

## THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1853.

## CIRCULATION

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## Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.  
S. H. PAXIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

## CRAWFORDSVILLE IN A FERMENT.

We do not know when we were the other day, when we were informed that an indignation meeting, yea, verily, an out and out indignation meeting, had absolutely been called, in the highly respectable, staid, puritanical, sober, contemplative, literary and intellectual city of Crawfordsville, for the purpose of coming down upon Lafayette generally, and Judge Huff's court in particular, with a strong head of indignation, on account of the discharge from the custody of the law, of Wood, the engineer, that ran into the passenger cars the other day.

We do not pretend to know much about the merits or demerits of the case in question; but it is the decided opinion of all we have heard speak on the subject, that the entire blame is with the persons controlling the passenger train—that it was their duty, the moment they found the road obstructed, to dispatch a messenger back to warn the engineer of the gravel train of "breakers ahead." This also seems to have been the opinion of the Coroner's jury, and Judge Huff's Court, who acquit Wood of all blame in the premises.

We say, therefore, that we are doubly astonished that such a highly favored, religious, considerate, orderly, investigating, peaceably disposed, temperate, and always heretofore well-meaning people, as the denizens of Crawfordsville, could, by any possibility, so far forget, or temporarily adjourn, their lofty and highly enviable reputation, as to call the indignation aforesaid!

Our astonishment would have been as nothing, in comparison, had a city, like Covington, for instance, where there are comparatively few institutions of learning, and where all the heterogeneous concomitants of a lively commerce are constantly rife with the elements of disorder, done as Crawfordsville has. It is proper, however, in using the name of Covington in this connection, to say, that we could look for no such conduct on her part even, unless, perchance, while her leading citizens might be from home attending to her railroad or other public interests.

We have not been informed whether the indignation meeting was really held at Crawfordsville or not. If it was, it is hoped that they kept as cool as the circumstances of the case and the thermometer at 80 degrees would admit. If it was not, we sincerely hope that the lapse of time has had the effect to cool their ardor so far as to effect a reconsideration and *sine die* adjournment of the whole matter.

The above is from the Lafayette daily Courier of the 11th inst., and shows that our little friend Ellis has been sold by some knowing one for an uncommon quantity.

We always knew Ellis was of gullible material, but did not think he could be taken in quite to that extent. He says his surprise was very great when he was informed that an indignation meeting had been called in Crawfordsville to come down on Lafayette in general and Judge Huff's court in particular, on account of the discharge of Wood from custody, and thereupon he goes off into a succession of "wonders" and "astonishments" over that same meeting, in the course of which he endeavors to be witty at the expense of our neighbor, Covington; and such wit too, it would take the eye of a Lynx or a mole, (it is said to see well for a short distance in the dark) to see the point of it, and then closes his indignation article with the remarkable statement that he has not been informed whether the indignation meeting was really held at Crawfordsville or not, and advises us to keep cool, &c.

Now friend Ellis you were either informed of such meeting or you were not. If you were not so informed, the first part of your article is simply a libel on our town, and if any one furnished the information, then you have been taken in, for no such meeting was either called or held, nor has any indignation been expressed against Judge Huff, his court, or Lafayette, on account of the discharge of Wood.

Our citizens made some efforts to investigate the cause of the recent railroad collision, and ascertain who was chargeable for the loss of life and damage that was done, although the persons most injured by the disaster were citizens of Lafayette. The Courier in all its reference to the matter, either editorially or otherwise, has treated it as though our citizens were endeavoring to victimize some body to appease our wrath, and has taken sides against the investigation, and endeavored to charge the true issue into a contest between the two places,

where none should exist, and in so far as its course in this respect has been approbated by the citizens of Lafayette, we do not hesitate to say, that we condemn it. As to the discharge of Wood by Judge Huff, no person here has doubted but what the decision was correct under the evidence, although being a new question and one more likely to arise in the future than it has transpired in the past, and one that the community has a deep interest in; it might have been well enough not to have stopped the investigation short of a final trial, that the law of the case might be settled. But against Judge Huff for thinking otherwise, our citizens have expressed no indignation, nor have they any to express. The supposition of Ellis that the persons controlling the passenger train, were in fault, is just about as foreign to the truth as the rest of his statements in the article, and only shows that the little fellow is in the habit of going off half cocked. The whole article shows that friend Ellis undertook to look into something that was beyond his reach. We believe no body relies on his local items that occur frequently in his sight; how then could he be expected to give a correct account of what took place more than twenty miles off.

## BARNUMS MENAGERIE, A HUMBUG.

This magnificent gold tinted humbug arrived in this place on Wednesday last about halfpast twelve o'clock. The great humbug, (the Juggernaut car) was drawn through the streets by six elephants in place of ten as advertised, which preceded a long train of little humbugs containing some half starved animals which was drawn by horses, looking as though they had been fed on empty salt barrels, the hoops remaining on the outside. The wax-statuary and the great Scotch Giant formed two distinct and separate side shows, which was exhibited during the forenoon at 10 cents entrance each, after which they were hauled down and was emerged under the great pavilion containing the animals for which you pay 30 cents to see, making in all 50 cents. Gen. TOM THUMB is actually along with this filthy concern, and is about the only sight they have to show. The driver of Mr. Thumb's carriage we understand was thrown from his seat just at the edge of town, which broke one of his legs.

The above concern was poorly patronized in this place.

## ELECTIONS IN 1853.

The following States will hold their State elections on the 1st Monday of August next: Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. North Carolina holds her election on the second Thursday of August.

GUIDE BOARDS.—The new Revised Statutes requires supervisors to place guide boards at the crossing and forks of roads. This is a duty which ought to be attended to. The following is section 19 of the road law, which may be found on page 466, vol. 1, Revised Code:

Every supervisor shall erect and keep up at the forks of every highway, and at every crossing of roads within his district, guide posts and boards, with proper inscriptions and devices thereon, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the township treasury.

The Aurora Banner says that the body of a man was found in the river opposite that city with his head off, right hand off, left arm off, and a bullet hole in the right hip. Verdict of the coroner's jury that he was murdered by some unknown person.

Have we a Merchant among us—who neither advertises nor takes his home paper? That's the question.—*New Castle Banner.*

Can't answer for New Castle; but in Covington we have! What ought to be done with such a merchant?—*Covington Friend.*

Why, turn him over to the hardness of heart and perverseness of mind to be &c.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Nearly all the accounts of the celebration of the Fourth of July which have reached us from the Eastern cities, are filled with details of horrible riots, bloody fights, drunken outrages, and frightful accidents, resulting from the use of fire arms and fire works.

OPENING FOR PHYSICIANS.—A correspondent of the Laporte Times, writing from Texas, says there are hundreds of locations in this whole region for physicians of the right stock. They have very few graduates in the country—are mostly men of very ordinary capacity, and at Marshall, although the place is overflowing with doctors, some of whom do a business of five thousand a year, I was credibly informed that when a man is attacked with pneumonia he makes his will; and in nine cases out of ten it is "well made."

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal furnishes returns of the Hogs assessed in seventeen Counties, additional to those already published. The returns from 67 Counties, exhibit an increase in number on last year of about 123,000 head.

Gov. Wright is now on a visit to New York, to attend the World's Fair.

## OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, July 9th., 1853.

MR. EDITOR:—By the foreign advices received by the America at Boston, we learn that the Eastern question, like Aron's rod, continues to swallow all the rest, and, from present appearances, is as far from an adjustment, as it has been from the beginning. However the plot thickens, and the elements of duplicity begin to show themselves.—The Emperor of Russia still pertinaciously makes his demands upon the Sultan, and he as obstinately refuses to accede. France has taken strong ground against the further encroachment of Russia upon the rights of Turkey, and will consider the occupation of the Danubian provinces by the troops of the Czar as a justifiable cause for war, and consequently will sustain to the utmost the rights of Turkey. Louis Napoleon feels rather inimical towards Nicholas, on account of his not recognizing his title in a proper manner, and here is a fine opportunity of paying him off. The French fleet is at the entrance of the Dardanelles awaiting further orders if the Russian troops march over the borders of Turkey. In England the popular feeling is in favor of Turkey, but the Ministry, as usual has been trying to play a double game, by winking at Nicholas' proceedings, and causing the Sultan to suppose that he might rely on their co-operation in case Russia pushed things to far, but the spunky attitude of France has compelled them to overlook their designs, together with the popular pressure from within and take sides with France, leaving Nicholas to get out of the scrape the best way he can. The Emperor of Russia supposing as the British Ministry was all right, he would receive no opposition from France, as Louis Napoleon had but lately set up for an Emperor, he would naturally wish to conciliate the older ones, but Louis is not afraid to resent a slight.—Thus having as he presumed no interference, Nicholas thought he would soon bring the Sultan to terms, and the key of Bethlehem instead of being in the hand of the Latin patriarch, would be firmly grasped by the Greek father.

Turkey is actively employed in making preparations to meet the Russians, and have now a formidable force ready to take the field. Whether the possession of a key will be the cause of another revolution in Europe, time alone can solve.

From China we learn the Rebels have taken Nankin, and are marching rapidly towards the coast. It is said that American residents favor the present Emperor.

From Washington the news is not of much importance; a few appointments have been made. E. Warrell of Del., has been appointed consul to Matanzas, and I. L. Nelson of Maryland, as Consul to Turks Island. Commodore Shubrick, has been appointed to the command of the squadron bound to the Fishery grounds. By request of the Commodore, J. Scott Cunningham, is by the navy department appointed Secretary of the Commodore.

Politics move rather slowly during the warm days in our city. A number of applicants who have been waiting for some time and blaming the Collector for not *hurrying up the cakes*, were rewarded for their services by being politely requested to accept a place in the custom house which they accordingly did without being asked the second time. There are about one hundred names now before Secretary Guthrie for confirmation, the owners of which on seeing their friends who were appointed before them, feeding so well at the public crib, begin to feel uneasy and would like to take their place beside friends and indulge a little themselves.

The Crystal Palace will make a grand display on the day of opening. The President and his Cabinet will assist in the ceremonies.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES AND LIFE.—Messrs. De Witt & Davenport have just issued a handsome volume, containing the Lectures of Father Gavazzi in New York—the same whose repetition in Montreal so violently excited the ire of the Roman Catholics there as to lead to riot and bloodshed. Without taking sides on the question of Roman Catholicism, we must, in common with every American, wholly condemn the attempt of the Roman Catholics in Montreal to violently suppress freedom of discussion in the person of Gavazzi. We confess intense curiosity to read the Lectures, which have excited such grave consequences, and we find that their character has not been overrated. They are exceedingly pungent.

The present volume also contains a copious "Life" of the Father down to the moment of his departure from New York. The work is beautifully got up. Price, 50 cents paper; 75 cents cloth.

Ladies' porter houses are becoming fashionable in New York, so it is said.—They are for the accommodation of ladies—all ladies. Even a lady's husband would not be admitted into these *saloons*. Cigars are said to form a considerable item of the refreshments.

PLAIN TALK.—We copy the following article from the Washington Union, of the 2d inst. It will meet the hearty approval of every true Democrat in the State. The Democracy have much more to fear from pretended friends—enemies in disguise—than from all the open opposition which Whiggery and Abolitionism can parade:

The Democratic party has suffered more from its associations for a few years past, than from its open enemies. One of the great objects of the compromise, which was effected in the Baltimore Convention in 1852, was, that for the future, the party might be relieved from all connection with those quasi Democrats who claimed fellowship with us, but who were constantly furnishing material to our enemies with which to assail us. The New York Evening Post and Buffalo Republic belong to that class of hangers-on to the Democratic party, who sail under Democratic colors, but who are in reality the worst enemies of the party. They are Abolitionists in fact, and yet, claiming to be Democrats, they have furnished the main grounds upon which the Whigs have kept up their warfare. We deem it our duty to our party to repudiate all sympathy or connection with them, and, as far as our influence goes, to denounce them as Abolitionists sailing under Democratic colors. They have never stood upon the creed adopted by the party at Baltimore in 1852—they do not now recognize that creed as the test of Democracy—and for that reason it is an utter perversion of language, and a slander upon our party to call them Democrats. They do not deserve the respect due to open and avowed Abolition journals; for whilst their Abolitionism is their ruling characteristic, they prove themselves dishonest in professing to belong to a party which they know repudiates all sympathy or fellowship with Abolitionism.

We have been induced to make these remarks in view of the late course of the Post and Republic in regard to the rumored interference of Great Britain in converting Cuba into a black government. Our views on this subject have not had reference to the simple question of the emancipation by Spain of the slaves in Cuba, but they have looked to the policy of Great Britain in eventually filling the island with free blacks, and converting it into a black government, in furtherance of her scheme in breaking up our confederacy through the agency of the abolition agitation. We have looked at it as an effort on the part of Great Britain, through her pretended philanthropy, to make Spain, in the first place, subservient to her policy of destroying our government; and having succeeded in introducing into Cuba a population of free blacks, then to avail herself of it as the rendezvous and rallying point of abolitionism. We have regarded it as a scheme by Great Britain, under the guise of humanity, to become virtually the owner of the island; and in this point of view, we have declared that the administration cannot be to vigilant in watching the movement. We have not assumed to speak by authority on this subject, nor do we suppose any authority could be necessary in a case which was already so fully and distinctly covered by the foreign policy of the administration as avowed in the Inaugural. The Post and Republic place their opposition to these views distinctly on abolition grounds, and for this reason we deem any further notice of their position unnecessary. We wash our hands of all further association or connection with those journals, and we treat them as standing as clearly without the pale of the Democratic party as the New York Tribune or the National Era.

FRESH GROCERIES.—Laymon & Co., are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of fresh groceries direct from the city.

Three hundred and forty licenses to retail liquor have been granted in the 18th ward, New York, in which the Crystal Palace is located.

We learn from the St. Louis Democrat that Col. Fremont is about to proceed with "splendid instruments," on a winter excursion up to the head waters of the Arkansas, to test the practicability of a passage in the season of snows through the passes supposed to lie about those head waters. This excursion is disconnected from any government survey—being a purely private expedition.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors for the New Albany and Salem R. R. Co., to serve the ensuing twelve months: Jas. Montgomery, John Brown, Jas. Brooks, Randall Crawford, Wm. Plumer, John Gordon, Thomas Smith, Jos. E. Goss, Jacob Daggy, I. C. Elston, Geo. F. Talman, Charles E. Bill, and Joseph Rawlins. These gentlemen are well qualified and will make an energetic Board.

Affairs on the TEXAN FRONTIER.—The condition of affairs on the Texan frontier is very sad. If the following account, taken from a letter written at Fort Duncan, on the 11th May, is correct:

"I received a letter from my brother at Fort McIntosh. He says that murders are occurring every day between that point and Ringgold's. The citizens are anxious to have martial law proclaimed. A few days since, at a town near Ringgold's, four Americans were killed by some Mexicans.—The Americans belonging to the place, started out, and in the course of an hour, killed four greasers."

To make Gooseberry Jam, take your berries into a fast train, and ride behind a drunken Engineer. In less than an hour you will meet with a collision that will furnish you with all the "Jam" you will require for a life time.

An easy way to find the Sheriff's office is to spend nine shillings every time you earn a dollar. Ambitious females will please notice.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

## FROM NEW YORK.

New York, July 11.

The steamer Illinois has arrived from Aspinwall with California dates to the 16th and \$1,836,000.

The Carrier Pigeon went ashore on the 6th of June, 30 miles south of San Francisco. Two steamers were sent to wreck her; 1,200 packages of light merchandise beached. She was breaking to pieces at last accounts.

A duel was fought near Mission Dolores between Edward Toby, assistant alderman of San Francisco, and Dr. Alfred Craine, late of Alexandria La. At the second fire, Toby was shot through the body and died next day.

A duel was also fought near San Francisco between Thos. Hayes, assistant alderman, and John Nugent, editor of the Herald, distance, 20 paces: weapons, pistols. At the second shot Nugent was wounded. When the steamer left his wound was considered critical.

The duel between Senator Gwin and Mr. McCordle was fought on the 23d.—Three ineffectual shots were fired, when the matter was amicably adjusted.

The weather was very warm, and the thermometer ranged from 93 to 102 in the shade.

The mining news from all quarters is most cheering.

Trade in the interior has greatly improved. Money is easier. Flour is in better demand at \$12.50. Corn is active at \$2.

Central America.—An attempt at a revolution was made at Bygona on the 8th of June. Gen. Herrera attempted to call out the troops but the officer in command refused to comply.

The yellow fever was raging at Carthagena, troops were daily deserting, and a revolution seemed inevitable.

The steamer Columbus, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 26th. The California and Golden Gate sailed on the 28th with the mails.

An English steamer arrived at Panama on the 9th, with dates from Valparaiso to the 1st and Lima to the 12th of June.—The prospects of a war between Peru and Bolivia were increasing.

China.—The Pathfinder had arrived with Hong Kong dates to the 27th April, and Shanghai to the 25th.

The capture of Nankin and the subsequent defeat of the rebels is confirmed.

The Hong Kong Herald gives the details of various cruelties practised by the insurgents, such as making indiscriminate slaughter of the priests, as well as the "mauchows."

At Nankin they enticed 700 mauchow women into one building and set fire to it, and they also pressed every male Chinese from 15 to 45 years of age into arms, killing the children, and making cooks and scullions of the women.

At Nankin the leader of the rebels was crowned Emperor.

Fears were entertained at Canton that the rabble would rise on learning the success of the rebels.

The Register advises foreigners to be prepared for the emergency.

The exportation of rice has been prohibited in some districts.

A letter from Hong Kong, dated April 24, states that Commodore Perry was about to proceed at once to Japan with the Mississippi and Saratoga. This movement caused some uneasiness among the foreigners, as it would leave them comparatively unprotected.

New York, July 11.

The Atlantic arrived on Sunday with 140 passengers.

The news from Great Britain is unimportant.

Very little is said about Turkish affairs, and it is now the general belief that peace would be maintained. Insurance on the Danube is advancing.

Mr. Van Buren was at Birmingham.

Mrs. Stowe was sojourning in Wales.

The crops in Ireland are luxuriant.

The weather in Great Britain was generally favorable.

France.—The proposed action of France in regard to the Turkish question was not known. It is officially reported that the Emperor prefaced a formal note to Russia demanding to know whether she meant peace or war, stating that France was ready for either.

The report also adds that Napoleon has consented to withhold the note at the earnest request of M. Kessiliff, the Russian minister.

Turkey.—No hostilities have yet appeared, and it is the general belief that there will be none. Russia continues to collect troops along her frontiers. The Turks have not ceased their warlike preparations.

Baron Bruck, the Austrian Envoy, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th. It is understood that he is charged with conciliatory proposals, though it is not known what is the spirit of Turkish affairs since the last advices, and everything remains in statu quo, but with an improved feeling.

Persia.—There had been an extraordinary earthquake, and about 12,000 persons were killed during one night. The plague had arisen from the unburied corpses.—The cholera was at Theram, and locusts at Isphom.

Athens, 18th.—King Orho is arming a squadron for the protection of Greek subjects, in case of an Oriental war.

Paris, Monday.—Private letters from Jazza, Moldavia, on the 17th, say that an extraordinary courier, from St. Petersburg passed the day previous on his way to Constantinople with another ultimatum, with a notice that if it was not accepted in eight days the Russian army would cross the frontier, and commence hostilities. A division of the Russian army, 40,000 strong, is already within two leagues of the Turkish frontier.

Business in the manufacturing districts is unchanged since Saturday. Flour has advanced 6dals per bbl; prime corn has

also improved 1s per quarter; beef and pork are unchanged, bacon is dull; coffee is in moderate demand; rice in excellent demand at stiffer prices; money is easy, consols are selling at 98½.

## THE PRESIDENT AND HIS APPOINTMENTS.

We hear some muttering at the appointments to office made by President Pierce. The complaints, however, are confined to the whigs and a few democrats who sought office at the hands of the President, but were disappointed. Such will always be the case under all administrations. It is natural for whig editors to raise objections to these appointments, otherwise they will be without material to make even a show of opposition. They are compelled in the present collapsed, dismembered, and discordant condition of the whig party, to make opposition to the present democratic administration, otherwise their occupation will be gone. It is also natural for men who have expended time and money to secure a place, to complain when defeat overtakes them. No good democrat will complain. Only those raise objections who belong to the party for the sake of the spoils. The great mass of the people will always be satisfied, if honest and capable men are employed in the transaction of the public business. They neither expect nor desire office, and will always be satisfied when honesty and capability are regarded in the selection of persons to fill important public stations. Take President Pierce's appointments as a whole, and we believe that they will contrast favorably with those of any previous administration. All the important appointments have been conferred upon men of known abilities and integrity.—Some of the minor appointments no doubt are injudicious and ill-advised. This, however, is not the fault of the President or his cabinet. They cannot make these appointments from a personal acquaintance with the applicants. They must rely upon the advice of others, and of course will sometimes be deceived. We again repeat that the appointments made by the present administration, generally are most judiciously made.—*Jackson Co., Democrat.*

## THE SEMINOLES IN FLORIDA.

The Ocala (Fla.) Mirror, of the 17th inst., has the following paragraph about the Seminole Indians and their removal:

We understand from reliable testimony that a meeting was held last week in Tampa, at which a vigilance committee was appointed to range the frontiers to watch the conduct of the Seminoles and to guard the stock of the settlers, and they have resolved to send a company of seventy-five volunteers into the Nation in October next, in search of their stolen cattle. They were much exasperated as was natural, at the loss of their property, and would have attempted at once to reclaim it, but at the suggestion of Gen. Childs were induced to delay the search until more troops arrived to take the place of those ordered away.—We understand that the people of the frontier counties are dissatisfied with the appointment of Capt. Casey to the Indian Agency. It is very clear, if the Indians remain and continue to levy black mail upon our settlers, we must have an Indian war before another year. Mercy to the Indians, justice to Florida, and common sense would dictate to the Government to set about their removal, at least as early as next October, peaceably if may be, forcibly if otherwise impracticable.

THE CHRISTIAN CHOICE.—I am frail and the world is fading; but my soul is immortal, and God is eternal. If I place my affections on earthly enjoyments, either they may take wings like an eagle that flieh towards heaven, or my soul may take its way with the rich fool and go to hell; but if I choose God for my portion, then mercy and goodness shall follow me whilst I live, and glory and eternity shall crown me when I die. I will, therefore, now leave that which I shall soon lose, that so I may embrace that which I shall always enjoy.—*Divine Breathings.*

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A recent writer gives some interesting particulars upon this subject:

"In twelve years five hundred million dollars were raised by the house for different powers, by way of loan and subsidy, which were distributed in nearly the following proportion: for England, two hundred millions; for Naples, fifty millions; for Russia, twenty-five millions; for Brazil, twelve millions, exclusive of various other large sums. The remarkable success of the Rothschilds, setting aside the great opportunities they have enjoyed from favorable circumstances, may be attributed their strict adherence to two fundamental maxims.—The first of these, in compliance with the dying injunctions of the founder of the house, is the conducting all their operations in common. Every proposition of magnitude made to one of them, is admitted to the deliberation of all. No project is adopted until thus fully discussed, and is then executed by united efforts. A second principle is, not to aim at exorbitant profits, to set definite limits to every operation, and so far as human foresight can do, to render it independent of accidental influences. In this maxim lies one of the main secrets of their strength."

MORMONS IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Herald, says: "The advent of three thousand Mormons to California is calculated to engender some slight degree of apprehension as to the result of the companionship of such a people in large numbers with United States citizens. San Bernardino county is peopled with Mormons, and in that section the doctrine of plurality of wives will be religiously observed. The sect is likewise represented in the Legislature, and of course, they will exert some influence in the framing of the laws. How their peculiar notions and practices can be reconciled to the ideas of Americans, it is difficult to predict."

There are in the United States twenty-two travelling circus companies.