

# THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1854.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHAS. H. BOWEN & B. F. STOVER.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 per annum, if not paid within the year.

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Crawfordsville!

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All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

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Every advertisement inserted in this 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.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Supreme Judge, 4th District.

ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Posey county.

For Secretary of State.

NEHEMIAH HAYDEN, of Rush county.

For Treasurer of State.

ELIAH NEWLAND, of Washington county.

For Auditor of State.

JOHN P. DUNN, of Perry county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam county.

Temperance Resolution Adopted at the Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That intemperance is a great moral and social evil, for the restraint and correction of which legislative interposition is necessary and proper; but that we cannot approve of any plan for the eradication or correction of this evil that must necessarily result in the infliction of greater ones; and that we are therefore opposed to any law upon this subject that will authorize the execution for, or seizure, confiscation, and destruction of private property.

Read! Read! Read!

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." Sec. 11, Const. of Ind.

"No man's property shall be taken by law, without just compensation." Sec. 21.

Crawfordsville, May 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the "Review."

At a meeting of the delegates from the several counties comprising the 5th Congressional District, Indiana, held in Indianapolis, May 24th, it was unanimously decided to hold a Convention for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Congress in that (the 5th) District, at Crawfordsville, Thursday, August 10, 1854.

DAN. MACE'S LAST.

DAN. addressed a note on the 10th inst. to the P. M. General, informing him that since Mr. Pettit had become his adviser in the matter of P. M.'s in our District, therefore he released himself from responsibility in advising as to the appointment or removal of Post Masters. This note he sent for publication to the Lafayette Courier.

Evidently this was for Buncom. But we doubt its policy. There are to our belief near five hundred men in this county alone to whom, during his last canvass, the Hon. gent. solemnly pledged and promised the several post-offices. Of course they were disappointed—there were not offices enough in Montgomery for them all. Nothing saved Dan from their vengeance but the supposition that he was not the P. M. Gen's. adviser. Now, however, he has "let the cat out of the bag; and such a pitch in to him as there will be! The five hundred promises have votes—it won't matter to them that there are "stumps." Come on, Judas!

In the preamble to the resolutions of the Abolition Convention of the 13th July there is a piece of stupidity and ignorance worthy of notice. A polite man would call it an anachronism; but when dealing with abolitionists we make no pretensions to politeness. The preamble reads:

WHEREAS, we the freemen of Indiana, without respect to party, and actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together in commemoration of the passage of the Ordinance of July 13th, 1787, consecrating the N. W. Territory to freedom; and whereas, the unanimous adoption of said Ordinance, by the Representatives of all the States in the Union, at that date, clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of Slavery, to the extent of Constitutional power, was the fixed policy of our fathers.

At the time of the passage of the ordinance of 1787, our fathers could not have been opposed to the extension of slavery, to the extent of constitutional power, for the reason that the constitution was not yet in operation. Until the last Wednesday in March, 1789, that "covenant with hell," as the abolitionists call it, was a nullity, neither binding anybody, nor setting a limit of any kind. Pity 'tis, that the elements that met at that convention, not content with abolishing themselves, should thus desperately attempt to prove our fathers abolitionists also.

The last Dougherty-Brown issue doubts that we are the editor of the Review. The article was penned by T. D. Brown, the clerk in Crout's drug store. To quarrel with him about his doubts would too much stimulate his hereditary vanity. We have more reason to doubt that he is the son of his father—the one is a man, the other a monkey.

## PROF. CALEB MILLS.

Prof. C. Mills, of this place, was nominated by the Mongrel Convention of the 13th July as their candidate for Superintendent of Public Instructions. We have no hesitation in saying that he is a gentleman and a scholar. He is the author, also, of several pamphlets upon the subject of common schools. The political arena, however, is something new to him. He has spent the last seventeen or eighteen years of his life, taking a few trips to Indianapolis, either in the "recitation room" or the quiet shades of "College grove!" He is essentially a dreamer—a builder of castles in the clouds. His idea of a common school is "The preparatory department of Wabash College." To the Superintendent he would bring European theories, and the pleasant smile of a gentleman more familiar with Homer than practical life. As to his politics we have made particular enquiry. From the best information we can get, we feel ourselves warranted in pronouncing him an abolitionist. That, we say, is his school political, and so we shall continue thus publically to class him, until under his own "hand and signature" he informs us better.

## TOWNSHIP MEETING AT ALAMO.

On Saturday, July 22d, pursuant to notice, the voters of Ripley township, opposed to the passage of a Prohibitory Law, met at the meeting-house in Alamo. The Hon. ROBERT TAYLOR was called to the chair.

R. W. McMackin explained the object of the meeting, stating that he hoped that every thing would be done in view of the grand object of government, "which was the greatest good to the greatest number," by protecting every individual in his natural rights, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that harmony and good feeling might prevail in all their deliberations, and he believed that the time had come when the people ought to take measures to protect themselves against the threatened encroachment on the rights of the masses, by reckless priests and hirelings.

D. C. STOVER, was then called upon, and in a forcible and able manner, showed the position of the Democratic party in this State, on the subject of a "prohibitory" law; that the Maine law movement in Indiana, was pushed forward by a combination of men of all parties, having more in view the places of power than the happiness of the people, that the movement was fanatical, and carried within its self, its own antidote, that men who could appreciate the genius of our institutions would not be trodden upon by a set of giddy headed, evanescent political tricksters. That the cool and thinking people of this community and of the country were fully satisfied that it was better to "let well enough alone," than to risk a dangerous experiment.

LEW WALLACE, was then called upon and in a speech of about one hour and a half discussed the character of the Maine Law, holding it up in its true light, showing wherein it conflicted, with the letter and spirit of the constitution of Indiana,—that it was either a master engine of oppression, or would entirely fail, in its executions.—That the Maine Law was at variance with all past precedent, contrary to the common law—Anti-Republican, and a direct infringement of our national rights, and that the issue in this county was at this time, principally the Maine Law. During Mr. Wallace's speech he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, taking it all together his was a fine effort, that did him much credit, and won him many friends. R. FISK was then called up and made a forcible speech, in defence of the rights of the people against Demagogues, Priests, and hirelings, taking ground that the rights of the people were above all party considerations, and that he would fearlessly do what he thought was right, regardless of all consequences, that the question of Anti-Maine law was paramount to all other questions now before the country, and he wished that all who were opposed to the Maine law to take that position in the coming canvass, as would be most effective in the result, and most likely to be felt at the seat of government. Mr. THOMAS WILSON being loudly called for, made a speech in his usual good and impressive style, taking about the same ground as Mr. FISK. After a good deal of discussion and several other speeches, the meeting unanimously adopted the Resolution found in another column. We say to the voters of old Ripley, roll on the Ball—come up on the fifth of August—the fires are burning—and the ides of October will give a rebuke to fanaticism that will tell on the coming generations—that at a time of trial by fire—old Ripley, in concert with old Montgomery resisted from principle the encroachment of State, on individual rights—as did our fathers resist a tax of two pence on tea in 76.

MORE GOLD.—The Northern Light arrived at New York on the 23d inst., with \$200,000 in gold; the Illinois arrived on the 24th, bringing the California mails, and nearly \$1,000,000 on freight.

## BULLYING AND IMPUDENCE.

It is a part and parcel of the game of the piebald faction to endeavor to carry the ensuing election by a resort to the most infamous system of bullying, threatening, and browbeating. There are a few Methodist ministers in Indiana who, having been Democrats all their lives, are determined to remain in the ranks of that party, instead of allowing themselves to be carried away by faction, excitement, and passion. Against these men, the thunders and threats of the ministerial politicians and their tools of the press are beginning to be directed. The work was commenced at the piebald convention itself by a most insulting allusion to the excellent Professor Larrabee, and is being followed up by such fanatical papers as the Madison Courier and the Jeffersonville Republican, the former of whom assails Rev. Dr. Daily and the latter Rev. George W. Ames, in terms anything but complimentary. The design is of course to endeavor to terrify and browbeat these and other ministers of the gospel who, without designing to throw off their clerical habits, and enter the political arena, have manifested no disposition to join in the crusade set on foot against the Democratic party. We do not believe they will succeed in their efforts. There are some ministers who think they can serve God as acceptably by preaching the gospel as by preaching on politics, of which most of those who do attempt to preach on them, are as ignorant as asses, and whose efforts to discuss questions properly within the province of statesmen and newspapermen, only excite the pity and contempt of men who, to further their own ambitious views, are hissing them on in their work.—N. A. Ledger.

For the Crawfordsville Review.

Mr. Editor.—A few months ago in addressing a letter to the *Banner of Liberty*, I saw proper to speak of the Maine law, and animadvert with freedom and truth, upon the course which some of its advocates have been pursuing in Indiana. I wrote without reserve, fear, favor, or affection, and have not one word to call back. Dr. Fry, however, some time ago addressed some sickly and purile letters to Mr. A. J. Snyder, of Ripley township, has also sent us an epistle of the same character, through his paper, in which he attacks our letter with the most reckless misrepresentations and denunciations. We expect at a more convenient season to pay him our respects.

Yours truly,

JOHN LEE.

The Fountain Ledger, a mongrel paper, has run up the name of DAN. MACE as a candidate for Congress, and it seems probable that the new party intends to run him as the Anti-Nebraska candidate. Dan. deceived the whigs first, then the democrats, and is now no doubt anxious to try his hand at the freesoilers. After he deceives them, his next step will be to join the Spiritual Rappers. After that, he will most likely go to the devil.

The New York Times has a sensible talk upon the extravagance of the day, particularly as developed in social life, in that city. We quote:

"If money is to continue the measure of Respectability, money will be had in all sorts of ways and used in all degrees of folly. There is no help for it; and hence it is absurd for us to be declaiming so vehemently against frauds and bankruptcies, while we patronize the very principle that necessarily produces these effects. Talk of the moralities of the false issues of stock and the host of other fraudulent transactions. Talk of Railroad manias and the many reckless pursuits of speculating life! The evil is not in them. It is not in Wall street. It is not in Banks and Brokers.—Look to your splendid avenues—your palaces, named Hotels—your Five Thousand Dollar Parties—your silks and wines—your whole system of modern American show. There you have the roots of this consuming cancer—there, and there, only, the flesh and blood that feed its spreading poison. What is the use of wasting words on our system of business—on excessive credit—on fictitious negotiations, so long as vain and silly wives are urging on their vain and sly husbands to this all devouring ruin! The cure is needed at home; and until our domestic vices are reformed, we are whistling down the wind in every effort made to rectify the monstrous error. A great part of this tremendous evil is due to our women. It is hard to think it harder to write it—but nevertheless, it is plain, honest truth. They are the money maelstroms—they and their silks, wines, carpets, hangings and equipages—and in them are swallowed up the millions that are reported in our financial disasters."

Weigert, the man who killed Cushing, in Lexington, Ky., last December, for insulting his wife in a confectioner's shop, has been sentenced to be hung on the 12th day of August next. Before the sentence, the Judge gave the prisoner a solemn admonition to prepare for death, frankly declaring that he saw no hope for him on this side of the grave. It is said that Weigert has evinced much concern for his spiritual condition, and that the Rev. Mr. Pratt, formerly of this place, has, at his request, visited him frequently.—Cov. Friend.

DEATH OF THE SCOTCH GIANT.—We learn from the *Laporte Whig* of the 19th inst., that the well known Scotch Giant who has traveled through the country for some years for the purpose of exhibition, died in that place the day previous. He had stopped at the Teegarden House with his wife, somewhat overcome with the heat and dust.—During the evening he asked for some water and immediately fell dead upon the floor. His remains were taken to his residence in Wisconsin.

The vote for a convention to frame a State Constitution, in Oregon stood as follows:

For the Convention, . . . . . 1,327

Against . . . . . 1,847

Majority against, . . . . . 520

## TOWNSHIP MEETING.

The Democrats of Franklin Township met in Convention in Darlington, according to former notice, at 2 o'clock P. M. July 16th 1854, to appoint Delegates to the County and District Convention to be held in Crawfordsville.

The meeting was duly organized by electing JOHN D. CAMPBELL President, and JACOB BOSSORT Secretary.

LEW WALLACE then addressed the meeting in a well delivered and fluent speech, defining the relative position of the two parties, with that degree of candor which becomes a true Democrat at his post.

The committee to whom was referred the drafting of Resolutions, on motion, arose and reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That intemperance is a great moral and social evil, for the restraint and correction of which legislative interposition may be necessary and proper; but such legislation should be in strict harmony with republican principles, and should not interfere with any of the private and constitutional rights of the citizens, either by subjecting his person or premises to unreasonable search, and his property to seizure, confiscation, and destruction, or in any other manner whatsoever.

Resolved, That we adhere strictly to the doctrine that the people have a right to establish their own principal laws and legislations, and that the Bill lately passed by Congress for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, by declaring that "the legislative power of said Territories should extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, re-offers that doctrine; and that it was the duty of Congress to repeal all previous legislation inconsistent with the exercise of this right, and that we, therefore, approve and endorse the principles of said Bill.

Resolved, That the following named persons be appointed delegates to attend our County and District Conventions: Alexander Harper, Abram Cashner, Jonas A. Jones, John D. Campbell, William Mullen, Archibald Flamingan, Gardianis Booher, Nathaniel Booher, George Shumaker, Milton D. Hopper, Campbell Craig, John Carter, James McGree, Willis E. More, Uen Morgan, Jacob Bossort, William Buchanan, Joel W. Michaels, Thomas Michaels, Silas Jones, Abijah Elmore, Jacob J. Booher, Jesse More, Jesse McCollister.

Resolved, That every Democrat is invited to attend, and act as delegates at the conventions.

Resolved, That all the Whigs of Franklin township, who are opposed to the Maine law, are also invited to attend and participate in the conventions.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Pres't.

JACOB BOSSORT, Sec'y.

Montgomery Co., Indiana,

March 22, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—Having read a few of your papers, I came to the conclusion that they were worthy the patronage of every freeman. Consequently I set myself about obtaining a few subscribers, and with a little exertion I obtained thirty. Many more could be had in this community by using the proper exertions; but being anxious to obtain the *Banner* as soon as possible, I send on the names accompanied with twenty-three dollars. You will see that this amount will overpay the number of *Banners*; for the balance (except 75 cents for the Signs of the Times) I wish you to send me the *Sure Cures* for the Tetel Mania, which disease has been somewhat contagious in this region of country for a few months past; but I think all that is necessary to eradicate it from the human system, and forever banish it from the political arena of this prosperous and happy republic is a fair investigation of truth and a proper understanding of the real intention of those designing demagogues who are so zealously advocating the Maine law, or a similar one in the State of Indiana, under the false pretence of philanthropy. In reality most of them have little or no regard for the welfare of the drunkard, but are seeking their own personal aggrandizement, and are extremely anxious that American freemen should sacrifice their natural and individual rights at the shrine of their miserable dogma. Alas! 'tis too true, there are still some Esaus in our land, who are ready and willing to sell their birthright in this great fabric of American liberty without recompense or reward; but as for me, I have ever considered it worth its cost, which was truly great. I obtained this freedom, (not as one said, "with a great sum of money," but with the heart's blood of my ancestors, some of whom poured it out freely upon the gory battle fields of the revolution; and my father, too, (who is now in his last resting place) obedient to his country's call, left his little family around the blazing hearth, and sallied forth into the wilderness to meet the red man upon his own hunting grounds, and teach even the ruthless savage to respect the rights of man. And still do I remember (as if it were but yesterday) with what emotions of gratitude and pleasure I stood by his knee when a child and heard him relate the wild and daring deeds of the spies, (of which he was a member) as well as his trials and hardships, having nothing but the cold damp earth for his bed, and perchance some rude rock for his pillow, and the blue vault of Heaven for a covering, with his rifle upon his arm. He thus spent many a night in the enemy's land, surrounded by the wild savages of the forest, expecting every moment to be attacked by them. When I reflect on the hardships that he endured, together with what the unconquerable veterans of the revolution underwent, to make the Lion of England crouch at the feet of the American Eagle, I am struck with wonder and astonishment. Then, after taking these things into consideration, I am made to pause and ask myself the question, Shall I prove worthy of the trust my fathers reposed in me and maintain the liberties that I received at

their hands, inviolate, and hand them down to my children pure and untarnished as I received them, or shall I prove recreant to that trust and hand them down to my progeny like a broken reed, shivered and crushed by the hand of despotism? Still on every hand is heard the siren song of "no danger," but I tell you there is danger!—Whenever churches and associations (headed by money hunting priests) take it upon themselves to dictate to their fellow men and wrest from American freemen their natural and inalienable rights, calling upon the legislators of the State of Indiana to establish by law their particular notions of morality or religion, in palpable violation of the laws and constitution of our State, it is time for Freemen to arouse.

At a late "Temperance State Convention" they passed a resolution calling upon the ministers of the different denominations to lay down their Bibles as it were, and quit preaching Jesus Christ and his righteousness, with all his saving benefits to a dying and perishing world, and institute in its room and stead the all healing *salve of totalism*. A beautiful substitute, indeed, for the glorious Gospel of our Savior! Such men should profit from the warning voice of the great apostle of the Gentiles: for, says he, "Though we, or an angel from Heaven, preach any other gospel unto you than that we have preached, let him be accursed!" But many of them have obeyed the mandate of these political tricksters and have passed strong resolutions in their respective churches, in which they pledged their lives, fortunes and sacred honors to wrest from the American people the natural and inherent rights which our fathers pledged their lives fortunes and sacred honors to maintain. It remains to be seen which pledge will stand the test of the voters of Indiana. We believe that the pledge of our fathers will be sustained, and that this coalition of clerical priestcraft and political demagoguism will be sunk so low in its merited oblivion that the hand of resurrection will never reach it, unless it should be to raise it to shame and everlasting contempt. Our State is overrun with self-conceited, sophisticated demagogues, under the false cognomen of temperance lecturers, many of whom are almost entirely destitute of brains and wholly without moral worth or virtue, with \$12,000 at their back to urge them on in their unhallowed and unwarranted course of slang and defamation of all good men who do not join in their will crusade of abuse and proscription. And we have some scurrilous scribblers, too, (who have no character as writers or editors, that feel themselves safely ensconced behind the printing press, who hesitate not to attack the private character of the very best citizens, and heap upon them all the abuse that their vile tongue can utter—men whose shoes they are not worthy to stoop down and unloose—men who stood upon the bloody fields while these baseless miscreants were yet unborn—men without a spot of blemish on their characters, and who will be remembered with the warmest emotions of gratitude and pleasure when these would be great men have been forever forgotten. When fanaticism has to stoop to this, let not its advocates disgrace themselves and their mother tongue by calling it temperance.—There are some self evident facts connected with this subject that must present themselves to every thinking mind, and among them are these that wines, brandies, fermented or strong drinks of various kinds, have been used from the earliest antiquity, and will be so used until man loses the art of manufacturing. Enforce all the coercive laws that tyrants and despots may suggest, the fact is as well established now as it can be a thousand years hence, to all who are acquainted with the world's history, and to all thinkers whose minds are capable of containing more than one idea, freemen will not yield that personal liberty which maintains to each individual the right to eat, drink and be clothed in such a manner as the labor of his hands and skill may provide—his fancy or taste suggest. These are among the liberties with which no legislature has the right to interfere.

JOHN LEE.

## LEVIATHAN STEAMERS.

The *Western World* and *Plymouth Rock*, are the names of two steamers built at Buffalo last winter for the Michigan Central Railroad. Some idea may be formed of the immense proportions of these steamers when we state the entire length of each is 350 ft; depth of hold 15; breadth of beam 43 do; draught over all do; height from bottom to dome 38 do; tonnage 2,500 tons. Cost of each boat \$275,000. The following are the dimensions of the engine: diameter of cylinder 81 inches; length of stroke 42 feet; diameter of wheels 39 do; length of buckets 11 do; breadth of buckets 25 inches, horse power 1,500. There are three tubular boilers, and with some slight changes in the ventilation of the fire room, which is too close, they will be able to drive the boat with a speed sufficient to make the passage from Buffalo to Detroit in fourteen hours, or upwards of twenty miles an hour.

We are glad to see from our Democratic exchanges that the Democratic party in this State is entering into the campaign with vigor and enthusiasm. Mass meetings have been held, and are being called in every county. The various Conventions are well attended, and their proceedings evince a determination to carry the State in behalf of our ticket by a larger majority than ever before crowned the exertions of our party.—Sentinel.

PUNCH ON BONNETS.—The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next reversion. The tendency has been further and further rearward, and the next change, it thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; he represents the next fashion by two ladies in full dress and beaureathed, sailing along the streets, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, carrying the bonnets on a waiter!

## ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, July 24.

The steamer Pacific has arrived with four days later news from Europe. Cotton—a slight advance. Breadstuffs—Wheat has declined four to six pence. Flour one shilling. Corn active. Consols 92.

No battle of importance has transpired, yet Napier had withdrawn his fleets from before Cronstadt. Prussia is forcing Austria into new negotiations. Strong suspicions are still entertained of Austria's good faith towards the Allies. Prussia sends a special envoy to Austria asking Austria to refrain from further steps with England and France, but join her on new negotiations for peace. Austria has countermanded the advance of her army into Wallachia.

The Turks have crossed the Danube in considerable force. An action occurred on the 5th at Giurgevo, in which 160 Russians were killed and 300 wounded. It is rumored that the combined fleets attacked Cronstadt on the 30th, but further accounts say that the fleets anchored at Bard Sound and that no engagement had taken place. It is reported that Russia is concentrating 300,000 men against Austria.

An engagement had occurred between the Russians and Basha Basouk's in Asia. The latter lost 300 men.

Gen. Oster has been appointed Governor of Circassia.

Thirty thousand Russians have advanced from Odessa towards the Prutz.

The accounts of the evacuation of the principalities by Russia are very contradictory.

An interview had taken place between Prince Gortschakoff and the Emperor of Austria.

Russia is occupying the forts on the Caspian sea.

Prussia has declared against the aggression.

400 cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in one day at St. Petersburg.

SPAIN.—All quiet at Madrid and in the Provinces.

Troops remain faithful to the Queen and the progress of the insurgents is starting.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Active.—Consols had declined, closing at 92.

The decline was owing to the tightness of money, and the more complicated state of the war.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 9th.

The Turks on the 8th, after a long struggle got possession of the Islands of Makan and Orneika, and subsequently of the Island of Giever.

Prince Gortschakoff was forming a camp of thirty thousand men, between Bucharest and the Danube.

MADRID, July 10th.—Rebels continue their retreat towards Calcutta.

It is stated that an authorization of the United States from Washington has to-day arrived to offer for the purchase of Cuba.

LIVERPOOL, July 12th.—The grain market continues heavy.

## DEATH OF PIZARRO.

This month three hundred and thirteen years ago, Pizarro was murdered in his own house. A writer in Blackwood thus notices the event:

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." By the sword he had risen; by the sword he was to perish; not on some well fought battlefield, with shouts of victory ringing in his ear; but in his palace-hall, by the assassin's blade. In his own fair capital of Lima, the City of Kings, the gem of the Pacific, which had sprung up, under his auspices, with incredible rapidity, for Pizarro seemed to impart his vast energy to all about him, a score of conspirators, assembled at the house of Amalago's son, plotted his death.—It was on a Sunday in June, 1541, at the hour of dinner, that they burst into his apartment with cries of "Death to the tyrant!" A number of visitors were with him, but they were imperfectly armed, and deserted him, escaping by the windows, and his half-brother, Martinez de Alcantara, two pages, and as many cavaliers, were all who stood forward in defence of their chief.—They soon fell, overpowered by numbers and covered with wounds. But Pizarro was not the man to meekly meet his death. Alone, without armor, his cloak around one arm, his good sword in his right hand, with a vigor and intrepidity surprising at his advanced age, the old hero kept his cowardly assailants at bay.

"What ho!" he cried, "traitors! have you come to kill me in my own house?" And, as he spoke, two of his enemies fell beneath his blows. Rada, the chief of the conspirators, impatient of the delay, called out: "Why are we so long about it?—Down with the tyrant!" and taking one of his companions in his arms, he thrust him against the Marquis. Pizarro instantly grappling with his opponent, he ran him through with his sword. But, at that moment, he received a wound in the throat, and reeling, he sunk on the floor, when his swords of Rada and several others were plunged into his body. "Jesus!" exclaimed the dying man; and, tracing a cross with his bloody fingers on the floor, he bent down his head to kiss it, when a stroke more friendly than the rest, put an end to his existence!"

A Roman Catholic professor of St. Mary's College, Chicago, has a long letter in the *New York Tribune* complaining that Catholics are persecuted on account of their religious faith, and defending them from the charge of anti-republicanism. The writer says he would resist a Papal invasion of the United States, and that if the Pope himself were to come to this country upon such an errand, he would have no hesitation in shooting him.

We learn that the express train, going north last Monday evening, ran into the freight train at Westville, on the New Albany & S. R. R., which did great damage to the company—loss \$6,000.

The Home Stead Bill passed the Senate, on the 11th inst., yeas 36, nays 11.