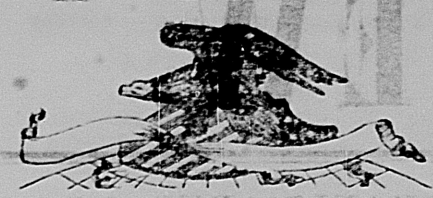


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1856.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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

CIRCULATION

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Advertisements call up and examine our list of

SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

Every advertisement handed in for publication, should have written upon it the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. If not so stated, it will be inserted until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

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

Agents for the Review.

E. W. GARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans' Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

V. B. PALMER, U. S. Advertising Agent, New York.

For President in 1856,

JESSE D. BRIGHT,

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

READ THE LAW.

I wish to call the attention of the borrowers of the School funds of Montgomery County to the following Section of the Law, regulating the loaning of said funds, to-wit:

"SECTION 72. On failure to pay any installment of interest when the same becomes due, the principal sum shall forthwith become due and payable, and the note and mortgage may be proceeded on and collected." The law must be complied with. All borrowers of said funds who are in arrears will consult their own interest due from thence and by so doing relieve us from the disagreeable necessity of enforcing the law.

JAMES GILKEY, A. M. C. Auditor's Office, Dec. 19, 1855. n23-4w

SPECIAL

NOTICE!

All persons who know themselves indebted to the "REVIEW OFFICE" for job work, advertising and subscription, will make payment between this and the first day of January, 1856. We have made large additions to our office and intend to enlarge the paper, and must have the money. LET NO MAN FAIL TO PAY UP WITHIN THE TIME SPECIFIED.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We have a note to pay on the 15th of next month, and unless our subscribers are prompt in paying up their subscription we shall be placed in a rather unenviable position. We have now upon our books over a thousand dollars owing us for work.—The individual amount of each is small, and and no one who is not absolutely and independently poor can find an excuse for not paying. We hope our patrons will remember the time-honored maxim, that

"A friend in need is a friend indeed."

NEW DAGUERREAN GALLERY.—Mr. A. S. Hughes has fitted up an elegant daguerrean room in Empire Block, over Sloan & Morgan's Drug Store. Mr. H. is said to be a superior artist, and from an examination of his pictures, we unhesitatingly pronounce them the finest ever taken in Crawfordsville. We recommend the public to visit his establishment.

WM. R. ELLIS.

We understand that this gentleman is favorably spoken of by members of the Fusion party as a candidate for Congress.—As much as we should deplore the success of the Black Republican party in the eighth Congressional District, we know of no one who has stronger claims than Mr. Ellis.—His treachery to the Democracy in 1854, crowned the efforts of the fusion party with success, and if there is any gratitude in their black hearts they will pay a reward commensurate with the treason that unbarred the gates of the citadel and struck down the flag of the only national party in the district. Mr. E., aside from his politics and treacherous proclivities, is a gentleman, one that we should prefer to see in Congress above all others connected with his party. In case he should receive the nomination, we shall take pleasure in doing all that we can to beat him, and if by any accidental or miraculous circumstances he should be elected, congratulate ourselves that he is the most clever rogue among his whole party.

Workmen are busily engaged at Lafayette in erecting the gallows and enclosure for the execution of the three murderers, Rice, Driscoll, and Stocking, who are to be hung next Friday.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

On the 29th inst. the Democratic Convention for Montgomery county, called to appoint Delegates for the State Convention on the 8th of January, duly assembled, Hon. Swan Brookshire acting as President.

Mr. McDonald moved the appointment of a committee to report Delegates: Messrs. Byers, Blankenship, Mason, Misher, Man-

son and McMaken were accordingly appointed.

Mr. Hanna moved the appointment of a committee to report resolutions: Messrs. Armstrong, Fitzgerald, Hanna, W. K. Wallace and Thomas Wilson were appointed for this purpose.

The committee on Delegates reported the following gentlemen, who were accordingly selected by the convention to represent the county in the State Convention of the 8th January: Hon. Swan Brookshire, Joseph Allen, James Herrin, T. W. Florer, Sam'l. R. Smith, Geo. W. Wilson, E. A. Davis, James Brooks, John W. Blankenship, Alex. Harper and Jesse McAllister.

Accompanying the report was a recommendation that every Old Liner in the county be appointed a delegate, which was passed.

The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was passed with enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, We the Democracy of Montgomery county have assembled here-to-day in Convention, to take steps preparatory to the great political contest fast coming on, and to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to be convened at Indianapolis on the 8th of January, we deem it proper to lay down some general principles as expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Resolved, That we claim with pride the appellation of National Democrats—that we are willing to adhere to the Constitution as we have received it at the hands of the fathers of the Republic—that we pledge ourselves to stand by all its provisions, to maintain all its guarantees, and to resist any and all attempts of pot house politicians and latter day Levites to construe it with false and selfish interpretations.

Resolved, That we insist as an article of our creed, upon the well established doctrine of State rights—upon a strict construction of the Constitution, and the principles of non-intervention upon all domestic State questions; and that the peace and quiet of the country demand that it should be left to the people of the Territories as it pertains to the people of the States, to determine all local questions, including the subject of slavery, to the end that a subject so distracting in its nature and influence, may be wholly excluded from the action of the government of the Union; and that in furtherance of these principles, we give our unqualified adherence to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and oppose any effort to re-establish the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That we view with disgust and disapprobation, the conduct of non-resident Know Nothing bullies from Missouri, or hired Abolition fanatics from Massachusetts and elsewhere, in their interference with the legal rights of the actual settlers of Kansas to vote as they please, or to deprive them of the sacred and inestimable privilege of deciding the laws which are to govern them as citizens of the Territories.

Resolved, That we still believe intemperance to be a great moral and social evil, and that we are in favor of wholesome and efficient laws for its restraint and correction, but which shall not interfere with any of the constitutional rights of the private citizen.

Resolved, That to the last we will oppose all secret political organizations—that we are in favor of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religion—that we will always adhere to a sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution, and oppose all religious tests for office.

Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable consideration of the State Convention the Hon. Jesse D. Bright as the first choice of Indiana for the Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we also recommend the Hon. J. E. McDonald for the office of Attorney General, subject to the decision of the convention.

Mr. Wallace offered a resolution:—

Resolved, That the Old Liners of Montgomery county, far from exerting themselves to expel Mr. C. H. Bowen from the editorship of the Review, as charged by Dr. Fry, are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Bowen's management, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to sustain him and the Review. We only join him to pitch into the Black Republican editor of the Journal.

After speeches by Messrs. McDonald, Wilson, Wallace and Hanna, the convention adjourned.

SWAN BROOKSHIRE, Pres't.

LEW WALLACE, Secretary.

The weather is decidedly cool and bracing. Many of our oldest citizens pronounce it the coldest they have experienced for twenty years.

The Court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county commences on next Monday. We understand that there is a large amount of business on the docket.

New counterfeit fives on the State Bank of Indiana, new plate, have made their appearance. They are represented to be exceedingly well executed.

The rascal that stole our sign has brought it back. We hope in future that our property will remain unmolested.

We shall publish the President's Message in our next issue.

HOW GREAT MEN WILL DIFFER.

The Ohio State Journal, the State Organ of the Black Republican party of Ohio, and one of the most bitter and unscrupulous opponents of the National Democracy, talks thus in regard to the delay of the fusion members of Congress to organize the House.

"We cheerfully agree that the administration members are not in any respect responsible for this delay. The majority of the House is largely against them. They have selected their man, and on every ballot, they give him their entire strength—seventy-five votes. It belongs to the opposition to organize that body. The country expects and has a right to expect it from them. They will be held to a strict accountability for the delay."

Now read the following article from the Montgomery Journal and mark the difference between the opinions of these two fusion editors:

NO SPEAKER.

"One month has now elapsed since Congress met, and a Speaker not elected. The Anti-Nebraska party have 105 members at the lowest figures, and the Nebraska Administration but 74, while other parties have but a small number. From these facts it is evident that the Anti-Nebraska party is by far the strongest in Congress, and represent by far the largest number of voters throughout the country. Who then should yield? and upon whom rest the responsibility of this waste of time and money? If it is a doctrine of our Government that the greater number should rule, it is clear as sun-light that old liners and others should at once yield and elect the Anti-Nebraska candidate. Old Liners and Southern Know-Nothings are now clogging the wheels of Government, and wasting the time of Congress and squandering the National Treasury."

Our old line readers will now see the dishonesty of Dr. Fry. He would fain convince the honest voters of Montgomery County that the Democracy is responsible for the unnecessary delay in organizing the House. The strength of the fusion party is one hundred and forty, while that of the National Democracy numbers only seventy-five. It requires only a hundred and twelve votes to elect. We hardly know whether to attribute the Dr.'s statement of this matter to gross ignorance founded upon heresay remarks dropped on the street corners, or willful perversion of what he knew to be the true facts of the case.

A fellow who rejoices in the sobriquet of D. Chipman, and who pretends to be a preacher somewhere in the southern part of this state, says of the Democratic Party:

"They have departed from the faith, and have given heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy, and their consciences are seared." "They would deceive if possible the very elect."

The party is debilitated—it is laboring under consumption; I see its hectic fever, it has the night sweat. And so insidious is the disease that they flatter themselves they will recover, but recovery is impossible unless the treatment is changed."

Thus is the Democratic party assailed.—And if a paper of our faith dares to reply to the low Billingsgate of these preachers, it is forthwith set down as opposed to the Christian religion. If such emanations as the above are sent as orthodox, and containing the essence of the Christian faith, and such men as D. Chipman are its exponents, we want nothing to do with it or them.—New Albany Ledger.

WITCHCRAFT REVIVED.

We copy from the New Haven Register of yesterday, full particulars of one of the most singular murders that has occurred for many years. It is a curious and revolting story of ignorance, superstition and fanaticism, worthy of the darkest period of Salem witchcraft. The substance of the story is this: A certain widow Wakeman, a woman of 70 years, pretends to be a prophetess, possessed of miraculous powers, capable of raising the dead, and as having been sent from Heaven a "Messenger" to the wicked in this world. At her house in New Haven has been living a somewhat notorious, fanatical old man named Elder Sly; and the house has been the place of meeting of a company of persons—male and female, husbands and wives—who had come to believe the old woman as all that she professed to be; and that at her nod the world would be destroyed. This pretense had been strengthened by the fact that not long since one of her followers, it is said, gave her a dose of arsenic in a cake, believing it would have no effect, except to illustrate her Divine mission: and nothing but the fact that it was an over-dose, and soon ejected from her stomach, saved her life. From that time all caval among her followers respecting her power has been hushed, and her presence has been considered by them as that of a messenger sent from Heaven. Among these devotees was Justus Mathews, a small farmer living in the western part of Hamden, and who has lately been accused by the old woman of possessing a devil—and the incantations of the whole party had been applied for its removal at various times and in various ways. Of late, it had been the burden of the old woman's murmurings, that he was her evil genius—that he was bewitching her—that she should die if he was not removed; and that, in such an event, the world would be destroyed. On Sunday night last these spasms were repeated, and so worked upon the fears of the party assembled, that during the night he was by some one or more of them murdered, in the belief that, by so doing the life of the old woman would be saved, and the destruction of the world prevented! Sly has since confessed the murder, and thus the bloody work of superstition ends.—New York Tribune, 27th.

The loss by the recent fire at Memphis, is estimated at \$10,000.

PRESIDENT PIERCE vs. THE NICARAGUA FILLIBUSTERS.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others, residents therein, are preparing within the jurisdiction of the same to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate, in military operations within the State of Nicaragua:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertaking as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

By the President: FRANKLIN PIERCE.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Kossuth has written a letter to the New York Times, in the course of which he makes this statement: "I have positive information that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had determined imperatively to insist on the expulsion of political refugees from England. He is perfectly conscious of the advantages of his position, and knows that the British Government is so much in fear of him, that they could not dare to refuse him anything."

JIM. STRANGE THE MORMON KING.—Strange the chief of the Mormons on Beaver Island, is the editor of a paper, and in a late number he fills fourteen columns with a defence of his people from charges brought against them by Michigan papers. We quote a specimen paragraph:

"Yet we walk in conscious security. We laugh in bitter scorn at these threats. And we tell these editors, marshal your myrmidons and send them along to make a spoil of beauty and booty, as soon as you please. We bid them a bloody welcome to hospitable graves; over which, each year we will pile stones, with a muttered curse, against the day of resurrection of damnation."

For the Review.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

The minister and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place are now making vigorous exertions to build a new and handsome church on the lot where the old one now stands. For the purpose of raising funds to aid in this laudable and praiseworthy effort, they have secured the services of the President and Faculty of Asbury University, in delivering a course of lectures at the Methodist church during the present winter. The name and reputation of the lecturers will be a sufficient guarantee for the rich entertainment which may be expected.

The subjects selected and treated of, as they doubtless will be, cannot fail to afford pure, intellectual and elevated pleasure to all who may attend.

The object is a noble one, and should secure a large and liberal patronage. Let every citizen, by a full attendance give once more an additional evidence of their claims to liberality, their high appreciation of intellectual pursuits and their still higher appreciation of the infinite blessings conferred upon us by the gospel ministration.

The first lecture will be delivered by Prof. Nadal, on Tuesday night the 15th of January. Subject—Webster and his Eloquence.

The second lecture by Prof. H. B. Hibben, Wednesday, 16th. Subject—Plurality of Worlds.

The third lecture by President Curry, Thursday, 17th. Subject—Oliver Goldsmith.

The fourth lecture by Prof. Tingley, Monday night, January 21st. Subject—Chemical Illustrations.

The fifth lecture by Prof. Nadal, Tuesday, 22d. Subject—Kossuth.

The price of a family ticket for the entire course—\$2.00. Gentleman & lady—1.75. Single person—\$1.00. Single ticket—25 cents. Children—15 cents.

Tickets to be had at the parsonage, Jas. Heaton's, Jas. Hannah's Tailor shop, Bargel's stove store, Jos. Gaskill's, and at one of the doors of the church each evening.

DISCOVERY OF THE BRITISH ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.—The British ship Resolute, abandoned in the Arctic ice, was brought by Capt. Buddington into the port of New London, on Saturday last, with all her armaments, stores and equipments on board.—She is a new and handsome vessel, and worth \$100,000. When found she had drifted over 1,000 miles from the place where she was abandoned. An effort will be made to take her to New Haven.

IRELAND.—A correspondent of the London Times, in commenting upon the progress of Irish agriculture, states that during the last fourteen years the value of farm stock in Ireland has increased from £22,000,000 to £35,000,000 sterling, and that the number of horned cattle has arisen from 2,000,000 to 3,250,000, while the quality has correspondingly improved. Still, however, of the 20,000,000 of acres which Ireland comprises, only about one fourth is under direct tillage, and full one third is in pasture.

GENERAL CASS.

This distinguished Senator has written a letter to a committee of gentlemen in Philadelphia who had requested permission to use his name in connection with a nomination to the Presidency, that he is not a candidate for that position, and desires that no further use be made of his name with that view. It is not likely that Gen. Cass will ever reach the Presidency. His age and the necessity for that release from active exertion, mental and physical, which age requires, and which is imposed upon the Executive, render the position an undesirable one for the great Michigan statesman. But though Gen. Cass may never reach the Presidency, his name will be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen for generations after he shall have passed from among them. His great services in the many responsible positions he has occupied, will endear him to all who can appreciate devotion to country and to principle. In calming the angry waters of agitation, his name will be handed down to posterity in connection with those of Clay and Webster, and be forever revered. Long may he live to occupy a seat in the Senate, and to give to his country the advantage of his great talents and long experience.—State Sentinel.

HORRID AFFAIR IN MAYSVILLE.—NEGRO BURNED TO DEATH.

We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving day, a couple of young men in Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the "highest respectability," were on a drunken spree at the "Parker House," in that place, and protracted their frolic until a very late hour, and after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to arouse the bar-keeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and succeeding in finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, they concluded to set fire to him in order to awaken him! With this view they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's head and neck became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed.—The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks. The poor creature was the slave of Mr. Ball, keeper of the Parker House, who says, as our informant tells us, that no human suffering could exceed that of his boy during the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The young men "respectably connected," whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said to allege that they burnt the negro by accident—that when holding the lamp to his face they managed to break it, and spill the fiery fluid upon him. The young men are rich. They have agreed to pay Mr. Ball \$1,200 for the loss of his servant. Our informant says that no one in Maysville speaks of this transaction without a shudder of horror, but that no movement has been made toward a legal investigation of the matter, and that the "high position" of the parties implicated will overawe any such movement. We ask the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their honor, if these things can be true?—Cin. Com.

A correspondent of the Washington Union, residing at Shanghai, writes that a proclamation has been issued by his excellency Chaow, Superintendent of Customs, which decrees that all dollars, whether of old or new coinage, shall circulate at par on and after the Chinese new year, which is the 17th of February next. This decree is of great importance to American commerce, as heretofore all duties had to be paid in Spanish (usually denominated Carols) dollars, which, in consequence of the comparatively small number in circulation, always command a high premium.

There are forty-two societies for religious worship in Chicago, divided as follows: Methodist, 3; Presbyterian, 7; Congregational, 6; Catholic, 6; Episcopalian, 5; Baptist and Lutheran, 3 each; Swedenborgian, Universalist and Jewish, 1 each.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY AND NEW FOUNDLAND.—The President has issued a proclamation announcing the compliance of Newfoundland with the Reciprocity Treaty, and that in consequence, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats, cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides; furs; skins; or tails undressed; stones or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter; cheese; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar; turpentine; ash; timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool, fish oil; rice; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; and rags—shall be admitted from that Province into the United States free of duty, so long as the treaty shall remain in force.

SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.—We hear that a young lady in this city was engaged to be married to a gentleman, a resident of Long Island, some time since, but the ceremony was postponed on account of the death of a brother of the intended bride. Again the day was appointed for the matrimonial ceremony to take place, when, lo! the sudden decease of a sister of the bride occasioned another postponement. Again was the day fixed upon, and as the time drew nigh when she was to be called a "wife," the mails brought tidings of another interruption of the ceremony by death—her intended had gone the way of her sister and brother to "that bourne whence no traveller returns!"—Troy Budget.

No speaker has yet been elected.—The President however has sent his annual message to the Senate.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We observe that most of the County Convention which have already been held, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the eighth of January next, have passed resolutions decidedly in favor of Hon. Jesse D. Bright for next President. The Democratic papers too, in many counties, have chimed in with the popular sentiment, as expressed in the primary assemblies of the People, and added their testimonials in behalf of the eminent abilities and sterling worth of "Indiana's favorite son." The following extracts from the Frankfort Crescent and Jeffersonville Democrat are fair specimens of the encomiums given by the Press generally, and we endorse them most cordially. The democracy of the North-west, though always adhering to the Constitution and to the Union—though always amongst the foremost in giving their support to every democratic candidate heretofore presented for President, have never yet had the honor of seeing one of their distinguished men in that high station. Whilst they will continue to support any regularly nominated candidate who may hereafter be brot forward for their suffrages, without regard to the section of the country from which he may hail, and without any other enquiry than the old Jeffersonian one, ("is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution?") still it is not to be disguised that a recognition of their claims at the next National Democratic Convention, in the nomination of such a man as Jesse D. Bright—a man having more of the elements of Old Hickory in him than any other individual now spoken of for the Presidency—would fill their hearts with gladness, if not enthusiasm.—Martinsville Monitor.

THE PRESIDENCY IN 1856.—Already in reference to the great political contest of 1856, for the Presidency, many papers in different sections of the Union are naming to the mast head the names of distinguished men as candidates.

The next Democratic National Convention meets at Cincinnati, and will be, no doubt, a full and fair representation of the Democratic party of the Republic. Great care and judgment should be exercised in the choice of a man to lead on our forces in the approaching struggle, and we hope that representatives from all parts of the Union will have regard to sound nationality in making their selection. We wish the nominee of that Convention to be a true and tried statesman—one who, through storm and sunshine, has been ever unwavering—whose record upon all great national questions is positive and right.

We know of no man in all the ranks of our party who would carry our standard with such prestige of success as the Hon. Jesse D. Bright of our own Indiana.—Amid all the storms of fanaticism he has been true to his country—to his whole country. Gov. Bright has both the physical and mental ability to fill the office of President with honor to his party and himself. Then, again, it is time that the great North-West—the garden of America—should have the candidate. While it is true that no portion of the Union is more entitled to National Offices than another, yet we think it time that the great, growing, populous north-west should send a man to Washington to preside over our confederacy as President. We know of no man in the Mississippi valley who fills the public eye so much as Gov. Bright.—Frankfort Crescent.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.—The question as to who our next President shall be, is again becoming the theme of editorials and communications all over the entire country.—The most prominent favorite for the candidacy on the part of the Democracy, appears to the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, our esteemed fellow-citizen and present Vice President of the United States. It would be peculiarly gratifying to the people of our State to see their distinguished statesman elevated to the Presidency of our vast Republic. If an unblemished character, sound patriotism, unwavering resolution, unflinching decision, deep thought and keen penetration are necessary qualifications for this responsible position, we assume to say no statesman in our Union possesses all these qualities combined in a higher degree than Hon. Jesse D. Bright.—Nat. Democrat.

HORRID CRIMES.—A Boston paper before us contains the particulars of three horrid crimes. The first is the death of Mrs. Ricker, wife of Jeremiah Ricker, of Farmington, New Hampshire, by poison, administered to her in preserves by a widow woman named Johnson, at the procurement of Ricker.

The second is the death of a young woman twenty years of age, from brutal treatment by her own father—treatment intended to coerce her to incest.

The third is the death of a young married woman by poison. Her husband, named Peterson, a sailor, had returned from his voyage, and remained home three weeks. The day after his departure, she was found dead in bed and the room door locked.

Sibyl Cory and Shubael Baker have been arrested for the murder of Arnold J. Lew, is, an old man whose corpse was found in a swamp, in West Greenwich, R. I.

William Day and Orange D. Day, father and son, are holden for killing young Wheaton in their oyster shop, in Providence.

Alexander Milligan has been arrested near West Union, New York, for murdering an old cripple named Senter, and wife, with whom he lived, and forging a deed giving their farm to him. He is supposed to have killed them in bed with an axe.—The murdered bodies were found about one hundred yards from the house, buried together two feet under ground, with a large log over them, they having only their night clothes on, and horribly mangled.

A Free Love Association is organized in Columbus Ohio. It numbers 30 members—a majority females.