, and the "glory of Isehobad is departed." All of which, in plain English, means that at the recent election, Governor Morrill has been defeated, an anti-confusion, anti-"Republican" Senate and Assembly have been elected. As every sensible person foresaw, the mighty excitement with regard to liquor selling, produced a reaction to the same extent. One year ago, it was already perceived that in most places the then-existing statute was a dead letter. Men durst not, and would not any longer incur the odium attached to making complaints in the manner prescribed, and we heard without surprise, that the opinion of several of the foremost original advocates of a restrictive law had changed, and that they looked upon the experiment as a failure. More enthusiastic persons thought differently, and under the leadership of Neal Dow, they succeeded in procuring the addition of more stringent provisions to the Law than it had before contained, and Mr. Dow was elected Mayor of Portland, merely as a token of gratitude of the inhabitants of that place, for his benevolence and philanthropy. The practical workings of the law, with supplementary adjuncts, have, however, been again found wanting.

The provisions of the Maine Law Statute were so evidently the united products of demagoguism and fanaticism, and are so akin in their spirit to the workings of Abolitionism, Woman's Rights, "Vote yourself a farm," and many similar modern effusions, that we have condemned them, and foreseen their necessary final explosion; but we should equally deplore a reaction to the other extreme.

Many of our readers remember the foundation of the first Temperance Society. It was instituted in Boston in 1825-6, and under the auspices of such men as Wood, Hewitt, Beecher, and others, commenced a successful crusade against fashionable tipping, and brandy and water hospitality, as well as public dram shops, which carried with it the good will of nearly all classes of society. The voluntary system was the only one employed; yet, before, the Society had been long established, its effects were so apparent that it began to be disreputable for gentlemen to ask each other "to drink," as they had done before, and hundreds of thousands in this country and England, had "taken the pledge." Men were ashamed to be seen entering drinking saloons, and laboring men took pride in avowing themselves recruits to the rapidly swelling ranks of the organization against drunkenness. If, in addition to the efforts that were then made, prudent and stringent license laws had been passed, and plans had been taken to carry them into effect,—and if means had been used to remove from our large cities a portion of its immigrant population—the new system would have probably continued to prosper, and its healthy development would have been felt at the present day. In 1836, however, or sooner, the cloven foot of fanaticism made its appearance. What the enemy of all good could not oppose, he sought to ruin by his embraces. To the cause of Temperance, he brought the aid of intemperate action. From that time to this the Temperance Society has progressively decayed; first of all, by introducing absurd opposition to the use of every species of exciting drink, (as, for instance, cider, beer, and even coffee and tea,) and then by changing into an involuntary and compulsory system which had begun on the principle of moral suasion, and an appeal to the better nature of man. And although most of the old members who are yet living, continue to adhere to their first principles, they have refused actively to coöperate with those who overthrew the most wise and philanthropic endeavor to do good in Temperance, that has yet existed on this continent.

In process of time, there came to the aid of the Teetotalers, a priest from Ireland, who, in view of the great amount of intemperance in that country, called upon his countrymen to enter into a religious obligation or "vow" to abstain from intoxicating drinks. It is difficult to estimate the relative value of Father Matthew's labors, but we believe that most members of his own persuasion even, are now convinced that although his success was apparently great, the ultimate result to those who incurred the obligation he required, was as a general remark, injurious. He still has partizans, but the wisest enemies of drunkenness think that this exaggerated Teetotalism has not benefited, but been a drawback to the legitimate cause of Temperance. He, more than any other man, brought the subject of Total Abstinence before the people in such a shape, that Eastern Demagogues began to court it as a valuable political adjunct to Abolitionism; and it has been used as such to the present time.

The rise and progress of the Maine Liquor Law agitation is well known. It has presented that mingling of good and dangerous features which easily seduce highly enthusiastic, and has done more injury in consequence of the basis of sound principles on which it appeared to rest, than any unadulterated evil would have been likely to accomplish. Every good citizen is a friend of Temperance. Every virtuous man shrinks from the contamination to his family, friends, and country, which may be the result of the abuse of alcoholic drink. It is not difficult to imagine a salutary support to Temperance, which would be constitutional, and which might deprive intemperance of a portion of its allurements. Therefore the prestige in favor of the Maine Liquor Law was great; and had it been essentially sound and true in principle, it might have bestowed a lasting benefit upon the country. But in Maine, as since here, it has been a tool in the hands of demagogues, and the consequence of the reaction which has begun against it, threaten to be disastrous. We therefore trust that those who have united in opposing said law, will, now that it is virtually dead, see the wisdom of again uniting, those philanthropic and Christian efforts, which have wrought the only triumphs of Temperance the world has ever known.

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