

early protection and liberal government. It is the character, of her population of emerging through barbarism to civilization, in freedom, law, christianized life. It will be constitution, conferring on either patronage, nor the in her legislation, which, in a liberal and wise. It will Ordinance of 1787. That North Western liberty was theirs. It had guaranteed liberty of conscience—the jury—the right of equal and the inviolability of print had declared that “no validity of contracts, without fraud, should ever authority within the territory proclaimed, “that schools education, should forever the plain reason, that red knowledge, are necessary, and the happiness provisions of that ordinance to the cause of humanity in its operation upon rights, the happiness, and the millions, who in all inhabit these States, is the soil northwest, of the incapable of sustaining a servitude, as the framers found it within the slave holding States, the no desire to meddle. Upon the subject with cold cease to contemplate as men and as Americans which our brethren of d with us in the same n, may feel it to be their their true interest, to purpressed and down trodden less that we countenance ed by some, that human s an evil, but because s an institution beyond ject to the control alone nd people of the several ts. There the convenur Federal Constitution they were compelled ro. But surely it is a matno less than of honor n laying the foundations

have been choking up our rivers, and engulfing our steamboats, our commerce and our lives,
She has also entered and proclaims her protest against that odious and oft-rejected subtreasury system re-enacted at the last session of Congress, not only because it deranges the currency, renders the public treasury insecure and magnifies the powers of the self-constituted Monarch of the U. States, but because it inevitably tends to drain the specie of the country from Ohio and all the interior states of the Union, to the great support, where the revenues of the nation are collected, and where, according to the constitutional veto system of administering the government, they are to be disbursed also.
Ohio furthermore claims the right to declare that by reason of her great natural resources for manufacturing, her superabundance of food and her scarcity of fabrics, her inland position, where the cost of importation of foreign goods, and especially of the exportation of her own agricultural productions must, if continued, prove forever a heavy tax upon her labor, she has been induced to invest large sums in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. That unlike the older establishments of some of her sister States, these branches of industry are in that infant state, requiring protection. That she has no confidence in a foreign market for her great staples except in seasons of starvation abroad like the present. That she must have home manufactures and a home market. That she never will submit to free trade and direct taxation. That the people were prosperous under the tariff of 1842; and that she believes that not only the revenues of the country but all her industrial interests demand its immediate restoration.
Deriving what lessons of experience we may from the present condition and past history of the State of Ohio, her true policy seems to be sufficiently obvious. She requires no important measure of legislation at the present session of her General Assembly.
Let her great currency and revenue laws, deliberately sanctioned as they have been by the voice of her people stand with such indispensable amendments if any as experience has shown to be just and necessary.
Let her Colleges, Asylums and Schools, continue to receive at your hands such cooperation and support as their great importance demands and

mend the interests of Ohio to the wisdom of her legislature, praying that Almighty Being who rules in the armies of Heaven and amongst the inhabitants of the earth, who guided our fathers to the shores of the new world, who made bare his arm in our defence on the battle fields of the Revolution, and went out before our pioneer ancestors in this Western wilderness as a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, that he will visit it upon us our manifold national transgressions, that he will give to our rulers wisdom and our people peace, and that in a time to come he will be the god of our children as in the days of old he was the God of our fathers.

Dec 12, 1846. WILLIAM BEBB.

DEMOCRATIC COURIER

FINDLAY, JANUARY 2, 1846.

In consequence of the extraordinary stage of water we have received no papers from the east or south since Tuesday.
The river is fifteen inches higher to-day, than it has ever been known to be before.

The Messages.

We lay before our readers, in to-day's paper, the conclusion of the President's Message, and all of Bebb's Inaugural. What a contrast is in these documents. The former is clear, plain and statesman-like; the latter low, traitorous, and hypocritical. Never has the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio been so disgraced—so polluted—as by Bebb's occupancy of it.

To cap the climax, and fill up the iniquity of his message, he closes it with a hypocritical prayer—a solemn mockery of the Deity—a petition offered up by a wretch devoid of patriotism, honor, moral principle, and every thing that constitutes an upright man.

The meanest thing we have noticed, except Bebb's Inaugural, is that the editor of the Tuscarawas Advocate, a federal print at New Philadelphia, suppressed all that part of the President's Message which relates to the Mexican War. He would not publish it lest the villainy of him and his party should be exposed.

The regiment called upon from Pennsylvania is now at Pittsburg, and ready for Mexico.— Government has called for another Regiment from that State.