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Democratic Banner August 17, 1852

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THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

"THERE ARE NO NECESSARY EVILS IN GOVERNMENT—ITS EVILS EXIST ONLY IN ITS ABUSES."

VOLUME 16.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852.

NUMBER 17.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

BY WILLIAM DUNBAR.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER is published every Tuesday morning, in Woodward's Building, corner of Main and Vine streets, by WILLIAM DUNBAR, at the following rates: For year, in advance, \$1.75; if paid within the year, on the advertisement, 2.00; after the expiration of the year, 2.50. No paper will be discontinued except at the option of the publisher until all arrearages are paid.

Terms of Advertising.
Announcing candidates' names, in advance, \$1.00
One square, 13 lines or less, 3 weeks or less, 1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square 3 months, 2.50
One square 6 months, 4.00
One square 1 year, 6.00
One-fourth column per year, 10.00
One-third of a column per year, 12.00
One-half column per year, 15.00
When there is no contract made, and the number of insertions is not specified, the advertisements at the time they are handed in for publication, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged by the square, or discontinued at the option of the publisher after the three first insertions, or at any subsequent period.

JOB PRINTING.
OF ALL KINDS, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.
Blanks of all Descriptions for sale at the Banner office.

JAMES G. CHAPMAN,
LAWYER,
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

OFFICE in the Bannin' building, immediately south of the Kenyon Hotel, and advertisements at the time they are handed in for publication, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged by the square, or discontinued at the option of the publisher after the three first insertions, or at any subsequent period.

A CARD.

HOMER CURTIS, 30's. C. DEVIN.

H. CURTIS & DEVIN,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.
HAVING formed a Co-partnership, will practice in the Courts of Knox, and adjoining counties. Office.—In H. CURTIS' Block, three doors South of the Bank. (Mt. Vernon, May 11, '52.)

WILLIAM DUNBAR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Second Story of Woodward's New Block corner of Main and Vine Streets.
[d&w] Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

INSURE AT HOME.

Knox county Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Capital Stock - - - \$320,000.

DIRECTORS

JACOB B. BROWN, C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
R. C. HURD, JAMES HUNTSBERRY,
ABEL HART, S. F. VOORHIES,
G. W. HOOK, GILMAN BRYANT,
L. B. WARD.

Average assessment on Premium Notes for last 12 years, ONE AND ONE-FOURTH PER CENT PER ANNUM; OF ABOUT 15 CENTS ON EACH 100 DOLLARS INSURED.
JACOB B. BROWN, President.

WILLIAM TURNER, Secy.
February 24, 1852.—4d wly

A. J. REEVE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE and residence corner of Main and Chestnut streets, nearly opposite the Knox County Bank.

Mt. Vernon, Jan 29th, 1852.—d&wly

C. H. STRIEBY,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

HAS removed his business again to his old stand on High Street, a few doors west of the Court House. He again solicits a share of public patronage.

Mount Vernon, Feb'y 2, 1852.—4d wly

STRAYD HOUSE,

MAIN STREET, MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

JAMES TRUSDELL, Proprietor.

THIS spacious and well furnished Hotel has been leased for a term of years by the proprietor, who will guarantee every attention to readers those who may favor him with their patronage well satisfied.

Jan. 13, 1852.—38ft.

DR. G. W. BARNES,

HOMOEOPATHIST.

Office.

Second floor, South-east corner of Woodward's New Building.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

HAS removed his office to the room over the Store of G. B. Arnold, formerly occupied by S. Israel Esq. Oct. 9, '49.

DR. J. A. BARR

INFORMS the citizens of Mount Vernon, and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of medicine.

Office.

The same, formerly occupied by Dr. Burr. Mt. Vernon, Nov. 25, 1851.

S. PORTER,

Wholesale Grocer and Dealer in

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,

No. 3, PHOENIX BLOCK,

SANDUSKY CITY, O.

Jan. 14, 1851.

WILLIAM F. TURNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

ALSO

INSURANCE AGENT,

Fire and Marine.

For the Cleveland Mutual Insurance Company for the Summit Insurance Company, for the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo, Office over J. W. Miller & Co's. store.

Mt. Vernon, Oct. 1851.

Printer's Ink Manufactory.

THE undersigned having erected machinery and engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK, by Sloan Power, at the Foundry of C. Cooper & Co., in the town of Mt. Vernon, is prepared to manufacture NEWS, BOOK, and CARD INK of the very best quality at a less cost than they can be obtained at any eastern manufactory, and at the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a general supply of News and Book Ink of different qualities, and also of Card and Job Ink of different colors and quantities, all of which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms.

All orders from a distance will be promptly filled. Prices generally are referred to the different Offices at Mt. Vernon, where his Ink has been tested for evidence of its good quality.

NOAH HILL,
Mt. Vernon, O., Feb. 10th, 1852. [d&w]

Incidents in the Burning of the Henry Clay.

Nothing could be more interesting to our readers than the truthful details of incidents attending the burning of the steamer *Henry Clay*. From a multiplicity of testimony we have taken first that which will have a local interest in Cincinnati.—*Cin. Eng.*
Concerning the bodies of William M. Ray, Abby Ann, his wife, and Caroline C., his daughter.
Samuel W. D. Cook was called testified as follows: I reside in Durban, Green county, New York; William M. Ray was my son-in-law; he married my daughter; they resided in Cincinnati, Ohio; I was on board of the boat with them; Mrs Ray was thirty-five years of age in October last; Mr Ray was thirty-five years of age; the daughter six years; one son of Mr Ray was with him, and I saved him; he is about seven years old; I deceived him as we would get. The boat had the smoke, said: "Pooh! it is but the dinner cooking." Then, there was a simultaneous movement and a general cry that the boat was on fire.
The consternation was terrific, and myself, and several gentlemen endeavored to keep order; I think at that time some one connected with the boat directed us to keep on the stern, as the fire was in the center of the boat. That was the fatal mistake. In consequence of that advice, I and my family went all as far as we could get. The boat had the smoke, and the smoke was so dense, that the nurse thought the child was stifling. When the boat struck, we went back to where we were; passed the cabin to the south side of the boat. We reached there together;—but I then lost sight of my children, John and Mary; had we at first been directed to go forward, all no doubt, would have been saved; there was then no smoke to prevent our doing so; I do not know who gave the direction to go aft; it seemed to be an official order, and was promptly obeyed no notice was given; we were standing together, when I heard Mary shriek, Help me, father, or we shall drown; I tried to get near her, and while doing so the clothes of the nurse took fire; I turned to look for my wife, and imagined that she had jumped overboard; from that time I can only look sight of her; neither did I see Mary after that shriek; I jumped over, sunk, and rose to the surface; I thought I recognized my wife, who was sinking up and down; I seized her by the hair, and said, "Don't give up; I come to rescue you; catch me around the waist; but she caught me around the neck, and we were sinking; I called to her to change her grasp and she did so. When I turned I saw nothing more of her. I then got hold of the braces, and finally struck out and got about four yards off, when a large colored woman caught me around the neck, and another around the waist. I screamed out, "We are all drowning; and asked them to let go; but they held on; and I dived under, and when I rose I saw nothing more of them. I was exhausted, and finding I could not reach the shore I went back to the boat. I was tired, and at last I thought I must look out to prepare for death. I was caught by the hair by some sailor, and I knew nothing more until I found myself on the beach. My wife was lost, my child Mary was lost, and myself, my John, and servant were saved.
One of the survivors sent a note to the Times in which he gave these brief particulars:
We came down with John Dike, Esq., one of the older and best sailing citizens of Mass., on the hurricane deck near the smoke pipes, than I ever experienced before. When I observed this heat it was after dinner, about 2 o'clock. The *Armenia* was at this time three or four miles behind; and the *Clay* did not appear to slacken her speed at any time. On the contrary she was straining every nerve, and driving ahead rapidly; when I was in the water, I saw smoke issue from the boiler; the fire I saw was about midships, near the machinery; there was a flame coming through the coal hole; before she got on shore, she knew she had changed her course; I saw no small boats attached to the *Henry Clay*; had the steamer been run on the shore broadside there would have been nearly all the lives saved; it was not over five minutes.
Mr. P. B. Ridder, of New York, was a passenger on the *Henry Clay*. He was instrumental in saving several ladies, among whom was his daughter. He said he had traveled much on the *Hudson*, and had been acquainted with it for forty years, and had seen several occurrences of a melancholy character, both on that river, on the Eastern River, and on the Lakes, and did not allow himself to be easily alarmed.
Ridder returned aft to the place where he had left his daughter, and found her, with her veil drawn over her face, nearly suffocated with the smoke. Taking her, with another young lady, upon the outside gangway of the boat, he stood there until it became necessary to leap into the water, which he did, and succeeded in reaching the land with his burden in safety.—He returned to the vessel, and succeeded in rescuing three other ladies, attempted to go on board through the gangway, but could not, and was finally compelled to retire. He first managed to throw several trunks, probably twenty, and among them some of his own. In giving his opinion of the causes of the calamity, Mr. Ridder cast much blame upon the officers, first, to firing up to such a dangerous extent; secondly, for continuing to run the boat in the third condition after there were no fire buckets on board to extinguish the flames, which he thinks might readily have been done had the buckets been there. Mr. Ridder gave it as his opinion that the number of the dead is far greater than has been yet imagined. He believes from what he saw that the number of those who were burned to death is at least two to one, and probably five to one, to those already known as being on board. He says, that the bones of many will never be found.

Mr. Pierson A. Spinning, of Cincinnati, remarked that great alarm was created among the *Clay's* passengers early in the day, in consequence of the race.
Mr. Isaac McDaniels, of Rutland, Vermont, said:
I had a wife and a little daughter aboard, 7 years of age; let my wife in the ladies' Saloon, and took my little daughter below for her to get a little sleep. She fell asleep immediately. I laid down by her, and about half an hour after, I heard an uncommon noise above. I went to the cabin door. I saw smoke. I returned to my daughter, took her in my arms and carried her on deck. It was with difficulty that I opened the cabin door. I saw flames and volumes of smoke around the chimney. I handed my little girl to a gentleman on the hurricane deck. I then thought of looking for my wife. All was in commotion; my little girl crying. "Don't leave me, Pa!" I climbed up the hurricane deck took her in my arms carried her to the windward side of the smoke-pipe, and climbed out on the timber that held the canvas upon the bow of the boat; held my daughter in my arms until the boat struck; handed my daughter to a gentleman in the bow of the boat, commenced the throwing of baggage; jumped down myself, caught my little daughter in my arms, and dropped her some twenty or thirty feet over the bow into a gentleman's arms; and then jumped down myself, took my daughter in a firm hold, and ran to the shore. I saw nothing of my wife. I supposed she perished in the flames or found a watery grave.
John L. Thompson, of Lancaster co., Pa., sworn: Identified the body of Mary Thompson; I live in the city of Lancaster; I am District Attorney of Lancaster county; I recognize the body of Mary, my daughter; she was ten years of age; myself, wife, three children and nurse left New York on the *Armenia*, Sunday morning;

Incidents in the Burning of the Henry Clay.

morning; one child, Eugene, was six weeks old, and eight years old, and the other, three; I went to Newburgh, remained an hour, and took the *Henry Clay*; I noticed nothing unusual in the speed of the boat; she was crowded; I should think over 500 people. At the time, myself, my wife and two children were on the east guard of the boat, near the ladies cabin.—The nurse and baby were in the cabin. The nurse first cried out, "My God, the boat is on fire." I looked forward, and seeing the smoke, said: "Pooh! it is but the dinner cooking." Then, there was a simultaneous movement and a general cry that the boat was on fire.
The consternation was terrific, and myself, and several gentlemen endeavored to keep order; I think at that time some one connected with the boat directed us to keep on the stern, as the fire was in the center of the boat. That was the fatal mistake. In consequence of that advice, I and my family went all as far as we could get. The boat had the smoke, and the smoke was so dense, that the nurse thought the child was stifling. When the boat struck, we went back to where we were; passed the cabin to the south side of the boat. We reached there together;—but I then lost sight of my children, John and Mary; had we at first been directed to go forward, all no doubt, would have been saved; there was then no smoke to prevent our doing so; I do not know who gave the direction to go aft; it seemed to be an official order, and was promptly obeyed no notice was given; we were standing together, when I heard Mary shriek, Help me, father, or we shall drown; I tried to get near her, and while doing so the clothes of the nurse took fire; I turned to look for my wife, and imagined that she had jumped overboard; from that time I can only look sight of her; neither did I see Mary after that shriek; I jumped over, sunk, and rose to the surface; I thought I recognized my wife, who was sinking up and down; I seized her by the hair, and said, "Don't give up; I come to rescue you; catch me around the waist; but she caught me around the neck, and we were sinking; I called to her to change her grasp and she did so. When I turned I saw nothing more of her. I then got hold of the braces, and finally struck out and got about four yards off, when a large colored woman caught me around the neck, and another around the waist. I screamed out, "We are all drowning; and asked them to let go; but they held on; and I dived under, and when I rose I saw nothing more of them. I was exhausted, and finding I could not reach the shore I went back to the boat. I was tired, and at last I thought I must look out to prepare for death. I was caught by the hair by some sailor, and I knew nothing more until I found myself on the beach. My wife was lost, my child Mary was lost, and myself, my John, and servant were saved.
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The consternation was terrific, and myself, and several gentlemen endeavored to keep order; I think at that time some one connected with the boat directed us to keep on the stern, as the fire was in the center of the boat. That was the fatal mistake. In consequence of that advice, I and my family went all as far as we could get. The boat had the smoke, and the smoke was so dense, that the nurse thought the child was stifling. When the boat struck, we went back to where we were; passed the cabin to the south side of the boat. We reached there together;—but I then lost sight of my children, John and Mary; had we at first been directed to go forward, all no doubt, would have been saved; there was then no smoke to prevent our doing so; I do not know who gave the direction to go aft; it seemed to be an official order, and was promptly obeyed no notice was given; we were standing together, when I heard Mary shriek, Help me, father, or we shall drown; I tried to get near her, and while doing so the clothes of the nurse took fire; I turned to look for my wife, and imagined that she had jumped overboard; from that time I can only look sight of her; neither did I see Mary after that shriek; I jumped over, sunk, and rose to the surface; I thought I recognized my wife, who was sinking up and down; I seized her by the hair, and said, "Don't give up; I come to rescue you; catch me around the waist; but she caught me around the neck, and we were sinking; I called to her to change her grasp and she did so. When I turned I saw nothing more of her. I then got hold of the braces, and finally struck out and got about four yards off, when a large colored woman caught me around the neck, and another around the waist. I screamed out, "We are all drowning; and asked them to let go; but they held on; and I dived under, and when I rose I saw nothing more of them. I was exhausted, and finding I could not reach the shore I went back to the boat. I was tired, and at last I thought I must look out to prepare for death. I was caught by the hair by some sailor, and I knew nothing more until I found myself on the beach. My wife was lost, my child Mary was lost, and myself, my John, and servant were saved.
One of the survivors sent a note to the Times in which he gave these brief particulars:
We came down with John Dike, Esq., one of the older and best sailing citizens of Mass., on the hurricane deck near the smoke pipes, than I ever experienced before. When I observed this heat it was after dinner, about 2 o'clock. The *Armenia* was at this time three or four miles behind; and the *Clay* did not appear to slacken her speed at any time. On the contrary she was straining every nerve, and driving ahead rapidly; when I was in the water, I saw smoke issue from the boiler; the fire I saw was about midships, near the machinery; there was a flame coming through the coal hole; before she got on shore, she knew she had changed her course; I saw no small boats attached to the *Henry Clay*; had the steamer been run on the shore broadside there would have been nearly all the lives saved; it was not over five minutes.
Mr. P. B. Ridder, of New York, was a passenger on the *Henry Clay*. He was instrumental in saving several ladies, among whom was his daughter. He said he had traveled much on the *Hudson*, and had been acquainted with it for forty years, and had seen several occurrences of a melancholy character, both on that river, on the Eastern River, and on the Lakes, and did not allow himself to be easily alarmed.
Ridder returned aft to the place where he had left his daughter, and found her, with her veil drawn over her face, nearly suffocated with the smoke. Taking her, with another young lady, upon the outside gangway of the boat, he stood there until it became necessary to leap into the water, which he did, and succeeded in reaching the land with his burden in safety.—He returned to the vessel, and succeeded in rescuing three other ladies, attempted to go on board through the gangway, but could not, and was finally compelled to retire. He first managed to throw several trunks, probably twenty, and among them some of his own. In giving his opinion of the causes of the calamity, Mr. Ridder cast much blame upon the officers, first, to firing up to such a dangerous extent; secondly, for continuing to run the boat in the third condition after there were no fire buckets on board to extinguish the flames, which he thinks might readily have been done had the buckets been there. Mr. Ridder gave it as his opinion that the number of the dead is far greater than has been yet imagined. He believes from what he saw that the number of those who were burned to death is at least two to one, and probably five to one, to those already known as being on board. He says, that the bones of many will never be found.

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[From the Rochester, N. Y., Republican.]

Gen. Scott Hoisted by his Own Petard.

In his letter accepting the nomination of the Whig Baltimore Convention, Gen. Scott said: "I can offer no other pledge or guaranty, than the known incidents of a long public life, now undergoing the severest examination."

It is by these "incidents" that Gen. Scott courts or challenges the "soonest examination," and the judgment of the American people. It becomes, therefore, our duty to examine these incidents, that we may see upon what grounds are based the claims of Gen. Scott to the Presidency.

It is a circular letter, written from Washington in October, in referring to the measures of the Harrison Whig Administration, Gen. Scott says: "If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the Land Distribution Bill, the Bankrupt Bill, and the second bill for creating a Freed Colonization."

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DEMOCRATIC BANNER

THE LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE—THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES—THE PROPERTY OF THE UNION—These constitute the mission of the American Democracy; and that party will be able to fulfill this mission as long as it stands on its own principles, and upon them alone, unswayed by the temptations of expediency, and unmoved, alike, by the crosses or threats of sectional factions.—William Allen.

MOUNT VERNON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1852.

For President of the United States,

FRANKLIN PIERCE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For Vice President of the United States,

WILLIAM R. KING, OF ALABAMA.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

WASHINGTON McLEAN, of Hamilton county.

BARNABUS BURNS, of Richland county.

District Electors.

1. Charles Rahl, 23. William Golden,

2. George W. Stokes, 24. Wm. Kenyon,

3. R. S. Cunningham, 25. Hugh J. Jewett,

4. Enoch G. Dial, 26. William Okey,

5. Sam'l H. Steadman, 27. Charles H. Mitchner,

6. Chas. J. Orton, 28. Chalkley T. McArthur,

7. Joseph J. Caldwell, 29. James Finley,

8. Francis Cleveland, 30. S. D. Harris, Jr.,

9. William Palmer, 31. Eli T. Wilder,

10. Benj. F. Johnson, 32. Elias H. Haines,

11. John B. Dumble.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WILLIAM B. CALDWELL.

FOR MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

FOR CONGRESS, SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION,

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

AUDITOR,

MARTIN N. SCOTT.

SHERIFF,

THOMAS WADE.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,

CLARK IRVINE.

SURVEYOR,

THOMAS C. HICKMAN.

COMMISSIONER,

ABRAHAM DARLING.

INSURANCE DIRECTOR,

JOHN McCAMMENT.

CORONER,

ALEXANDER LOVE.

DISTRICT ASSESSORS,

1st Dist. MARVIN TRACY.

2nd " ISAAC T. BEDM.

3rd " JOHN FARROTT.

4th " THOMAS J. LOGAN.

The Democratic County Ticket.

In our last week's issue, we presented our readers with the regularly nominated Democratic ticket for County Officers, and we now take occasion to commend the nominations to our Democratic brethren, as men worthy of their confidence, and entitled to their warm and enthusiastic support, as members of the Great Democratic family.

Senator Soule's Opinion of General Pierce.

Senator SOULE, of Louisiana, and one of the Representatives of that State in the Senate of the United States, in a private letter to his partner, thus speaks of Gen. PIERCE:

The Cod-Fish War.

We copy the following telegraph items relative to the Cod fish war, from the Plain Dealer of the 13th inst. It appears that seizures still continue to be made by En. fish war ships:

U. S. Steamship Mississippi—The Feeling at St. John.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 7th.—The United States Steamship Mississippi is at anchor, and is expected here as soon as the weather clears. Captain Adams is here, and will remain till she comes. The fishery question creates no excitement here.

Signs of the Times.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer of the 11th inst., says:

"The Sheboygan Nieuwoudt said to be the only Holland paper printed in this country, supports the Democratic ticket. Likewise, the Emigration, a Norwegian paper, published at Ingerslev, Rock Island, Wisconsin. All the German papers in Wisconsin, with only one exception (that is, Nieuwoudt) are in favor of Pierce and King. These are signs worth something."

Important in relation to the Fisheries.

Under this head the Baltimore Sun of the 6th inst., says:

"A despatch from Washington, to the New York Journal of Commerce, says:

"Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton will be here in a week. The fishery question has been temporarily settled. Mr. Crampton has sent a despatch to the British Government, urging them to suspend their orders, and to withdraw their naval force."

Origin of the Cholera.

At a recent religious meeting held at Exeter Hall, in London, a gentleman of authority stated the undeniable fact, that the tax levied upon salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyrannical rule in India, was the cause of Asiatic cholera—a disease that has spread its pestilence, and has covered the world, and sent millions to the grave. The cholera was unknown before the period alluded to, and made its appearance immediately following the edict which deprived the lower castes of Hindus of healthy ingredients in their food."

Democracy Triumphant in North Carolina.

The primary election in North Carolina gave Reid, the Democratic candidate, a majority of 4,602, being a gain of 2100 over his vote in '48. Forty-six counties remain to be heard from, which gave in '48, a majority for Manley, the whig candidate for Governor, of 3,257. Reid is elected without doubt.

The New Hampshire Test.

"If ever a party," says the Detroit Free Press, "was caught in a mean act it was the over zealous Scots in their attempts to do injury to Gen. Pierce on account of the odious religious test in New Hampshire."

At Buffalo, through their whig Superintendents, Catholics who are compelled to go to the Poor House for temporary subsistence, are, in the language of one of the Superintendents, put in *decurvile* vile, for not attending Protestant worship; and a Catholic minister is denied the privilege of performing service in the house under the express pretext that, "it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, contrary to the Constitution of the State of New York, and would be (in his opinion) a violation of his oath of office and conscience."

This speaks the Superintendent to a Catholic committee, consisting of Wm. Carland, Patrick Milton and S. Bettinger. The American Celt, a Catholic paper in Buffalo, says of the matter: "This constituency is, by a large majority, whig in politics. The whigs have everything, including Brees, Superintendent, their own way." Here is a theory and a practice—whig talk against intolerance in New Hampshire and whig practice in Buffalo. If any one question is understood in this country, we had supposed that of religious freedom under the Constitution and laws, was the one. We exist as a nation on the basis of religious—not less than that of political freedom and equality. The Union itself was baptised in the mingled blood of every creed and form of belief; and there is no more wicked perversion of the design and structure of this government, than that which would exclude the class of religious belief from, and admit another to the benefits of our general or particular institutions. In speaking on this subject we would not be influenced by mere partisan feelings. It is an article of our political creed, to be liberal and just to every interest; and we hold the authority local or general, which sets itself up to exclude Catholics from social and political rights, as violating the fundamental articles of our existence as a nation.

In reference to the test in New Hampshire and Gen. Pierce. The subject of the article from the Celt is the most conclusive of any we have seen. Without a single party paper, the Celt is ready "to render Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Gen. Pierce is no more responsible for the religious test in New Hampshire, than is GEORGE WASHINGTON, for the Treason of Arnold; than were the ill-fated sufferers of the *Henry Clay*, for the loss of that vessel. It was as just to condemn the passengers of that boat for the disasters of its loss, as to condemn Gen. Pierce for the test in New Hampshire.

The Celt in reply to the Louisville (whig) Journal, holds the following explicit language on the subject: "We are ready to allow correspondents, in reasonable and temperate terms, to state their dissent from our editorial opinions. But we request that we do not agree with those who hold Mr. Pierce responsible for a remnant of Colonial bigotry, enacted before he was born, and which, more than any man living, he has endeavored to remove from the Constitution of his State."

"We should as soon think of holding Archbishop Cullen responsible for Lord John Russell's Durham letter, or the late Stockport riot. Dr. Cullen lies under the penal laws, and the proclamation so highly obnoxious to Catholics in the State of England, but having done all in his power to resist the injustice, what folly it would be to hold him responsible for it! This is our conclusion, and so far, as the Celt may be fairly quoted at all in the case, it is only on this side—the side of Truth and Justice as we conceive it to be."

This unanswerable argument of the Celt, will trouble some of our whig contemporaries who have labored, ever since the nomination of Gen. Pierce, to convert the present political contest into a *politico-religious* campaign. In this they will fail, judging from the decided tone of the "American Celt," as evinced in the above extract.

Highly Important in relation to the Fishing Question.

We copy the following highly important information relative to the present aspect of the fishery controversy, from the Baltimore Sun, of the 10th inst. It certainly presents a very favorable aspect, and we should not be surprised if a war should grow out of it before a final adjustment takes place:

INTERESTING IN RELATION TO THE FISHERY QUESTION.—It is stated in a despatch from Washington, that the great fears of the British Government, in preventing the execution of the fishery treaty, are the result of the fact that the British Government has a long interview on the subject on Saturday. The despatch further adds: "It is understood that the British government now contemplates enforcing the stipulated portion of the treaty as to the bounties, but the colonial authorities have always contended for this interpretation, and have passed laws to that effect. Five of the armed cruisers fitted out by the colonists are instructed to seize all British fishing vessels violating that interpretation of the treaty. They even go further, and declare that any fishing vessels found within the three-mile narrow waters, are liable to seizure. It appears, it is desired of preventing the execution of the fishery treaty as Commodore Perry ever, but the danger is that, notwithstanding his watchfulness, some such seizure may take place. Besides there are at least five thousand American fishermen interested in this fishing trade, and authentic information has reached here that they are daily becoming more and more excited."

The warlike demonstrations in the Senate will have the effect of calming this feeling. The greatest anxiety is, therefore, felt for the speedy adjustment of the difficulty. If American blood should be spilled, war would be inevitable. The negotiations which are progressing are, doubtless, rendered more complicated by the fact that the British Government has refused to make any concessions to En. land, for the apportioning of the fisheries, unless the matter is first submitted to Congress; and the feeling of Congress is not at present, the most amicable.

Another despatch from Washington says: "Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, has had an interview with the President, and has informed him that Lord Derby has taken the fishing question out of his hands and referred it to the Colonial Government."

The Boston Courier, referring to the report that the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, has ordered the Admiral on the North American Station to make more captures of American vessels, says that the British Government does not intend to make any concessions to En. land, for the apportioning of the fisheries, unless the matter is first submitted to Congress; and the feeling of Congress is not at present, the most amicable.

We hope our Government will no longer delay to provide the most efficient means to protect the rights of our citizens upon the high seas. The policy of the British Government has ever been aggressive towards the United States, and from her present hostile position it would seem as though, war and war alone was our only refuge from National degradation. We are glad that Congress is becoming awakened on the subject.

Cowards and Deserters.

"We have noticed," says the Concord Patriot, "but two volunteers in the Mexican war who have made insinuations against Gen. PIERCE's courage. One of these was returned upon the rolls as a coward, and the other as a deserter. Lowell Courier, copy."

More Steamboat Racings.

"It is stated," says the Baltimore Sun, "that while the jury were receiving testimony at Youkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, relative to the destruction of the Henry Clay, two boats passed near the landing, apparently in a hotly contested race, regardless of the horrors scenes which had occurred a few days previous, almost within a bow shot of their track. A correspondent of the Evening Post also states that the same day on which the catas-trophe to the Henry Clay occurred, the boat in which the writer went to Poughkeepsie was racing the whole way with another, until at length the boiler became so dangerously heated that she had to lay by for an hour and a half. This instance shows to what a startling extent the practice of racing had been carried."

National Intelligencer.

The National Intelligencer, in a telegraph despatch from Washington, officially announces the resignation of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, as Minister to England, and the appointment of Hon. JOSEPH R. INGRAM, to fill his place.

Death of Mr. Rantoul.

The Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, died at Washington on the 5th inst. His remains were sent home to New England for interment.

Seizure of another American Vessel.

The American fishing schooner, Florida, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, has been captured and carried into Charlotte, N. C. as a prize.

The Conquering Hero Comes!

It affords us pleasure to announce to the Democracy of Old Knox, that General SAM. HOUSTON, the Hero of San Jacinto, has consented to visit Mt. Vernon, and address the Democracy upon the great issues which constitute the distinctive features of the two great political parties of the day. Reliable information has been received that he will be here some time during the last of this month or the first part of September—the exact day will be hereafter published for the information of our Democratic friends.

Democrats of Old Knox, prepare to give the old hero a warm and enthusiastic reception. Let the old fathers of Democracy gird on their political armor for the contest—let the young Democracy imitate their heroic sires, and resolve to lay aside the cares and labors of life, and devote one day to the glorious cause of Democracy, in which this war veteran—this incorruptible patriot—this friend to freedom and to man, is engaged. This may be the only opportunity which you will ever have, to welcome him to your midst, or to listen to the thrilling eloquence of him whose world wide reputation, for deeds of noble daring, has added lustre to the brightest pages of our country's history. Remember that in the midst of a great political contest, in which our dearest rights are involved, and that it becomes us to be prepared for the great struggle which must result in the restoration of the government to its warranted constitutional vigor, under a Democratic Administration, or in suffering it to continue under the control of a Galphin dynasty, that riots upon the spoils of the plundered laborer and beggars yeamany of the country. Prepare then to welcome this distinguished soldier and civilian, whose soul stirring eloquence as well as heroic military deeds, have ever been exerted in behalf of popular rights, and constitutional liberty.

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