



CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, Feb. 9, 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!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

All kinds of JOB WORK done to order.

To Advertisers.

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

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

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For President in 1856,
JESSE D. BRIGHT,
 Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor,
 ASHBEL P. WILLARD, of White.
 For Lieut. Governor,
 JOHN C. WALKER, of Laporte.
 For Secretary of State,
 DANIEL McCLURE, of Morgan.
 For Auditor of State,
 JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
 For Treasurer of State,
 AQUILA JONES, of Bartholomew.
 For Attorney General,
 JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
 For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
 WILLIAM C. LARRABEE, of Putnam.
 For Clerk of Supreme Court,
 WILLIAM B. BEACH, of Boone.
 For Reporter of Decisions of Supreme Court,
 GORDON TANNER, of Jackson.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
 GARHAM N. FITCH, of Senatorial.
 ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Electors.
 1st Dist.—WILLIAM F. PARROTT,
 2d Dist.—SAMUEL R. WOLFE,
 3d Dist.—SAMUEL W. SHORT,
 4th Dist.—D. JONES,
 5th Dist.—EDMUND JOHNSON,
 6th Dist.—MARTIN M. RAY,
 7th Dist.—JAMES M. HANNA,
 8th Dist.—JAMES S. McLELLAND,
 9th Dist.—ORVILLE F. EATERS,
 10th Dist.—E. P. RANDALL,
 11th Dist.—S. S. MICKLE.

Notice to Tax Payers of MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

ALL those who have not paid their Taxes for the year 1855, and previous years, are respectfully informed that the third Monday in March being the limit fixed for their settlement, a penalty of ten per centum on all taxes due and unpaid at that time, will be promptly added and collected. Every tax payer who has not done so, is requested to come in and settle without cost, as I will be compelled to force collections after that date.

J. R. COONS, Treasurer.

FUSION PLATFORM.

"Abolitionists to rule America."
 "Let the Union slide!"

Watchword for the Campaign:

"Put none but NIGGERS on guard to-night."—FRED. DOUGLASS.

We publish on the first page of this week's paper, the Message of President Pierce on Kansas matters. It is an able document and vindicates the administration from the abuse that has been heaped upon it by the Fusion press. It will be seen that the President has no sympathy with the border ruffians of Missouri or the Abolition emissaries from Massachusetts.

We place at the head of our editorial column this week, the platform of the Fusion party. The watchword chosen for the campaign is from Fred. Douglass and not Washington, as was at first supposed. Washington Irving, the author of the life of the Father of his country, denies emphatically that that great and good man ever gave utterance to the remark credited to him by the ignoramus of the Montgomery Journal. Fry will please make the correction.

An interesting revival is in progress at the New School Baptist Church. Many converts have been made, and there seems to be a general waking up of sinners. Mr. BOWLES, who is conducting the revival, is a splendid pulpit orator, and we are gratified to learn that he designs taking up his abode in our city.

Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to England, writes that he shall leave on the 15th of February, for Holland and Switzerland, and that he may go as far south as Italy, before his return to the United States.

OUR CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Ever since the inauguration into office of the present corporation board, we have paid but little attention to any of their official acts. Nominated by a secret council at midnight, and elected by men whose freedom of choice was hampered and bound up by illegal and ridiculous oaths and obligations, we foresaw the consequences that would naturally follow in the train where trickery and corruption were made the basis and foundation of a clique to obtain and manage for themselves the exclusive control of administering and conducting the governmental affairs of the town. Altho' many complaints have been made and much dissatisfaction produced by the action of the board at different times, we have carefully abstained from criticising or questioning in the least their honesty of purpose, or sincere desire to perform their duties faithfully and impartially. We believe and freely acknowledge that they have done many good things in the way of improving our town, while at the same time we could not help but observe in some of their official acts a spirit of self-aggrandizement and insolent dictation. It is not our object to particularize at the present time. We feel a deep interest in the improvements commenced by the present board, and shall use what little influence we possess in advocating the continuation of a system, that if conducted with prudence and economy cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results as regards our prosperity and growth. But the recent action of the board in purchasing two lots on the corner of Pike and Green streets, for the erection of a public school house, at a cost of some \$2,700, without the knowledge or consent of the citizens of the town, is, in our opinion, an assumption of authority that demands their immediate attention. It is charged that public interest in this case has been made to subserve that of private interest. The grounds purchased are in no ways adapted for the purposes designed, and inasmuch as the old Canby property was offered them at a price fully as cheap, and which possessed ten-fold the advantages and value of the former grounds, it strikes us that but very little regard has been shown for the public good. We recommend the citizens to call a public meeting at the Court House to consider this matter.

REV. T. L. BRECKENRIDGE.
 A protestant priest and blackguard of this name, said to reside in the town of Lafayette, made his appearance in this place a few days since, and at the solicitation of some of our leading fusionists, delivered an Abolition speech at Know Nothing Hall. The attendance was slim, notwithstanding great efforts were made by Doherty, Corey, Taylor and Wilson, to drum up a crowd. Breckenridge is a Scotchman by birth, and an itinerant vagabond of the lowest order. His harangue was a kind of a wild, disconnected medley of impracticabilities and absurdities, spiced with coarse and vulgar anecdotes. A part of his audience, however, relished his remarks with evident delight, breaking occasionally the monotony of the scene with a universal horse laugh, accompanied with stamping of feet and clapping of hands. Breckenridge boasted of having formerly been a conductor on the underground railroad; that he never carried less than a V with which to assist runaway negroes on their way to the Canadas. Such was about the slang that fell from this fellows lips. It had been given out that he was to make a prohibitory liquor law speech, which ruse it was supposed would draw in a large crowd. Our advice to Ellis, of the Lafayette Courier, is, to keep such fellows at home, if the citizens wish to maintain abroad any credit for their town. Our place is already cursed with too many lazy, indolent drones, that live off of the public by the abuse of their neighbors, without having the scum of surrounding towns thrown upon us.

Campbell & Co. requests us to say to those whose accounts are now due, that they expect prompt payments. It is for the interest of every customer to pay promptly. The low rates at which their goods are sold, will not justify the expense of hiring a horse and paying a man to canvass the county, to collect debts.

A Good Move.—We understand that steps are being taken by some of our citizens to form a Hook and Ladder Company. This is a very laudable undertaking, and one which should be encouraged by every resident of the town. They intend to use the hooks and ladders that have been laying in the Court House yard for the last six years; and as a wagon will be necessary to draw them to fires, we suggest that the present corporation board furnish one.

Bullard's Panorama of New York City will exhibit here on next Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings. It is said to be a splendid painting, and from the large crowds it draws wherever it is exhibited, it must certainly possess a high degree of merit as a work of art.

THE CIRCLE OF COLD.—The range of cold is wider this year than in any year on record. They are putting up ice four inches thick, formed in the river about Austin, Texas, in about latitude 30°, or only about 7 degrees north of the tropics. The effect on vegetation, south particularly, is bad. In Florida, the orange trees, it is feared, are ruined. In the neighborhood of Louisville, Ky., the peach and other fruit trees have been killed by the frost. In North Carolina, thousands of dollars, it is said, have been lost by the injury done to the pine trees of that region, though we supposed that that tree could stand cold. In Virginia the apricots have been almost entirely destroyed. In Boston, Mass., the cold weather was so severe that the lindens trees which adorn the side-walks, split with the frost as if a wedge had been driven into them. But these will close up again in the spring. The phenomena of the life and growth of vegetation, under polar colds, is yet unexplained.

"Yankee Sullivan" is basking in the sunshine of royalty at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. He gives private lessons in the "noble art of self-defence" to the Royal family, and is bottle companion and body-guard to the King in bar rooms and billiard saloons. He has given two public exhibitions to full houses.

A SPEAKER ELECTED.

After a delay of over two months, the Black Republican Know Nothings have at last organized the House by electing a Speaker, a thing which they might have accomplished the first day of the session, had they been united among themselves. As a party they are all aspirants, each and every man, including the rank and file, flattering themselves that they are deserving an office. Their ambition is boundless, and in the present instance we think it has o'er-leaped itself to the other side of that stream commonly known as Jordan, where it will have to remain for the coming four years in quiet repose. The people certainly will never send another such a rabble to Congress. Black Republicanism has shown its hand, it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. That our readers may know something of the character and antecedents of the man Banks, whom they have elected Speaker, we give the following extract from a speech delivered by him at Portland, Maine:

"I think I may say, in view of the history of the past year and a half or two years, we have had the question presented to us whether the institutions of this country shall be maintained; and, let me say, although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the perpetuation of the Union, though I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, to 'let it slide,' I have no fear for its perpetuation."

We give below the remarks of John Randolph, made in a secret session of the U. S. Senate, in the year 1825. It was this speech which gave rise to the celebrated duel between that gentleman and Mr. Clay. It has often been a matter of inquiry what the speech was, and as it has now been placed in our hands, we insert it in our columns. Perhaps there is nothing in the English language more bitter and insulting:

"This man—(marking I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of weakness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him into the Secretaryship of State. Contempt has the property of descending, but she stoops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not what he is but where he is that put my thoughts in action. This ALPHABET which writes the name of *Theristes*, of *blackguard*, of *spudality*, refuses her letters for him—that mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him—an hyperbole for *meanness* would be an *ellipsis* for *CLAY*."

JUDGE OF THE COMMON PLEAS COURT.

We hear no other name mentioned in connection with the office of Judge of the Common Pleas Court than that of the present incumbent, L. C. DOUGHERTY. Mr. D. has proved himself not only a good lawyer, but a most excellent Judge. We know of no man in either Montgomery or Boone who would make a better Judge, or be more acceptable to the people, than Judge DOUGHERTY.

We clip the above from the Boone County Pioneer, and say amen to every word of it. Judge Dougherty has acquitted himself nobly during the entire period of his official term. He has made many warm friends in Montgomery county, who esteem him for his uniform amiability as a gentleman, as well as for the decided ability and conscientious care which have so distinctly marked all his legal rulings. We have no hesitation in saying, that if Judge Dougherty wishes again to take the race, Montgomery county has from three to four hundred majority in store for him.

By the last accounts from Europe we learn that Russia has agreed to negotiate a peace.

THE PROSPECT OF MINNESOTA.

Governor Gorman, in his late message to the Minnesota Legislature, estimates the population of the Territory at 75,000. He announces that the President has given notice that the tribes of Indians in the Territory cannot be disturbed and sent farther west. All the tribes are peaceable and friendly. Nearly every village in the Territory has a school for the education of small children, and the colleges and seminaries of learning in St. Paul are in a flourishing condition. The Territorial University, located at St. Anthony, has not progressed since last year for want of funds. Twenty thousand acres of land, partly agricultural and partly pine, have been chosen for school purposes already. The Governor suggests the necessity of a government road from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River above St. Anthony, and of a military road to reach Fort Ridgely, the Sioux agency, and the new fort at Pembina from some point below Lake Pepin.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* says:—The ladies of Gallatin, Missouri, are trumps, we are certain. The following from the *Sun* will make glad the hearts of those whose court days are not over, and almost makes Benedicts regret that they are no longer Bachelors:

"Lost.—We are requested by two young ladies of this town, to state that each of them lost, a few days ago, a Cuff-Pix and a piece of black velvet, for which the finder will be liberally rewarded, if good looking and comes well recommended. Two finders would be preferred, and they young men."

Communication from Constantinople says that the unfortunate Lady Ellenborough, whose romantic adventures are familiar to the public, was assassinated in Arabia by "the harem of an Arab sheik." The deed is supposed to have been committed at the suggestion of some women who were jealous of her ladyship. Her husband obtained a divorce from her some years since.

SAWL.—Brister, of the Newark (Ohio) Times, discourses on the sights of Christmas eve, as seen in that city, and describes one of them:

"We saw one fellow, who was as corpulent as a pair of tongs, hide his body in a shawl, while his long attenuated legs creaked mournfully as he walked, for a petticoat to protect them from the freezing blast."

JUSTICE FROM A POLITICAL OPPOSITION.

A correspondent of the New Albany Tribune, a member of the Know Nothing party, pays the following just tribute to A. P. Willard:

The Democracy of Indiana, I see by the papers, have brought out a strong ticket. Willard is undoubtedly the best man they could have selected for the gubernatorial race. Young, ambitious, daring, with a bold manly appearance—at home on the stump, in the caucus, "at the wires"—he is a foeman worthy the steel of any antagonist the American party may select to lead them. With all his faults I like Willard. He has native genius and native goodness of heart. He is a man of strong passions, but of strong affections. If he is uncompromising to his enemies, he is true to his friends—a rare quality in politicians. If he never forgives an injury, he never forgets a kindness. With rare intellectual powers, he has generous social qualities. If I had the unpleasant necessity of selecting a Governor from the Democracy of Indiana, A. P. Willard would be my choice.

A GEM FROM CHARLES KINGSLEY.—Says Kingsley:

"Did you ever, remark, my friends, that the Bible says hardly anything about religion—that it never praises religious people? This is very curious. Would to God we could all remember it! The Bible speaks of a religious man only once, and of religion only twice, except where it speaks of the new religion, to condemn it, and shows what an empty, blind, useless thing it was. What does the Bible talk of then? It talks of God; not of religion, but of God. It tells us not to be religious, but to be Godly. 'If Jesus Christ came to you in the shape of a poor man whom nobody knew, should you know him?'"

The Southern Know Nothings have met their Northern brethren at Washington much as Pat met his supposed brother—with a hearty salutation. Upon a close inspection each started back. Och, said Pat, I thought it was you, you thought it was I, and faith it's neither of us!—*Louisville Democrat*.

For the Review.

A CARD.

The undersigned takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Crawfordsville for their untiring efforts on Saturday night last, in rescuing his dwelling from the threatening flames, which for a time seemed a thing almost impossible. I also feel myself under lasting obligations to all those who have seen proper to aid and assist in re-building and re-placing what was destroyed by the fire.

Respectfully,

J. D. MASTERSON.

A Free Love Institution, which has been in existence for a short time at Rochester, was overturned a few days since and spilled all their officers into "du-rance vile."

Banks the Black Republican and Disunionist elected Speaker by three majority.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Smith, of Tenn., said he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule, but as yesterday's vote indicated some change of an election as Speaker of a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution for the adoption of that rule. The House by 16 majority refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 against 104. Mr. Orr then unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic caucus candidate, there being now a probability that greater strength can be concentrated upon his colleague, Mr. Aiken. Mr. Boyce moved to rescind the resolution. Mr. Boyce's motion to rescind the plurality resolution was tabled by 117 against 101. [Applause.]

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., referring to the terms of the resolution, that if there is no election by a majority in the next three trials, on the candidate receiving the highest vote on the fourth ballot, be declared Speaker. He remarked that the Republicans were prepared for the contest, and moved an adjournment till Monday to give the other parties an opportunity to arrange their plans. Disagreed to.

[Cries of call the roll.] Walker moved to rescind the plurality resolution. Decided out of order by 45 majority.

Payne moved an adjournment—refused. He then made an ineffectual motion to rescind the plurality rule.

The House proceeded to vote. Banks, 102; Aiken, 93; Fuller, 14; Barclay and Hinckman, (Dem.) voted for Wells, and Dunn, Harrison, Moore, and Scott, for Campbell, of Ohio. Necessary to a choice, 108. The second vote excepting Fuller. Last one was same as first. The third was same as second, excepting Aiken lost one.

Mr. Fuller, of Penn., repeated what he had said on two former occasions—namely, that he was not and did not desire to be a candidate; 120 ballots had satisfied him that he was not the choice of a majority of the House, and on no other terms would he consent to take that position.

Mr. Barclay remarked that he had been adverse to anything like a coalition with Know Nothingism, whether it came from the North or the South. He asked Mr. Aiken whether the latter stood on the Democratic caucus platform, and whether he had not written a letter to Humphrey Marshall, making pledges to the Southern wing of Know Nothings.

Mr. Aiken—I am not a candidate for the speakership. If my friends think to place me in the chair I will serve them to the best of my ability.

Humphrey Marshall—I have only to say that Mr. Aiken has addressed me no letter whatever. [Applause and cries of call the roll, &c.] The excitement was intense during the final ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. A. K. Marshall, during the call of the roll, congratulated his American friends, saying they had fought a good fight and conquered. There was now no Democratic candidate in the field with an offensive caucus platform, performing his duty as a patriot and not as a partisan. He voted for Mr. Aiken.

Mr. Walker voted the same way, esteeming Mr. Aiken a man with no stain of partisanship on his skirts. A man who has not sought office, but to whom office is tendered and is true to the constitution.

Messrs. Payne and Lindley voted for Mr. Aiken knowing him to be a national man.

Mr. Smith, of Ala., voted for Mr. Aiken under protest.

Other members vainly sought to make explanations, the greatest confusion prevailing.

Several members now changed their votes and were greeted with applause for so doing. [Impatient cries, "Announce the vote!"—Announce the vote!"]

The lobbies were crowded to suffocation, and the excitement was increased by the startling cry that a boy was being crushed to death by the pressure in the gallery. "Fall back!" and others, "Hand him over the rail!" The boy was at length released from his imminent danger.

"Announce the vote!" was now shouted from all parts of the House.

The Clerk then read the vote as follows: Banks, 103; Aiken, 100; Campbell, of O., 4; Fuller, 6; Wells, 1.

Mr. Benson one of the tellers, then declared that Mr. Banks was elected Speaker.

Defeating shouts of applause followed from the Republican side, and other quarters of the House. The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs for several minutes. The disorder was beyond description.

Mr. A. K. Marshall, raised the question that Mr. Banks was not elected, saying the clerk had no power to authorize such a result to be announced; it must be so declared by the vote of the House.

The clerk explained, giving reasons which appeared to be satisfactory, for his conduct.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio appealed to the honor of gentlemen to carry the plurality resolution and end the disgraceful scene.

Mr. Cobb of Georgia regarded Mr. Banks as virtually elected by a majority of the House under the plurality rule.

Mr. Aiken asked to be allowed to conduct Mr. Banks as Speaker to the chair. [Applause.]

Mr. Smith of Alabama highly appreciated Mr. Aiken's request. If granted he thought it would heal division and pour oil on the troubled waters; when grown up men make a child's bargain they ought to stick to it. [Laughter.]

After further debate Mr. Clingman offered a resolution declaring that by reason of the adoption of the plurality rule and the vote taken under it Mr. Banks had been chosen Speaker and is thereby so declared. Passed by yeas 156, nays 39.

Several gentlemen explained. Though they had consistently voted against Mr.

Banks, they felt bound as judges, not as electors, to carry out the above resolution. Mr. Banks was, by request of the Clerk, conducted to the chair by Messrs. Aiken, Fuller, of Pa., and Campbell, of Ohio.

He was greeted with loud, enthusiastic cheers, and amidst the profound silence which followed, said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: In proceeding to complete the acceptance of the office which you have conferred upon myself, I must ask your indulgence and express my obligations for the honor conferred upon me.

It would afford far greater pleasure were it accompanied even by the self-assurance that I would bring to the discharge of these arduous and delicate duties—always difficult, but now envied with unusual difficulties—a capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity.

I can only say I shall bear myself so far as possible, with fidelity to the interests of the country and government, and with impartiality so far as regards the rights of the members of this House. I have no personal objects to accomplish. I am animated by a single desire of contributing in some little degree to the maintenance of the well-established principles of our government in their original American significance; in developing that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as may be within the power conferred on us; enlarging and swelling its capacity for beneficent influence at home and abroad, and maintaining intact the inestimable privileges transmitted to us.

I am aware that neither myself nor any other man is equal to the perfect accomplishment of the duties of the position; therefore, as a man, I must be a suppliant for your indulgence and your support. I again return to you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. [Applause, deafening and long continued.]

Mr. Giddings being the oldest member of the House, administered the oath to Mr. Banks by request of the clerk.

Mr. Stanton then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are eminently due and are hereby tendered to John W. Forney, for the distinguished ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the arduous and protracted contest for Speaker.

Adopted unanimously.

Adjourned.

The Republicans were wild with exultation, and lustily cheered Mr. Banks, and congratulated him on his success.

NOT QUITE DEAD.—It having been reported that Dr. Burns, a resident of Washington Territory, who has taken the field against the Indians, had been killed, he has succeeded in conveying to civilized society the following contradiction:

Please contradict the report that I was killed by the Indians on Wednesday last—I killed seven with my own hands. They hunted me through the brush for one mile with dogs and lighted sticks, and every one who carried the lights I shot. The only wound I got was a skin wound in the forehead from a buckshot. I lived in the brush on leaves and shot an Indian this morning for his dried salmon and wheat, at Mr. Lemmon's. Give my respects to Bright and Rabbeson, and let them know I am safe—only I had to throw away my boots and my feet are badly hurt. Lost my horse, instrument, and medicine case. My horse was shot in the kidneys in the swamp where we received a murderous discharge of balls and buckshot. Please let Mr. Wiley say I am all right.

The Chesapeake bay is frozen over down to the Potomac, and perhaps farther, excepting some open spaces—and nearly a foot thick—which has not occurred before for perhaps forty years.

The bachelors of Cleveland are an ungallant set of fellows. At their annual supper a few nights ago, the following was the seventh regular toast:

Our Future Wives.—Distance lends enchantment to the view.

A LIBERAL SALARY.—The first Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, have made overtures to the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, of St. Louis, Missouri, to become their pastor, with the promise of \$7,000 salary.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST CHAPLAIN to a K. N. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, says that notwithstanding their solemn oath that, with their influence no foreigner or Catholic shall hold office, the Know Nothing Legislature of Kentucky have elected to the office of Chaplain a Roman Catholic Priest. Consistent—very.

The prize crop of Indian corn in the State of Ohio for 1855 was 162 bushels per acre.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that if Congress should ever organize, strong efforts will be made for the passage of a general bankrupt law.

INFAMOUS SENTIMENT.—Gen. Dearborn, of Tennessee, in taking the chair, as President of a Know Nothing Convention, gave utterance to the following infamous sentiment:

"Unless we stop emigration, we can't preserve the liberty of our country. If it continues, the time will come when we will have to rise in arms and massacre the foreigners, or make them our slaves in order to preserve the free institutions of our country, and transmit them unimpaired to our children."

A pious minister, after lecturing a ragged Sunday school class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing "Jordan," meaning the hymn "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand." The worthy man was horrified by hearing the whole school immediately strike up "Jordan am a hard road to travel, I believe."