

THE REVIEW. CRAWFORDSVILLE.

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CIRCULATION

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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, ELIJAH 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 interference 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 opposed to any law upon this subject that will authorize the seizure of property, 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 search of seizure, shall not be violated." Sec. 11, Const. of Ind.

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

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic Congressional Convention which assembled here yesterday, was largely attended, and exhibited much enthusiasm. Every county in the district was well represented. We are unable to publish the proceedings this week, but will do so in our next issue.

Dr. JAMES DAVIS of Fountain county, received the nomination for Congress, SAMUEL TELFORD of Lafayette, was nominated District Prosecuting attorney, and ANTHONY V. AUSTIN, of this place was nominated, District Attorney for the Court of Common Pleas for the Counties of Montgomery and Boone.

The Illinois Central is the longest Railroad in the world, extending as it does, seven hundred and thirty-one miles. It is now nearly completed.

The Chicago Daily Democrat of the 9th inst. says: The Telegraph last evening announced the probable election of Mr. Kennet, the whig candidate—voted for by the Anti-Bentonites—in the St. Louis district, by about 500 majority over Col. Benton.

FAGAN & FISHER are the present proprietors of the Crane House in this place. We are well apprised that they are keeping just the right kind of a house. So far as attention, and good fare is concerned, no one can go away from the Crane House and say that he has not been well entertained. We hope they will be well patronized by the travelling community.

If the "diplomatic disorganizations" in the East should happen to break out into an earnest war, European dominion on the Western Continent is quite likely to be annihilated before peace is restored. The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* says events are rapidly tending to that consummation. He says Russia has already agreed to cede to the United States her extensive province in the North-west. That cession will be consummated within a few weeks. Our government has neglected no means of protecting this acquisition. The Commander of the Pacific squadron has already received orders to concentrate his squadron in the Straits of Fuca, and to co-operate with Governor SVENSON in the protection of American interests and the advancement of American policy. Immediately on the conclusion of the treaty the harbor of Sitka will be occupied by an American squadron, and will be defended as an American possession. The incorporation of this distant North-western fragment, of all the West Indies, and all British America, with the Union, is no longer a doubtful contingency. They will fall away from their present proprietors under the operation of a natural law. The passions and energies of their possessors are directed to the prosecution of international feuds—ours to the extension of empire. It is inevitable that we should overrun the continent and its territorial dependencies.

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.

The prohibitory liquor law, enacted by the Legislature of Connecticut at its late session, went into operation on the first of the present month. The good people of the land of steady habits, who have been in the habit of qualifying the water they drank with a drop of something stronger, are understood to be well prepared for the new law. According to the papers in all parts of the State, liquor enough has been laid in to last through a siege as long as that of Troy. The Hartford Times says: "For a month past, and especially during the past fortnight, this city has been filled with demijohns, and almost every steamer brings up new invoices. The liquor shops, the grocery stores, the stage houses are filled with them. Baggage wagons are loaded with jugs, kegs, and demijohns, filled with the 'pizen critter.'" Never was there a month in any year since the settlement of the town of Hartford, in which so much liquor was sold in this town—and never was there such quantities distributed among so many different families. The passage of the Maine Law gave a new impetus to the liquor trade—a year's dealing was crowded into a month. It has been fashionable to buy—a merit to lay in a supply. The trade is not confined to "drinking" men. But the long-faced teetotaler—the hot headed Maine law man—the ranting temperance advocate, has put in a supply. The kegs, and jugs, and demijohns go into the cellars of such exclusive sort of folks. For what purpose? The liquor is not to be drank "on the premises." Oh, no; but there may be gout—there may be head-aches, and nausea—there may be a trembling of the limbs, or vertigo, swift whirling circles around the eyes—and these honest-souled gentlemen are prudent and thoughtful enough to lay in a supply.

The New Haven Register says, "What is true of Hartford, will apply to every city in the State; and it is a well known fact, that as much spirituous liquor has been sold in this city, during the month of July, as in the previous six months."

It appears from the Montgomery Journal, that the anti-temperance folks of that county are determined to put down the philanthropists per force, when they can't do so by argument. Some disturbance was kicked up by them on the occasion of a speech delivered by H. W. Ellsworth, on Monday last, at Bristol Ridge. The lovers of white-eye even refused a cup of cold water to father Austin, a worthy "itinerant vagabond," to quench his thirst. It is no wonder that the temperance question is the principal topic of debate in Montgomery, when such a spirit is manifested by the supporters of the second plank of the Democratic platform.—*Lafayette Courier*.

A more wilful, unadulterated falsehood of the abolition dye was never perpetrated on the citizens of a gallant, hospitable, and christian community. The charge made its appearance originally in the *Montgomery Journal*, a lately abolitionized paper, so debauched in morals, infamized in public opinion, and utterly void of common political honor, that we thought it unnecessary to notice the story. The whiskey-consuming, nigger-loving, jack-fathered, Macebought, disunion-seeking creature, nose-pulled and oft-kicked, to whom an honest old man some forty years ago loaned the name of Ellis, for reasons other than because he was lawfully entitled to it,—a poor thing, believes and circulates the slander. Well, Ellis may; but only under heaven, and below earth, in the brimstone region made for just such enormous fools, can another be found so mean. "Father Austin" is not an "itinerant vagabond," nor was he refused "a cup of cold water."

The following Resolution was adopted by the Delegates of Montgomery county, attending the Congressional Convention, held in Crawfordville on the 10th of August, 1854.

Resolved, That a Ratification Meeting be held in Crawfordville, on Saturday the 19th day of August, 1854, to ratify the proceedings and nominations made at our Democratic Congressional and County Conventions; and that the nominees of our county convention be requested to attend and address the meeting on that occasion.

Done by order of the meeting, Aug. 10th, 1854.

The *Evansville Enquirer*, speaking of the censures of Mr. Robinson, by the Whig press, and the character of his late speech in that city, thus vindicates that gentleman:

The tones of Mr. Robinson's remarks concerning the clergy in general was respectful although sometimes severe. There was nothing insulting, nothing ungentlemanly. We take this occasion to say that those who heard Mr. Robinson in this District, were very agreeably disappointed on this head.—From the slanders heaped upon him by the Whig press, they feared that he might be too bitter or too insulting. But they found him courteous, polite, accomplished gentleman. He has made hundreds of fast friends here, who will hail with pleasure any opportunity to prove their respect and friendship.

Governor Wright has been invited to deliver the annual address before the New York State Agricultural Fair in October next.—*Sentinel*.

WHAT RUSSIA PROPOSES TO SELL.

The Russian possessions in the North-western portion of this Continent have attracted so little notice on account of the remoteness of their geographical position, the paucity of their white population, and the insignificance of their commercial relations with other parts of the world, that now, when attention is directed towards them by Russia's offer to transfer their ownership to us, we find it difficult to arrive at a proper knowledge of the territory proffered in exchange for some of our superabundant millions. But though comparatively unknown, the Russian Possessions occupy a large space on the map of North America. Extending a distance not exactly measured around and above Nootka Sound, and reaching inland to 151 deg. of West longitude. Russian America embraces a territory variously stated at from 259,000 to 351,000 square miles, with an area equal to nearly eight States of the size of Pennsylvania. This territory is bounded north by the Arctic ocean, South and West by the Pacific ocean and Behring's Straits, and on the East by the line of division from British America, which commences on the Arctic ocean at the 141st parallel of longitude West from Greenwich, down to the 60 parallel of latitude, where it diverges and runs down to latitude 54, on which it enters the Pacific. The population of this immense region does not exceed fifty or sixty thousand souls, of whom ten thousand are whites, principally Russians and other Europeans and their descendants, who are connected with the various trading posts of the Russian Fur Company. The natives are chiefly Esquimaux and Nootka Indians, a hardy and vigorous race, accomplished in all the arts of fishing and hunting, but in every other respect miserably degraded and uncivilized. They are held in a state of subjection by the whites, with whom they barter the skins and peltries gained by the chase.

Sitka, or New Archangel, a port and town on the island of Baranov, in King George's Archipelago, on the Northwest coast, is the chief Russian settlement, and the principal trading post of the Russian North American Company. Baranov, so named after its discoverer, but more generally known as Sitka, is the largest of the Aleutian islands, and lies off the mainland of New Cornwall, at some distance from the body of Russian America. The town is a mere assemblage of wooden houses, with that usual appendage of Russian towns, a fortress. From thence the Fur Company directs its trade with Russia proper, and also to a small extent with China and the Marquesa Islands. Of late years, ice has also been sent from there to California. Its whole trade does not exceed a half a million of dollars a year, and it is rated by many at a much lower figure.—The control of Russian America is vested exclusively in the Company, whose directors reside at St. Petersburg, and pay an annual tribute to the Czar, for the almost absolute privileges they enjoy.

We have thus briefly thrown together such particulars as we have been able to gather, in relation to the territory which is now offered us by Russia. The motive which has induced that offer is undoubtedly the Czar's inability to hold it against the seizure threatened by England. The latter power has heretofore been suspected of looking with a covetous eye upon the Aleutian Islands and the present war affords an opportunity to obtain them, which she will not be slow to adopt. Our government has already been notified by the British Minister at Washington of her intention to at once effect the seizure. The Czar prefers passing them over to us rather than her enemy should secure them as spoils of war, and his Envoy is on his way to this country empowered to make the cession.—Should our government consent to the purchase, and complete it before the English cruisers, already instructed to seize Sitka, can effect that object, of course Great Britain would be forced to respect our claim, though she would probably contend that her notice of intention to take possession was designed to prevent the purchase. It is not likely, however, that this pretension would be pushed to any dangerous length.—*Baltimore American*.

INDIAN FIGHT ON THE PLAINS.

We yesterday had a conversation with Mr. A. Lee, who recently arrived in this city, and who gave us the following particulars of a pitched battle between several tribes of Indians, in what is known as "Buffalo Grounds," some two weeks since.—The place where it occurred is about one hundred miles beyond Fort Riley, and the news was brought in a short time before our informant left, by several of the braves who had engaged in the conflict.

A party consisting of Delawares, Pottawatomies and Sacs, numbering in all about four hundred strong, were out on a hunt, and were frequently interrupted by straggling parties of other Indians, who stole their ponies and molested them in various other ways. A skirmishing party was sent out finally, who soon brought back the intelligence of an encampment of about seven hundred Indians within a short distance, and which proved to be the Cheyennes and Arapachoes. An engagement ensued, in the course of which the latter had over fifty of their party killed; while the former lost only some three or four. This difference, considering the disparagement in numbers, is accounted for from the fact that the former were armed with rifles, while the latter had but a few fire arms and depended upon bows and arrows.—*St. Louis Republican*.

Appointed.—The friends of John Calhoun, Esq. of Springfield, will be glad to learn that he has been appointed Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska. He is eminently qualified for the duties of the office, and the appointment will give general satisfaction.—*Chi. Dem. Press*.

Iowa.—A "Dubuque," writing from Elgin, states that the Democratic State Convention in Iowa, did not resolve in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.—*Chi. Dem.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE VETOING THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The following is the message received from the President:

To the House of Representatives:

I have received the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works heretofore commenced under the authority of law." It reaches me in the expiring hours of the session, and time does not allow a full opportunity of examining and considering its provisions, or of stating at length the reasons which forbid me to give it my signature. It belongs to that class of measures which are commonly known as Internal improvements by the General Government, and which, from a very early period, have been deemed of doubtful constitutionality and expediency, and have thus failed to obtain the approbation of successive Chief Magistrates. On such an examination of this bill as it has been in my power to make, I recognize in it certain provisions, national in their character, and which, if they stood alone, it would be compatible with my convictions of public duty to assent to, at the same time it embraces others which are merely local, and not in my judgment warranted by any safe or true construction of the Constitution.

To make a proper and sound discrimination between these different provisions, would require a deliberate discussion of the general principles, as well as a careful scrutiny of details for the purpose of rightfully applying those principles to each separate item of appropriation. Public opinion with regard to the value and importance of internal improvements in the country is undivided. There is a disposition on all hands to have them prosecuted with energy, and to see the benefits sought to be attained by them fully realized. The prominent point of difference between those who have been regarded as the friends of a system of internal improvement by the General Government, and those adverse to such a system, has been one of Constitutional power, though more or less connected with considerations of expediency. My own judgment it is well known, has on both grounds been opposed to a "general system of internal improvements" by the Federal Government, as well as from past unsatisfactory experience by the General Government, as to render its use advantageous either to the country at large, or effectual for the object contemplated.

I shall consider it incumbent on me to present to the present Congress at its next session a matured view of the whole subject, and to endeavor to define, approximately at least, and according to my own convictions, what appropriations of this nature by the General Government the great interests of the United States require, the Constitution will admit and sanction, in case no substitute should be devised capable of reconciling the differences both of Constitutionality and expediency. In the absence of the requisite means and time for fully considering the whole subject at present, and discussing such possible substitute, it becomes necessary to return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, and for the reasons thus briefly submitted to the consideration of Congress, withhold from it my approval.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1854.

THE CORN CROP.

From most every section of the State we hear sad reports concerning the prospective crop of corn.

The Wabash (Terre Haute) *Courier*, says that the drouth has been extensive and intense for a great distance along the Wabash, and the corn crop will be almost a failure, or that, at least, not more than the fourth of an average crop will be secured. Potatoes also are a failure.

The Madison *Courier* says that between that place and Columbus, on the line of Railroad, the corn looks parched—wilted. We were told it was in the same condition throughout the counties of Jennings, Bartholomew, Monroe, Morgan, Owen, &c.—In the tier of counties mentioned, we believe, the corn crop will not yield more than one-half the usual average.

The Terre Haute *Prairie City* says that in that and the adjoining counties, the corn crop will be almost an entire failure. It is informed that in many places there will not be two bushels to the acre.

The only favorable report, from abroad is from Hamilton county. The Patriot says that the wheat crop has exceeded expectations, and that corn promises to yield an average harvest.

From the Chicago *Democrat* Press.

WATER CURE.—In these days of disease and death, is it not a wonder that more people do not avail themselves of the curative properties of simple water scientifically applied.

Those who practice the art, claim that all fevers will readily yield to the treatment—and, if taken in season, even cholera is almost always controllable by the application of nothing but water. Can as much be truthfully claimed by any other system of medical practice?

* * * Dr. Webster says that in the course of an extensive practice among cholera, he never lost a patient, when called in the commencement. One who has tried and believes in WATER CURE.

It is said that fifty or sixty families from Vermont are making preparations to start for Kansas. They will probably go in August, under the auspices of the Emigrant Aid Society. The Secretary of this Society is overwhelmed with applications for information.—*Troy Budget*.

The man arrested recently at Warsaw Ill., as the murderer of the Allison family in Cincinnati by means of a torpedo, turns out to be another man.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.

The Stock Market opened on Monday with lower prices than ever. There appeared to be no particular cause for the decline, but with a very light business and no large amounts of cash Stock offering.—Prices have improved, and there is rather more animation in the market. There has been more done within the last week for actual investment than for a long time before. Orders to a considerable extent have come in from the country, generally for small lots, and for the better class of dividend paying Stock. There are many Stocks on the list that are selling very cheap, and for those who have money to invest, we think now is a good time to buy.

For those who like Railroad securities for investment, there will probably be a more favorable opportunity than the present—Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana are cheap at 95. The Construction Stock of these two Companies is selling at 85. On this 8 per cent. interest is guaranteed until it is made regular Stock, which will be in about a year. Cleveland & Toledo is very low, and there is every chance for an improvement. The receipts of the road are large, the floating debt, which is small, is all provided for, and the prospects of the Company flattering. We understand that the road has already earned a dividend of 5 per cent. although it is not due till October. The Stock is now selling at about 75.

Illinois Central Bonds are in active demand, and they have advanced 6 per cent. within a week. We hardly see how these Bonds can be otherwise than safe, and in ordinary times they would sell at or nearly par. New York Central's have been in more request within a few days, selling today at 85. For Railroad Bonds or Stocks not on the Board list there is little or no sale. State Stocks are scarce and in demand for banking purposes. Sales of Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee 6's have been made this week at 104. Indiana State 5's, 98a 98b. New York Stocks sell at prices that pay from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. interest. Government 6's of 1856 can be had at about 104, 6's of '92 at 114 1/2 of '67 at 113.

WASHINGTON'S ADVICE.

Washington was a wise man; he foresaw the uprising of demagogues in these latter days, and warned the country against their treason and rascality. In his Farewell Address he says:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discrimination—northern and southern, Atlantic and western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other, those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

If Washington had seen the two conventions in Indiana and Ohio, he could have better described Sparding, Smith, & Co.—If some one had written this paragraph upon the wall, with the name of Washington attached, the traitors would have looked like Belshazzar when he saw the handwriting upon the wall, and his knees smote together.

The sectional traitors have made their nominations, and are ready for battle with the Democratic party. The whigs of those States are nowhere. The abolitionists assume to speak for themselves and for the whigs as well.—*Louisville Democrat*.

The Homestead Bill, as it passed the Senate, is a measure of the highest interest to the Western States.

One striking feature in it, so far as Indiana is concerned, is that which immediately places all the lands in the Vincennes and Jeffersonville Districts, amounting to some three hundred thousand acres, at the low price of twelve and a half cents per acre to the settler; as the part of the bill, which applies to actual settlers, takes effect from and after its passage, and the part relating to the general purchaser, in one year from that time. The following will be its practical workings:

Immediately after the passage of this law the head of a family, either male or female, or a young man over twenty-one years of age, applies at the land office at Jeffersonville or Vincennes, and after taking the necessary oath, that he enters upon the land for actual cultivation, &c., procures a pre-emption to one hundred and sixty acres for five years, at the end of which time, should he so long remain upon it, he can procure a patent for the same by paying the small sum of twenty-five dollars; but this land having been in market more than twenty-five years, at the expiration of the year, and as soon as the graduating and reduction principle goes into effect, under another provision of the bill, he can at once procure a full title to the land at the same price; as after a year, all lands twenty-five years and over in market, are sold to all persons at twelve and a half cents per acre. If the land in Vincennes District has been in market twenty years, the same principle will prevail. So much for Indiana.—*Sentinel*.

The Drouth.—The "oldest inhabitant" has been applied to, and he declares that there never has been, in these parts, at this time of the year, so great drouth as is now scouring up vegetation and drying up the streams. The grass and the corn are literally drying in the sun, and if rain does not speedily come to their assistance, they will be beyond the hope of resurrection. Our farmers have had fine weather, baring the great heat, for harvesting their grains and hay, but they are losing more in their corn and pasture fields than they have gained in their wheat, their oats and their hay.—*Bedford Standard* of 3d inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

New York, August 8.

The Arabia, with three days later advices from Liverpool, reached her dock this evening at 8 o'clock.

Liverpool dates are up to July 28. Cotton active at a slight advance. Sales of the week 62,000 bale fair Orleans 64—Uplands and Mobile 64.

Flour advanced 6dals since Tuesday. Wheat 3dals—better. Corn advanced 1s 4d. Consols advanced, closing 92 1/2.

Political news possess nothing of startling interest. Gortschakoff is withdrawing a portion of his army to Bucharest, the mouth of the Danube being no longer tenable.

The Constitutional states the immediate entry of the Austrians is formerly decided on. Sixty thousand Turks are fortifying Guirgo.

The cholera has appeared at Wallipoli and the Dardanelles.

A Russian camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Orseistria.

Neutral vessels have been authorized to come out of the blockaded ports.

Madrid at the latest dates was quiet but the citizens were still under arms on the 11th inst.

The allied fleets were still at Varna.

The Turkish fleet has returned to the Bosphorus.

Nothing from the Asiatic frontier except that a special agent has been sent from the Porte to Creissia.

There is no news from Sir Charles Napier.

From India there is nothing important.

Accounts from Malta states that 180 officers and sailors lately forming the crew of the Tiger have been exchanged at Odessa. The number exchanged fell short of the English by 30 men, accordingly so many of the Tiger's crew remain in captivity. Prince Gortschakoff is confirmed in the command of the Moldo Wallachian army. An army of 60,000 men is to be concentrated between Schltdgen and Avad. The reserves called on, will amount to one hundred and thirty thousand. Omar Pascha and Prince Napoleon are at Guirgo. A despatch from Dantzei states that the Hecla and Valorous have cannonaded Baomer Sound, but without loss to either side. Gen Hilliers has sailed for the Baltic.

The people of Greytown have returned to the site of the destroyed settlement, and are preparing to resume, so far as may be practicable, their former occupations.

The British ship of war Espegie is now at that port. It appears to be a fact that the place has been put under martial law, and that the government of Greytown is to be re-established under British protection.

From the N. Y. Herald.

ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1854.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, this afternoon, as President Pierce was leaving the Capitol, at the northern door, under the eastern facade, he was followed out and addressed by James M. Jeffards of Charleston, S. C. Jeffards was considerably intoxicated at the time, and was in company with J. S. Duke, of St. Louis, and J. F. Wiggins of New York, all of whom had been drinking. The President shook hands with him, and Jeffards asked the President to take a drink which he declined, and turned to enter his carriage. As he was doing so his hat was knocked off by a hard boiled egg. Jeffards returned into the Capitol, saying the President was a damned fool.

The President spoke to one of the police, asking if he had authority to make an arrest. Captain Dunnington and officer Wallies, shortly after arrested Jeffards, who denied throwing the egg. An examination was had before Captain Dunnington, when one witness testified that he saw Jeffards with an egg in his hands a few minutes previous to the assault—another testified that he saw him throw in the direction of the President, and another that he saw him throw the egg at, and hit the President. The Justice decided to hold Jeffards to bail, and the accused sent for Senator Evans, who declined becoming bail. He then sent for another. In the meantime, becoming more sober, he cried bitterly, declaring that if sent to jail he would not be living. He then took out a small knife and stabbed himself in the leg, just above the knee, saying he was determined to bleed to death. As the blood flowed profusely, he became alarmed, and allowed it to be examined, and was disarmed.

The attorney General then communicated to Captain Dunnington the desire of the President that the prisoner be not prosecuted and he was accordingly discharged.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.—President Pierce was assaulted to-day at the Capitol. On walking down the steps of the eastern facade he was accosted by three individuals, evidently under the influence of a recent spree, who asked him to go and have a drink. Mr. Pierce, not being in the humor, declined the proffered civility, saying that he was not in the habit of taking drinks; and he was thereupon pelted with stale eggs, which he would be entertainers designedly happened to have in their coat pockets.—Some of the Auxiliary Guard rushed to the rescue, and took the factious gentlemen into custody. They are said to be South-erners.

A rumor has gained currency in New York and Boston that Madame Sontag and Signor Bozzolini, whose deaths took place in Mexico some time since, were poisoned. The Saturday Evening *Gazette* affirms its belief in the story, and says that jealousy was the cause. It is said that when Count Rossi, the husband of Madame Sontag, reaches New York, more will be known about the matter.

The Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks was nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention which met at Indianapolis on the 2d inst.