

## THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

CIRCULATION  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordsville!Advertisers, call up and examine our list of  
SUBSCRIBERS.  
All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.To Advertisers.  
Every advertisement handed in for publication, should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
All calls for insertions, marriage notices and obituaries, hereafter for insertion in our paper will be charged one half the regular advertising rates.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. DAVIS, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

We wish it distinctly understood, that we have now the best and the largest assortment of NEW and FANCY JOB TYPE ever brought to this place. We insist on those wishing work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of types, cuts, &amp;c. We have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

JOB PRINTING.  
As it is now about the time when Merchants and others are wishing to have Circulars, Cards, Posters, &c., printed, we would respectfully call their attention to our extensive assortment of type. All work executed at short notice and at the lowest prices. Call and see our facilities for doing work.TEMPERANCE SUPPER.  
The Temperance Ladies of Crawfordsville will give a supper at the New School Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening February 22d.

The ladies and gentlemen of Crawfordsville and vicinity are cordially invited to be present. The proceeds of the supper are to be applied for temperance purposes.

Admission:—Gentleman &amp; Lady 75cts; Gentleman and two Ladies \$1.00; single Lady 25cts. Single Gent. 50cts; Children 25cts.

Prof. TWISING will deliver the 10th lecture before the Mechanics Institute on Thursday evening, March 2d. Subject—"History of ancient Egypt." A crowded house is anticipated.

It is something very singular indeed that we cannot have our regular mails. We are entitled to a daily eastern mail, but have received none since Monday last, until this (Friday) morning. The Post Master here thinks the difficulty is at Lafayette—neglect we suppose. This has been the case all winter, and we think it about time matters were taking a change.

New Albany is undoubtedly one of the best flour markets in the State. At retail the article is worth \$7 per barrel.—V. A. Ledger.

Altogether a mistake Mr. Ledger. Crawfordsville is far ahead of Albany or even N. York City, in reference to the flour trade. Flour is now selling we believe at \$7.50 per barrel, and has sold as high as \$8, notwithstanding the last steamer's news knocked it down 25 cts. on the barrel in N. York City.

The N. A. Ledger, speaking in reference to the number of papers in the State that will oppose the enactment of a Maine law says, "we are apprehensive, however, that if this question is to be forced into politics, as an attempt is now being made to do, more than ten papers will be found in opposition to the scheme. We are quite well aware that a good deal of loud bragging is being done just at this time as to the strength of the Maine Law in Indiana. But if a baker's dozen of out and out Maine law men—elected on that question without regard to politics—are chosen to the next General Assembly, we shall be woefully deceived. The probabilities now are that in consequence of the real or feigned violence of the ultra prohibitionists, no restraining liquor law whatever will be passed by the next General Assembly. At least we fear that such will be the result."

Douglas' Nebraska Bill appears to cause some people a deal of trouble and uneasiness. Some of the wise philosophers of the day insist that if the "Missouri Compromise" is repealed, we increase slavery.—That's poor logic to preach up now-a-days. The passage of the Nebraska Bill would probably extend the era of slavery, but that it would add one more slave to the number in the country, is all stuff. To import slaves is piracy, while piracy is death. How then, will Douglas' bill add to our slave population? Some folks reason as if negroes were made by machinery, like kegs, shoemakers pegs, &amp;c. If this were so, the number might be increased by the passage of the bill. But such is not the case. Colored folks are got up in the same manner that other people are, and will increase just as fast with Nebraska a free state, as if Nebraska was a part of Kentucky or any other slave state. All this great cry about the increase of slavery is full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

A bill is before the Ohio Legislature to prevent the adulteration of alcoholic drinks, and another to sell the Public Works of the State.

## NEBRASKA BILL!

Congress is still in a blaze of excitement in consequence of this measure. A description of the opposition party, as we have seen it, presents a spectacle truly ludicrous and disgusting. Some of the members are represented as marble fixtures at their tables, with solemn mein, and both hands uplifted in holy horror, bending over the Missouri Compromise, while the wanton glare of the eye, and the troubled expression of the face, too plainly evince that they would be willing to do many a clever thing in return, if some one would only tell them how their constituents stood. We have some notion of preparing a drama, to be entitled "Hypocrisy in the Bleek House," with some tableaux occasionally introduced, drawn from this truly solemn and tragical scene.

The principle contained in this bill, contains no novel features—it has been discussed over and over again, ever since the establishment of the government. Certainly it is plain and palpable to any half-witted mind. We have made up our mind concerning it long since, and we have no disposition now to alter our views, nor do we know that we ever shall have any such disposition.

We are decidedly opposed to the idea, that Congress may with any propriety legislate slavery into any territory or state, or exclude it therefrom. We believe the people of any territory belonging to the United States, have the inherent right of self-government, equally with the people in the States. The very first principle of true Democratic doctrine is, that no citizen can ever lose his identity. No one denies discretion to the inhabitants of any state in regard to this matter of slavery, and why? Why simply because the majority of any state must always rule in the enactment of any law which does not infringe upon the constitution which binds the states together. Then if we happen to remove from the state of Indiana to the territory denominated Nebraska, is our voice to be silenced, and are the operations of our will to be suspended during the interim before this territory is to be introduced into the Union as a state? This would be a species of political murder, which we do not believe would be at all consistent with the blazing age of civil and religious liberty. Citizenship exists anywhere within the confines of the United States, and no man or set of men can annul it without trampling ruthlessly upon that consecrated safeguard which we have received from the hands of our Fathers, the constitution of the United States. Half-bred politicians would fain teach us, that there is something of an unapproachable sanctity about compromise measures. We believe they are good enough in their place, and often work good to the nation, but they are not absolute and inviolable by any means.—Then if Douglas' Bill does transgress upon the principles contained in the Missouri compromise, what matters it? If his principles are founded in reason and truth, let them prevail, and the triumph of reason and truth will follow.

Our readers doubtless before this, have all had full accounts of the trial of Jacob Coleman which occurred in this place last week. We can hardly recollect an instance, where small causes have ever been produced such great results. It has been an almost exclusive topic of conversation in almost every circle, and opinions have been freely expressed in all grades of age and judgment. Eloquent speeches have been made, and learned decisions rendered on every street corner and in every bar-room, that would surprise the Romans themselves, and humble the very glory of Justinian and Grotius in all matters of justice, law and equity. We feel pained that such a state of things does exist, because we apprehend that evil only can grow out of it. We think such discussions and such verdicts belong exclusively to our courts. It was for that purpose they were established, and as we have mutually agreed as a people and as a nation, to repose our liberties, and the method of adjudicating our wrongs in the honor and wisdom of that mighty system, dignified with age, consecrated by the memory of its founders, and covered all over with the glory of its splendid achievements, it is our duty to submit implicitly and unreservedly to all its operations. The jurors who acted in that case, were just and honorable men, and for this reason we feel like vindicating them, when we hear the charges of blind judgment and blind prejudices alleged against them. We cannot believe that James Busenbark, James Lee, Henry Lee, William Mount, B. B. Barr, and John Bratton, would render any other but a truthful verdict, according to the law and evidence.

We are no friend to rioters, and have no other than words of contempt and denunciation to offer them wherever they are found, but our arm, feeble though it may be, is always nerved to defend the just and innocent. If these men were guilty of the charges preferred against them, they should have been punished, but as a jury of six honest and capable men decided that they were not guilty, what other conclusions can

we safely arrive at than that they were entirely correct and that the defendants were innocent. The case was warmly contested by the attorneys of both sides, and all the power there is in rhetoric and language, Messrs. Wallace and Wilson made the most adroit and efficient use of. We understand that Mr. Wilson, consul for the state, has carried the whole matter into the court of Common Pleas.

THE BOOK OF ALL BOOKS.  
HOT CORN; LIFE SCENES IN NEW YORK, BY Solon Robinson.

The above is the title of a very neat work which we have just received from the publishers, Messrs. Dewitt &amp; Davenport of New York, with the request to give it an editorial notice which we do with pleasure. This infamous work has been sent to the press generally throughout the State. It has also been extolled to the very skies by the N. Y. Tribune, Ministers of the Gospel, Temperance lecturers and others.—We feel it our duty says the Times to caution the unsuspecting against it, as its influence can be nothing but demoralizing in its tendencies. In justice, however, to many who have recommended it, we will say that they have based their opinions upon short extracts from it, that have been made public through the columns of such newspapers as the Tribune. Of the extracts referred to, the "Two-penny Marriage" and "Little Katy" (to which there are but few objections) have had the greatest publicity given to them.

Now, what is the professed design of this work? To inculcate temperance and morality—worthy objects, but wickedly prostituted! And what is the plan adopted?—Reader, it is this: you are, if you read the work, taken into *Cale Jones's* doggerly, in the vicinity of the noted "Five Points," in the city of New York, where the most filthy and revolting bacchanalian orgies are nightly held; thence to a bawdy-house of the lowest grade—for there are grades in them—where a careful and minute description is given of the scenes and transactions nightly witnessed at such places, that are too disgusting to be named, and at which the sense of propriety of every virtuous man and woman must revolt. The professed object of this is to teach virtue by contrasting vice with it. This may do for the Deistical author of the work; but it is not in accordance with our views. We have always believed that virtuous precepts should be taught by example. Where is the father or mother who would teach their daughters virtue by introducing them into bawdy-houses, that they might become disgusted with the pursuits of a strumpet?

But then again, the scenes are changed. Vice is exhibited in its most attractive forms. Some of the "better grades" of bawdy-houses are laid open to the reader's view. That of Mrs. Laylor—where the preacher and the church-member are entrapped—situated in H—n street, is "richly furnished," a place where a Laiaz or an Aspasia—splendid courtesans—might be content to "entertain" their victims.

But these are not the only, or the worst objections to this book. Sacrilege and blasphemy are numbered in the catalogue of objections. In the story of "Athalie, the Sewing Girl," a professed preacher of the Gospel and a church-member are made conspicuous characters. The preacher becomes indebted to Mrs. Laylor, in the sum of \$100—the reward for the privilege of staying one night with "a young lady, fresh from the country." Mr. Otis (the preacher) has not the money wherewith to make the payment. On a Saturday night he receives a note from Mrs. Laylor, informing him if payment is not made instantly, he will be exposed the next day to his own congregation. What should he do?—He had not the money, and knew not where to get it. The only man to whom he dare name the subject, was his own church-member, (who was equally guilty with himself) and he was not in town.—Mr. Robinson tells us he did what every christian should do! He opened his Bible and the first words that met his eye, were, "Ask and ye shall receive." He did ask, and ask fervently—not for the forgiveness of his sins; but for money to liquidate the debt. Whilst upon his knees the door of his room was opened and a note, from his guilty church-member, put into his hands, inclosing a check for \$100. "How quick," says Mr. Robinson, "the answer to his asking had come back." And what was that prayer? Prayer for money to pay a debt due to a prostitute! If this is not blasphemy of the deepest dye, we are to judge. The "Good and bountiful Giver" is, by Mr. Robinson, made accessory to the crime of adultery! and that, too, committed by one of his professed disciples! Oh shame! where is thy blush?

Oh, what a book to teach temperance and morality! Go get it, ye philanthropic fathers! It teaches many, very many things. It will teach your daughters how to prostitute themselves, reform, and then become virtuous and respectable females! It will teach your sons the way to the bawdy-house, and the way to know a "street walker" when he sees her! Get it—get

get Don Juan, Venus and Adonis, and a few of Berry's publications, and then you will have a nice library for your wives and your daughters!

Now who is the writer of this book? Solon Robinson, a Deist, we are informed! We cannot believe that those who have been so loud in its praise have ever read the "Hot Corn" Stories. If they had they would certainly have discovered the disgusting poison that is contained in its pages; though much is made to resemble a sweet morsel.

We saw a young lady the other day, passing up street looking heavenwards for her bonnet. When she found it, "it was on the other side of Jordan."—Crawfordsville Review.

And where is "the other side of Jordan?"—N. A. Ledger.  
Well sir, "the other side of Jordan," is the other side of a small stream called "Jordan," that winds its way through a great portion of our town, and has been known during a freshet to overflow its banks, (and that too, in the centre of our town,) causing the people to flee from the first floor of their dwellings to higher and safer quarters until the foaming elements would become quiet and the inhabitants cease to mourn on the "the other side of Jordan."

We notice that efforts are being made by the citizens of Lawrenceburgh, to erect a college in that place. Success to the enterprise.

Gov. BIGLER recently sent a long and special message to the House relative to the Commonwealth taking possession of the road of the Franklin Canal Company.

The Company protested against the act of the Legislature, and avowed their intention to contest it before the Supreme Court. The message of the Governor is stongly in favor of a break of gauge at Erie.

For the Review.  
There being a report in this community, concerning a certain painting that was to be carried on our streets by the anti-Robinson's, I wish here to correct the report as far as I am concerned. I have had nothing to do with it, and so long as I keep my senses, I hope never to be guilty of any such damnable acts of injustice to myself or fellow man. T. H. WINTON.

The number of Ladies who have taken the Degree of Rebekah in this State during the past year, is three hundred and thirty-two.

Lent begins, this year, on the 1st of March. Good Friday will be the 14th of April, Easter Sunday, the 16th.

The sale of Mr. Robinson's dish of "Hot Corn" has been prohibited in the state of New York.

HIGH RATES.  
The Cincinnati Price Current, reliable authority in such matters, in speaking of the flour markets, says:

Current rates in this country are now very high, and in the West they are still higher for flour than in 1847, while Liverpool quotations are considerably below those of that year. The supplies of wheat and flour at all our ports continue light, and this strengthens confidence, but still dealers exhibit a nervous feeling, and a reaction on the other side would not fail to create a panic in the American markets. New corn not being yet in shipping order, speculators have been operating extensively in the interior, in anticipation of a heavy export demand in the spring, and prices varying from 24 to 45c. have been paid; deliverable at points on the railroads and canals.

The same paper, in speaking of the hog crop, says:

For two or three weeks past there has been a growing impression that the crop of hogs will be little, if any, larger than last year, and that the demand from England must be heavy in consequence of the war movements. For the former opinion there is certainly no good ground, and with reference to the latter, the advices from Europe to the latest date do not indicate any movement excepting in lard, and this was caused mainly by the high price and anticipated scarcity of tallow.

THE INDIANS OF NEBRASKA.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

Another amendment, which has been adopted, respects the rights of the Indians within the limits of the Territory or Territories. To several of these tribes we have, by solemn treaties, guaranteed perpetual possession of the districts which they respectively occupy. These treaties must be sacredly kept. The bill, as reported by Mr. Douglas, was intended to guard them, but the amendment above alluded to, does it more effectually. It was offered by Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, and agreed to, as follows: Strike out the 19th, 20th, and 40th sections relating to the Indians of the Territory, and substitute therefor the following:

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territory embraced within this bill shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding any thing contained in this act, and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued, with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the locations of the office of superintendents."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP



## AFRICA.

New York, Feb. 14.

The steamer Africa, with advices from Liverpool to the 28th ult., has arrived at her wharf.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The markets at Liverpool are reported generally dull. Flour has declined 6d, and Wheat 2d, ex-ships.

Corn is reported to have advanced 1 per quarter.

Flour and Wheat became dull on Friday, the 27th, and Flour sold at a decline of 6d per bbl, and Wheat 2d per bushel below the closing prices the Tuesday previous. Richardson &amp; Brothers quote Western Canal Flour at 44s, Ohio and similar brands 44s 6d, ex-warehouse, and 43s@44s ex-ship. United States White Wheat 12s 8d@13s from ship, and 13s 3d to 13s 6d from warehouse. Canadian 12s@12 9d.

Corn is in active demand at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter, closing at 51s 6d@52s for prime White and Yellow. Lard was scarce, and considerable sales were made at 56s per cwt.

At London, Baring &amp; Brothers say money is easier, without change in rates of Bank discount.

Consols opened Friday at a recovery of 1/2 per cent., and then again slightly receded, closing at 90 3/4 @ 90 1/2.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Africa arrived off Sandy Hook last night, and owing to a dense fog, had to come to anchor there. The news by her was telegraphed to us over the Sandy Hook line.

We have but little additional war news by this arrival. The conduct of the Czar is still evasive. He does not regard the entry of the allied fleets into the Black Sea a declaration of war, and he is not expected to send a reply to the Vienna note until the middle of February; he has, however, appointed Olof to visit the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London, to explain on what terms he will really treat, but it is thought by all his object is to gain time.

A quiet tone, however, is observed in all the Russian organs, but on the Danube there are no manifestations of a peaceful character, as extensive preparations were making by the Russians to attack Kalafat, though they admit it will cost them ten thousand men.

Omar Pasha continues to fall upon the Russians whenever an opportunity occurs, his object being to put it out of their power to fight. There had been several skirmishes, but none of importance. From Asia it was reported that the Russians had taken the city of Kara, but a Russian Bulletin says all the troops are in winter quarters.

At the last accounts from the combined fleets, part of them were at Shipe and part near Batoum, but all were about to sail for Yarna. The Russian squadron was off the sea of Azoff.

Servia is much agitated by the intrigues of the Russian Consul General, at Belgrade.

A Vienna dispatch, received Saturday morning, at Liverpool, just as the steamer was about to sail, hints that good news has reached the Austrian Government from St. Petersburg. The Shah of Persia has definitely promised to act peaceably toward Turkey. The Austrian Government had ordered 40,000 troops, in great haste, to Hungary, for what purpose it is not stated. There is no news of importance from France or England.

The British fleet in the Tagus has been ordered to sea.

The Brazilian mail steamer Olinda was ashore near Holyhead.

The steamer Petral, formerly of the line between New York and Bermuda, was burnt on the Clyde on the 26th ult.

ARREST OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—An English lady, of genteel appearance, was brought before Justice Stuart, in New York, a few days ago, under the name of Maria Edwards, though she occasionally varied it to Julia Mortimer, Miss Smith, Miss Adelaide Davis, Mrs. Blackwell and other convenient aliases. It is alleged that she stole a purse containing \$150 from a lady in an omnibus, and that on searching her rooms, money and other valuables, port monnaies and purses, stolen from ladies, were discovered. She has been before the police before, and some of her offences have been compromised, through the intervention of a man named Smith, whose paramour she was. She lately returned from a visit to Europe.

A NOVEL—CONDENSED.—Moonlight night—shady grove—two lovers—eternal fidelity—young lady rich—young man poor—great obstacle—young man proud—very handsome—very smart—sure to make a fortune—young ladies father very angry—Won't consent—mother intercedes—no go—rich rival—very ugly—very hard-hearted—lovers in a bad fix—won't part—die first—moonlight again—garret window windows open—rope ladder—fight—pursuit—to late—marriage—old man in a rage—won't forgive them—disowns them—old man gets sick—sends for his daughter—all forgiven—all made up—young man getting rich—old man dies—young couple gets all the money—live in the old mansion—quite comfortable—have little children—much happiness—finis.

CURIOUS BATTLE.—A few days ago a little girl, passing through a field at Calyhaeket, observed a magpie and a rat engaged in mortal combat. She ran home and brought some men to the spot, who found that meanwhile a second magpie had come to the assistance of the first; the rat was slain in their sight.—Cotterline Chronicle.

The railroad celebration at Detroit cost the city the snug sum of \$4,700.

## AN EXPERIENCED CORPS.

The Unionist of Cincinnati is conducted by an organization of Printers. It will be seen by the following from that paper that those employed in the office have traveled some and seen that magnificent insect "the elephant" in their rounds:

In this office are some twenty printers engaged; only look at them! In ages ranging from twenty to forty; in size and complexion, from the ordinary stout (we never knew a fat printer), to some that might crawl through a greased flute; some as white as Circassians, and others brown or rosy—your "Georgia cracker," or Pennsylvania publican. Some bearded like the Lord, others smoothfaced as the Greek Slave. One has traveled all over the North American Continent, hunted bears in Arkansas, and the wild horse in the pampas of South America; another has been out on the broad ocean, and has seen "life before the mast;" another graduated at West Point, served in the army, and accompanied Col. Doniphan, in his Xenophonic grand campaign all over New Mexico. What a book he can write! Another has kept tavern, sold goods at auction, traveled over the United States several times, been well off and been broken—often—Two have been "on the stage," a profession printers are much addicted to; for about half the actors on the American boards are printers. One, we believe has preached sermons, another has lectured to crowded houses. Another has served in Mexico with General Scott. A sixth has been a stump orator, member of the Legislature, "out west," and fought a duel, we believe. Three have practised medicine, kept store, and dealt in horses, cotton and negroes. Two have held municipal offices. Four or five have been officers or privates in various military companies. One served with Gen. Houston in the Texan revolution, and one in the Canadian rebellion. Six or eight have edited and published newspapers in various parts of the United States. One has been first officer of a packet on the "ragin' canal!" One was wounded—leg off—at the storming of Monterey. Another has clerked it on a Mississippi steamer, been blown up and slightly killed. Some are or have been married; some are old bachelors. All have seen more or less of life and its changeable scenes. They are all live men, good practical printers, speak various languages, and form a newspaper corps hard to surpass or equal.

HIGH RENTS.—The N. Y. Mirror gives a few samples of the way in which rents are going up in New York:

Mr. Cristadore, the celebrated "artist in hair," who has occupied No. 5 Astor House for some dozen years, at a rent of \$1500 per annum, has just been notified by Mr. Astor, that after the first of May next the rent will be raised to \$3750 a year. The stores in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, which have been bringing \$600, have been raised to \$2000. And so it goes, with flour at \$15 a barrel, and a fair prospect of its running up to \$20. No wonder the little girl told her papa, if bread got to be so dear, they must live on pound cake!

## INFORMATION WANTED.

TIPPAN COUNTY, MISS., Jan. 30th, 1854.

Messrs. Editors:—About five years ago, my husband, Malakiah Basick, left me to go to the west, to return again, and I have never heard of him since. I would like to know what has become of him, as I am in much distress about him. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 150 or 160 lbs., spare made, light complexioned hair, and about 35 years of age. He left me without any cause, leaving me and four small children to fend our way through this unfriendly world. If there is any person who can give any information about him, it would be gladly received. New Albany, Miss., is my post office.

SARAH BUSICK.

I would be thankful if all the western papers would give the above an insertion.

MORE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.—Mr. Myrick, who came down from Itasca on Sunday evening, informs us that he received a letter on Sunday from Mr. Marks, who has a trading post near the forks of Crow river, stating that, on the day previous, a party of Chippewas, numbering about 60, were prowling about the vicinity, and fired upon a Winnebago, who, however, escaped unhurt. Winnebago, the head chief, is organizing a war party for defence, and has sent to Gov. Gorman for military assistance.—Minnesota Statesman.

AN INDIAN ON LYING.—The Cattaugaus Whig states that a suit was recently brought before a magistrate in the village of Randolph and during its progress an Indian was brought forward to testify. His blank, expressionless face, and the general unmeaningness of his whole demeanor, gave rise to a serious doubt in the mind of the "Court" as to the admissibility of his testimony.—Accordingly, he was asked what the consequence would be if he should tell a falsehood while under oath. The countenance of the Indian brightened a little as he replied in tone, "Well, if I tell a lie, guess I be put in jail—great while maybe! Bimeby I die—and then I ketch it again! The witness was permitted to proceed.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF FILLIBUSTERS.—The New York Times states as a fact that the cartridge factory at Ravenwood, at the time of the late terrible explosion there, was engaged in filling up an order for a million of cartridges, which had been contracted for, to be delivered by a given day. And as that "given day" happened to be a day or two before the day of sailing of the Northern Light for Nicaragua, the Times intimates that the order aforesaid was given by the Nicaragua Land Company, with a view to facilitate certain filibuster schemes they might have in Mosquito and thereabout.—Louisville Journal.

Upon the person of a burglar, who was caught in Boston on Wednesday night, was found the key to Daniel Webster's tomb, from which an intent to rob the tomb is inferred.