

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE,

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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THE LEGION OF HONOR.

It is rarely that we ever find our patrons, from the fact that they are, generally speaking, very prompt in liquidating their accounts. For the last year, however, they have failed for some unknown reason to exhibit their accustomed punctuality. In order to remind them of our present necessities we modestly appeal to them to lend us a helping hand. Our accounts are scattered all over the county, a man owing us a little here and a little there, and if they will only walk up to the captains office and settle we shall be greatly obliged. We don't want any man to think that because his account is a small one it is immaterial when it is settled, or that every body has paid up and that the little sum he owes will not matter much anyhow. The reason we desire that no one man should get this notion in his head is the fact that such notions are contagious and very often afflict the whole body of a newspaper's patrons. We are obliged to pay cash for every pound of paper and ink we use, besides paying our hands. Now we wish every man who knows himself indebted to us to think this over in his own mind, and at the first favorable opportunity liquidate the printer's account. Those of our patrons who would like to enrol themselves in the Legion of Honor can do so by paying up their subscription for the present volume in advance. We will have ribbons prepared with some suitable inscription to decorate their persons and which will serve as a receipt.

CUMBERLAND GREGG & CO.

This firm we notice is doing a very heavy business. Their stock of hardware and groceries comprise every article usually kept in a large establishment. We recommend our readers to visit this house and examine for themselves. The stock has been selected with the greatest care, and as regards the superior quality of their groceries none better was ever brought to this market. The farmer and mechanic we are confident will find it to their advantage to open accounts with these gentlemen. We understand that they intend removing to their new and splendid sale rooms on Main street in a few days, when they will have an opportunity of displaying their magnificent stock of cutlery, agricultural implements &c., &c.

"GONZALEZ."

We have been frequently asked what had become of Gonzalez alias Gen. Pilcher. We believe we saw him a few nights since at the Circus. He occupied a prominent position in the pit. As a sub-rosa Gonzalez has but few equals; as a cross-road orator, no superior; as an ass, no equal. If Sam had lived he would have been appointed colporteur to the Guano Islands.

We have been repeatedly asked whether we thought the old line candidates elect would qualify for the different offices to which they were elected, knowing as they must, that their election is due altogether to foreign imported votes. We cannot, but we know if they respect themselves, they will not hold offices against the wishes and voice of the legal voters of Montgomery county.—*Journal.*

It is a universal remark in this community that Fry possesses but three prominent traits of character, viz: ignorance, impudence, and stupidity. In the above article our readers will notice that these traits are exhibited in the most glaring colors. He seems to have a doubt upon his mind as to whether our candidates will qualify for the different offices to which they have been elected by a majority of three hundred and fifty of their fellow citizens, men whose consciences were untrammelled by wicked and illegal oaths. We think we can remove that doubt. If he will visit the Clerk and Auditor's offices next Thursday he will find Messrs. Vance and Gilkey busily engaged in transacting the people's business.

THE RIDING MATCH.

According to announcement a large concourse of our citizens assembled at the Fair grounds on Thursday afternoon to witness a display of horsemanship by a number of our young and most beautiful ladies, who have lately organized themselves into an equestrian order. At 2 o'clock the grand entree occurred, each young lady being accompanied by her knight. The cavalcade presented a beautiful and imposing scene, resembling in some respects the Castilian tournaments of old. Every young lady who entered the list exhibited marked skill of superior horsemanship. Miss Lizzie Thompson bore off the palm of victory, the judges awarding her the first prize, a fifty dollar saddle. The skill with which Miss T. managed her steed together with her bold, dashing and graceful manner, elicited universal praise from the hundreds of assembled spectators.

Mrs. HENRY MILLER was awarded the second premium, a twenty dollar silk dress pattern.

Miss MARY INGERSOLL the third, a silver cup and diploma.

For the best and most skillful driving, Miss MARY EARL was awarded the first premium, a set of silver desert spoons; Miss LIZZIE THOMPSON the second premium.

Misses SUE INGERSOLL, SUE JENNISON, SUE POWERS and ANNA EARL, were each awarded a silver cup for riding.

Our young men, especially Messrs VANCE and POTTS deserve the highest credit for the interest manifested in getting up the match and for the beautiful premiums offered.

The I. O. of Odd Fellows dedicated their magnificent hall on last Tuesday.—Col. HENRY S. LANE delivered the address. Messrs. Fagan & Fisher, proprietors of the Crane House, prepared for the members of the Order at Washington Hall, an excellent dinner. Owing to a multiplicity of office affairs, we were unable to accept an invitation to be present, but understand that the dinner was splendid, surpassing anything of the kind ever attempted in the city.

The attention of that portion of our Methodist clergy who have fallen into the meshes of Know Nothingism, set for them, doubtless, by the devil himself, is particularly directed to the following article, which we copy from the Vicksburg Sentinel.

CAN A METHODIST BE A KNOW NOTHING?

Under ordinary circumstances, we would not feel justified in asking such a question as this. A man's religion should never be appealed to, to influence his politics. It is not however, our fault that the religious element has been mixed up in this canvass. Everywhere, and on all occasions, the advocates of Know Nothingism, many of whom, like Simon, the sorcerer, are themselves "in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity," address all their arguments to the religious prejudices of the community; and if we, in our turn, appeal to what we may call their religious reason, it lies not with them certainly to make objection or complaint. We ask, then, can a Methodist, consistently with the profession he makes, be a Know Nothing? We answer, no. We prove it by citing the following passage in the Discipline of his church:

"As we confess that vain and rash swearing is forbidden Christian men by our Lord Jesus Christ, and by James, His apostle, so we judge that the Christian religion doth not prohibit, but that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in a cause of faith and charity, so it be done according to the prophet's teaching in justice, judgment, and truth."

This "Article of Faith" is avowedly based upon what is said by our Saviour in Matthew, v. 34:

"But I say unto you, swear not at all; neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is His footstool; neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the Great King. But let your communication be, yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil;" and on the injunction in the General Epistle of James, v. 12: "But above all things, my brethren, swear not, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, NEITHER BY ANY OTHER OATH: but let your yea be yea; and your nay, nay; lest ye fall into condemnation."

The Methodist Church, it is true, does not construe these passages in the strict sense in which they are taken by the Quakers; but certainly it considers them as prohibiting and reprobating all such extrajudicial oaths as are found in the Know Nothing ritual. The "Discipline" is conclusive on that point. In addition to what is there said, we quote the following passage from the commentaries of Doctor Adam Clarke, in his day and generation, an honor to the learned world, and the brightest ornament to the Methodist church:

"He that uses any oath, except that which he is solemnly called by the magistrate to make, so far from being a Christian, does not deserve the reputation of decency or common sense."

What can the Methodist Know Nothing have to say in reply? Nothing. Like a sheep before its shears, he must stand dumb. And if so, what is his imperative duty as a conscientious man to do? Clearly to remember from whence he has fallen, and repent, and do his first works over.

Dr. Kane, of the Arctic Expedition, is a man of about 35 years of age. He is below the medium height, with a spare, delicate frame, but possessed of a most indomitable spirit.

LATER FROM EUROPE--ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Perekop Threatened--Odessa to be Bombarded--Kars closely invested--Slight advance in Breadstuffs--Almost a Panic in the Cotton market.

New York, Oct. 24.
The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at Halifax this morning from Liverpool.

The news by this arrival is of high importance in a commercial sense, but otherwise of little interest.

No change in affairs at Sebastopol. Except an occasional interchange of shots, everything was quiet.

The Allies were threatening Perekop, and were manifesting some activity on the Danube.

The news of the bombardment of Odessa by the Allied fleet is little looked for.

A slight engagement had taken place near Kertchoff, and resulted in favor of the Allies.

News from Asia is unimportant. The Turks still held out at Kars, although closely invested and much distressed for provisions.

The MARKETS.—For breadstuffs a fair demand existed at extreme prices of the week preceding, and in some descriptions a slight advance had taken place.

Flour had advanced 1 shilling; wheat two pence. Corn was unchanged; demand moderate at previous rates. Consols for money quoted at 87½.

Indian Corn, good request at former prices.

Provisions steady about former rates. The cotton market had exhibited great depression, amounting almost to a panic, and prices were fully one farthing lower.

In some cases sales have been made at even lower reductions than the quotation per the advices of the Atlantic. The week's business was restricted to about 41,000 bales, of which speculators took a very small proportion. Upland and Mobile had declined ¼¢. Buyers demand a reduction of ½¢. Sales for the 2,100 bales.

The London money market continues very tight, but the Bank of England had not further advanced its rates of discount. Consols had shown considerable variation, finally closing at 87½ for money.

Additional by the Africa.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 24.
The royal mail steamship Africa arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning and sailed again at 10:30 for Boston.

From the seat of war there is nothing decisive. At Sebastopol matters are quiet.

Ten thousand of the Allied troops were employed in making a road from Balaklava to the Allied camps at Sebastopol.

A Frankfort paper asserts that the Russian army had been withdrawn from the Plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of Balbec, and that only a few thousand now garrison the northern forts in the neighborhood of Nikoloff, where 4,500 men are concentrated.

The Allied fleet before Odessa consisted of eight ships of the line and twenty-seven steamers, and came to anchor Oct. 8th.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Odessa Sept. 22d, but left the next day for Nikoloff to attend a Council of War.

Detailed accounts in the *Invalide Russe* show that the Russian losses for three weeks previous to the fall of Sebastopol were over 32,000 men, not counting deaths by disease.

Rations had been ordered to the Danube for 40,000 French troops, expected to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

The Anglo-Turkish contingency had been ordered to Shumla.

A British fleet of 5 ships had been sent to the coast of Italy, proceeding first to the Bay of Naples.

Austria has issued a circular to its representatives, which says, although Russia is at liberty to act as mediator, at present it is not a proper time. That the Western Powers must follow up their advantage with no treaty with Russia.

Gen. Monrabieff announces a successful engagement between the Cossack military and dragoons, and some Turkish cavalry and bashi banskons nearly 3,000 strong.

The Turks had 400 killed and Ali Pacha was taken prisoner. The Turkish garrison at Kars was reduced to the greatest extremity.

Ona Pasha was advancing from Ratum to attempt to raise the siege.

The BALTIC.—The Russians were approaching Swaborg with great activity. Accounts of the bombardment of Riga state that the battery at the mouth of the Duna suffered very little, but that at Balen was injured much. Various minor operations were reported.

DENMARK.—It is announced that the Danish Government has invited the maritime powers to unite, the United States included, to meet in Conference at Copenhagen to settle the question of the Sound Dues.

GREECE.—The Ministry has resigned and a new one was formed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Washington Union says the news from that state is well calculated to excite sentiments of the liveliest joy and satisfaction. It is safe to estimate the state of parties in the next Pennsylvania legislature as follows:

SENATE.	
Democrats	19
Abolitionists and know nothings	14
Democratic majority	5
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
Democrats	70
Abolitionists and know nothings	30
Democratic majority	40

According to the above estimate, the democratic majority on joint ballot will be 45.

A wedding recently came off in Memphis, Tenn., which was the ninth occasion on which the bride had been made happy in matrimony.

At the Tremont House, Chicago, a few days since, 1300 persons took breakfast.

HEROISM OF DR. KANE--TERRIBLE BATTLE WITH THE PIRATES.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce relates the following thrilling episode of Dr. Kane's Expedition:

Some of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search, have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main party under Dr. Kane in an attempted passage across Smith's Sound. This party was under the command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson and other volunteers. During their travel they found the ice completely impenetrable, and a snow drift at last swept wildly over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the north, the thermometer to their dismay sunk to fifty-seven degrees below zero. Human nature could not support the terrible cold and snow drift. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and with great difficulty, three of their companions, after encountering great suffering, reached the ship, and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being rescued seemed extremely small. They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow, incapable of motion, protected only by a canvass tent, and with no landmarks by which their position could be known. Even to drag these maimed men would have been under ordinary circumstances a work of difficulty, but to the slender party left to the ship, it seemed to be impossible. Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour organized a recruiting party, leaving on board only those who were necessary to receive the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrible gale, steering by compass, to rescue the sufferers.

After nineteen hours constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burdens, one by one reached the tent, which was almost hidden by the snow. The scene as Dr. Kane entered the tent was affecting beyond description. The party burst out into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sewed up in Buffalo robes, placed on sledges and dragged along by their companions. Dr. Kane walking in advance picking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bonsall and Morton, and even the Esquimaux boy Hance, sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bear met on the way, was fortunately scared off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waving of his hand. They reached the ship after a walk of sixty-two hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Hayes, the intelligent surgeon of the ship, from whom we obtained the particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of their injuries, and two others underwent amputation, who are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick was most lamentable. Their memory for a time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering and delirium, resembled an hospital. The surgeon and one remaining attendant were in charge of the ship. In this state of semi-madness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they entirely recovered, and the party under Dr. Kane started three weeks afterwards and resumed their labors in the field.

Intrepidity like this, has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.

FIGHT BETWEEN A RATTLESNAKE AND HOGS.—The State Rights Democrat, published at Elba, Alabama, narrates the following: "Two gentlemen were lately in the woods, when their attention was attracted by an uproarious noise of hogs. Thinking that something uncommon was to pay, they repaired to the spot, and found that the hogs had been in a fight with a very large rattlesnake. The fight, from appearances, had been a long and desperate one. The snake was torn to pieces, three hogs dead, and a fourth dying. They say that as the last hog would groan, the snake would raise his head, being unable to do anything else. The snake and fourth hog soon died. They report that for thirty yards around, the grass and ground was torn up. The snake was six and a half or seven feet long. The hogs, in the fight, had demolished all the rattles, except two."

DEPENDENCE OF ENGLAND ON THE UNITED STATES.

The prosperity of England depends in so great a degree on the crops of the United States, that a war with this country would lead to her universal bankruptcy. The *London Times* says:

We are at this moment more dependent upon the United States for a supply of cotton than we were when the danger was first impressed on us; and a few storms, at a critical period of the plant's growth, or a universal drouth, or one of those mysterious diseases which, for a series of years, nearly destroyed our potato crops at home, and which have so much interfered with the growth of the vine on the continent, to say nothing of a possible convulsion in the States, arising out of the slavery question, may bring ruin and misery upon the manufacturing industry of the country, from which there is no escape.

How TO CUT AN ACQUAINTANCE.—If he is poor lend him some money; if he is rich ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Desperate encounter between English and American boats and Chinese Pirates—Capture of the Pirates.

From the Overland China Mail.

"The boats of the Rattler and Powhattan had a desperate encounter with pirates near Kulan on Saturday, and had eight seamen and marines killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, some of them, it is feared mortally. Capt. Fellowes, Lieutenant Grand, and other officers were blown up in a junk, but fortunately were but little hurt. Ten pirate junks were taken and destroyed, the greater portion of their crews having been killed; and seven prizes liberated, five of which belonged to the Eaglet's convoy. Sixteen of the smaller pirate junks escaped." The above paragraph is taken from the shipping list, but the subject is worthy of much more extended notice than there given.

Last week we mentioned that a lorch and three junks, (it should have been two lorches and five junks,) under convoy of the steamer Eaglet, had been cut off by pirates, who displayed such a formidable battery and determined front that Captain Caldwell was unable to rescue them; and had to apply to Captain Fellowes, of her Majesty's ship Rattler, for assistance. This was readily granted, and the Rattler, with Captain Caldwell on board, started for Kulan, near which they sighted the pirates, and followed them as far into the bay as the depth of water would permit. The pirates, quite aware of their advantage in light draught, and conscious of their ability to resist successfully any attempt that might be made upon them by the boats of the steamer, fired a few harmless broadsides in defiance, and stood in towards Kulan. Captain Fellowes thereupon returned to Hong Kong, and invited the co-operation of the United States steamer Powhattan, now in this harbor under repair when it was determined that the Rattler, with the boats and a hundred officers and men of the American steam frigate, should form the expedition. Captain Caldwell volunteering the use of his steamer to tow the boats up the bay. Accordingly, the Rattler, with the Eaglet in tow, and the Powhattan's boats astern of her again, left the harbor on Friday, about 3 o'clock the first Lieutenant (Fegram,) of the Powhattan, with Lieutenant Jones and his marines, taking passage in the Rattler, and the blue jackets in the Eaglet. The steamer arrived close to Kulan before midnight, the Eaglet anchoring a couple of cables length in shore of the man-of-war. At alongside the Rattler for the marines, and then, with the Powhattan's cutter, and three boats from the Rattler, besides the Captain's gig, made fast astern of the eaglet, which, everything being ready steamed slowly up the bay.

At Kulan only one junk was to be seen, and it was feared the birds had flown; but Captain Caldwell described alorch at anchor at the head of the bay and steered in that direction. The lorch got under weigh, apparently with the intention of escaping, when Captain Fellowes dispatched the Rattler's pinnace and Powhattan's cutter to intercept her, and these had unfortunately got beyond recall before the pirate fleet with their prizes, numbering in all some thirty six sail, were observed to anchor in the narrow and shallow passages from which the lorch had started. As the steamer approached, the junks hoisted their sails but without getting under weigh, until several congrue rockets, discharged from the Eaglet's quarter deck by Mr. Pile, the gunner, and two marine artillerymen from the Rattler, and two or three well-directed shots from the 32 pounder, fired by Mr. Randall, her chief officer, startled them from their fancied security; for up to that time the pirates had either not observed the boats, or thought they would not have the temerity to attack them. In this however, they soon discovered their mistake, for the boats, which had at first made for a narrow neck of land, bore up for and rounded the point, and then from the steamer was witnessed as bold an attack as was ever made in these waters. The pirate fleet formed a dense mass, the larger and heavier armed junks bringing up the rear, every now and then yawning round and firing their broadsides at the boats, from which, in reply, tiny puffs of smoke arose as the howitzers in their bows discharged their more deadly contents, the sharp and fearful havoc among their crews. The boats soon neared the pirates, Lieutenants Pegrum and Rolando, with the launches of the Powhattan, first, by volleys of musketry clearing the decks of the two largest, then boarding and driving the pirates overboard at the point of the bayonet. This however, was not done without a hard struggle, for the miscreants fought with the fury of despair; but they had of course no chance with the marines and blue jackets. Meanwhile, the other boats were far from idle, and though small in comparison with the launches, performed their share of the work with the utmost gallantry-officers and men vying with each other for the post of danger and of honor, so that five or six more junks were soon secured.

Mr. James, the boatswain of the Rattler, particularly distinguished himself, having, with five seamen and a few marines, in a whale boat, dignified with the title of second cutter, boarded and carried a junk that seemed fully a match for either of the launches. Lieutenant Pegrum, in the first launch, was hastening to their assistance, but seeing the battle nearly won, would not interfere with their well-earned laurels, and turned his attention elsewhere. The pirate chief's junk, after being led by the first launch, was boarded almost simultaneously by her crew and that of the Rattler's gig, and Capt. Fellowes was fortunate to secure the chief's flag. The chief himself—Lee Afye, a principal leader of the Whampoa "pirates"—was shot by an English marine, who had jumped on deck from the Powhattan's launch, and four women threw themselves overboard, and were drowned. The ammunition on board the pirate fleet may be judged of from the fact that this

junk alone is believed to have nearly 100 kegs of English gunpowder, besides stinkpots, cartridges and loose powder. Up to this time, only one serious casualty had happened to the attacking force—a young American marine, named Adamson, having been shot with a musket ball in the groin; but two other fatal accidents followed in quick succession. The Rattler's first cutter, in charge of Paymaster Brownadon, ran alongside a large junk. Several stinkpots thrown at them missed; but at last one, hove from the raised poop of the pirate by a woman with a child slung to her back, fell into the boat, and being followed by others, the crew were compelled to jump overboard, where two were speared, and a third was wounded and drowned. One of these, a marine, who had been wounded by a spear thrust, called to his comrade to save him, and the other being an excellent swimmer, got hold of him for that purpose.

The Cutness then threw a mat over them, and the marine still holding on by his wounded friend, dived below and came up clear of the mat; but as soon as this was observed, several stinkpots were pitched at him, one of which struck him on the head, and though not much hurt, he was stunned for a second or two, and lost sight of the man he had displayed such a determination to save. The brave fellow's name is Wm. Robinson. The other fatal accident was the blowing up of a junk which for a time had offered the most determined resistance to the gig, in which were Captain Bellows and Assistant Surgeon Wilson, with five men, but which was ultimately taken possession of by Lieutenant Rolando and his launch. Either a train had been laid before the crew left, or some determined scoundrel fired the junk, for she blew up with a tremendous explosion, and both officers and men were hurled into the water. Three of the men were killed, and several others frightfully scorched, one of whom died the same night, while another is not expected to live; but the officers miraculously escaped, though Lieutenant Rolando was burned, and Capt. Fellowes injured by the falling of spars. The survivors, were, however, all picked up by Mr. Craig, master's mate of the Powhattan, who had luckily gone into the boat the moment before the explosion took place. In the junk was an immense quantity of treasure, said to amount to \$200,000 and the desperation with which her crew fought may be judged from the fact that, even after the Americans gained the deck, they were encountered hand to hand. One man made himself particularly conspicuous, and notwithstanding several wounds, continued to throw stinkpots; but ultimately he ran below, and is believed to have fired the train which blew up the vessel.

THE COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On Thursday evening this convention, which has been in session in Philadelphia for several days, adjourned sine die. Previous to adjournment, a letter from a Mr. Hardy, of Baltimore, eulogizing the Republic of Liberia, was read, and created much excitement. The Philadelphia Sun thus reports the scene that followed:

Several members expressed themselves as determined to have their rights on this soil on which they were born, and never would they aid the cause of colonization.

Mr. Downing, of Connecticut, who spoke against the cause of Colonization, concluded his remarks by a motion to treat the letter with a contempt never before heard of to wit—to burn it—and on this motion he demanded the previous question. The motion to burn was agreed to by a large majority.

Several voices were now heard at this point: "Burn the letter and sing the writer!"

Among those who voted against the resolution was Fred Douglass.

Mr. Dell said those who had voted to burn the letter would lynch him if they could; yes, they would cut his throat.

Rev. Stephen Smith thought that the disposition of the letter was unchristian like and unprecedented. He had hoped that the members of the convention would have been guided by a better spirit than to have passed such a resolution.

Resolutions were passed commending the Massachusetts law throwing open the public schools to all colors; recommending young colored persons to learn trades, or secure places of profit and trust in stores, and not consent to work in places of amusement where a distinction is made in favor of the whites.

COLORED CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

During the session of the National Colored Convention to-day, resolutions were offered expressing admiration at the conduct of Passmore Williamson, and sympathizing with his family. Frederick Douglass made a speech objecting to the resolutions and instancing the colored men who rescued Col. Wheeler's slaves as more entitled to thanks. He denounced Col. Wheeler as a villain. The resolutions were adopted, as well as others honoring the men who assisted in their escape. A resolution was submitted imposing an assessment of one dollar upon each delegate.

Julius Caesar Morrill intimated that certain persons had been living luxuriantly upon contributions thus made; fortunately he had never had one cent, though he had been engaged for nineteen years in the cause. He was sorry he could not say the same for others. Fred Douglass, believing himself alluded to, made a short retort, and said the opposition to the assessment was mean and disgraceful. Resolutions adopted and the matter of forming industrial unions discussed at length.

Queen Caroline asked Sir Robert Walpole what it would cost to enclose St. James's Park, with a view to exclude the public from it. "Madame," replied the premier, "it will cost you a crown!" This naughty lady never liked Walpole after that.