

THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Saturday Morning, April 4, 1857.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY CHARLES H. BOWEN.

For the Crawfordville 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 Crawfordville.

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 no part in the sale of the number of times the advertiser wishes it inserted. We wish to see the work done to call up, and we will show them our assortment of type, and we have got them and no mistake. Work done on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Agents for the Review.

E. W. CARR, U. S. Newspaper Advertising Agent, Evans Building, N. W. corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. H. PAINTE, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.
V. B. PALMER, U. S. Advertising Agent, New York.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democracy of Union Township will meet at the Court House to day at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating township officers.

Owing to the large amount of job work which has been pouring into our office during the past week we have been unable to pay much attention to our paper. We shall try and do better next week.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Messrs. Grimes & Burbridge, have now in store one of the finest stocks of American, English and German Hardware we have ever seen in any western market. The stock has been selected with the greatest care and comprises every article which the farmer or mechanic may need. Those of our numerous patrons throughout the county who design making any purchases in this line of trade would do well to call at this establishment and examine the stock for themselves, as we are certain that they will not only be supplied with what they call for, but their bills will be duplicated at the very lowest figures. See their advertisement in another column.

Dr. Prather has bought out the establishment of Lee, Gilkey & Co., and is now receiving a very heavy stock of staple and fancy dry goods. The Dr. intends that his establishment shall be the emporium of trade for Montgomery county. His stock embraces everything kept in a first class establishment, and the farmer and mechanic will find it one of the very best houses to open accounts for the new year. Success to the Dr. for he is decidedly a clever fellow. See advertisement.

GROCERIES.

About the best stock of groceries in the town of Crawfordville can be found at the establishment of McKee Wilson's, on Main street immediately east of the Court House. If you want anything in the fancy line of groceries Key's is the very place to go to.

We notice new arrangements in the firm of Munns & Harding. Mr. Munns retires from business, leaving Messrs. Elzroth & Ermentrout in his place. The new firm is Elzroth, Harding & Co., who expect to continue in the same room, with a fine stock of spring and summer goods which they are now receiving, and will sell at low prices. Call on them and examine their stock. See advertisement in another column.

OPINIONS IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

The National Intelligencer, (Washington) speaking of the opinions of the Judges in Dred Scott's case, says: "We suppose, as soon as we have it in our power, to spread before our readers all of these important opinions, beginning with that of the Court delivered by Chief Justice Taney. But when we shall be able to obtain authentic copies of them we cannot say, and it must be recollected that when obtained these opinions are of such length they would fill an octavo volume, and their insertion at large will occupy many numbers of our paper. But we shall do our best and at the earliest day. We might indeed give the abstracts of some of these opinions, which are circulating in the newspapers, but that would be gratifying the public curiosity at the expense of propriety and of justice to the Court itself."

Cuba is pretty well prepared for defence against the filibusters. The Paris Patrie informs us that the army on the island numbers 20,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry, exclusive of a reserve of 18,000 infantry and 6000 cavalry, making altogether a force of 45,500 men. Then the fortifications are all in good condition, and constant improvements are being made upon them. The naval force has been augmented, and there are military stores, etc., sufficient to arm and equip 60,000 men in a month. It is sheer folly to think of any attempt to wrest the island from the grasp of Spain by mere filibuster invasion, as it is impossible to get up the latter on a scale sufficiently large to effect the purpose.

The Indianapolis Sentinel comes to us in a neat, beautiful, new dress.

THE SPRING EXHIBITIONS.

The tenth annual exhibitions of the Caliopean Society and Lyceum took place in Tuesday and Wednesday night.

The Caliopean Exhibition was a failure. The first speaker didn't have his oration committed to memory, neither did the second; the third recited a sad "poem" in rhyme, and the fourth got off a biographical eulogy—stereotyped—on Howard, the Philanthropist. The speeches were all bad enough, in all conscience, but the poem was actually horrid. We suspect "the poet"—as the speaker styled himself—got in the habit of writing moon-struck rhymes when he was a boy, but, with other foolish habits, he should have long since cast it aside.

The music on Tuesday night is universally admitted to have been fine. Considering the singers, it could not possibly have been otherwise.

The exhibition of the Lyceum was good. Mr. G. West Richardson, of Madison, bore off the palm with a classical, nervous, eloquent, oration on "The Political Arena." Mr. R. is one of the most original and independent thinkers we ever knew, his style is equal to his thoughts, and his delivery unexceptionable.

"Are Free Institutions most favorable to Literature?" was a question very well discussed by J. Mackey, and W. W. Hill. The discussion was more illustrative than argumentative, and on this account, perhaps, Mr. H. had the "better of the argument." It is only just to add, that Mr. M. succeeded much better in securing the sympathy of the audience.

"Criticism—True and False," was an oration by Mr. C. R. Haskell, of this place. The subject is much better suited for an essay, than an oration, and for this reason, doubtless, Mr. H.'s correct thoughts did not win the attention of the audience. He has a weak voice, too, and a very unpleasant affectation in his pronunciation. For instance, he pronounces *critic* with about a "three-double" trill on the *r*, and *art* he calls *art*, or something like that. Mr. H., we dare say, has been educated into this affectation, and we trust he will educate himself out of it, as soon as possible. His matter is too good to be spoiled by his manner.

The members of the Lyceum may justly boast of their victory, this year, but they should not forget that the tables were the other way last spring, and may be so next. We have never known the Caliopeans to come out "second best" but twice. We confess to a warm regard for the goddess. The music on Wednesday night, was also excellent.

By the by, let me say just a word about the examination at the Female Seminary. The exercises were largely attended, but whether the good looks of two or three of the teachers, and of two or three dozen of the pupils had any magnetic attraction, dependent said not. We take great pleasure in saying, however, that the scholarship exhibited by this examination was of a very superior order. We are sure, that, while great praise is due to all the teachers connected with the institution, the principal is entitled to the unqualified approval of all for the unusually successful manner in which he has discharged his duties. Every body so says to the

MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Crawfordville, April 2, 1857.

For the Review.

MR. BOWEN:—You are wrong in imputing to "L. Dunham Ingersoll" the article in the *Journal* pronouncing "Chief Justice Taney's decision" in the Dred Scott case as "wrong and infamous &c."

I did not write the article, nor have I even read the decision of the Supreme Court in the case alluded to, except in telegraphic abstract. Besides, I am merely a "private individual," have not the least connection with the *Journal*, do not desire to "spread myself" on public affairs, and protest against your dragging my name into your paper without the least cause or provocation.

L. D. I.

THE COACHMAN AND HIS BRIDE.

The brown stone fronts in New York are greatly agitated in consequence of Miss Boker's marriage to her father's coachman. A correspondent of the Evening Post, who signs "M." to his letters, is indignant at the remarks of the press on the subject of the marriage. He says that he was "surprised and pained" to read the following in the Post:

"In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Dean had an interview, and talked over their little plans of life. They propose, it is said, to leave the city and settle down—he to a carpenter shop to give music lessons if necessary. To-day she leaves her father's roof, and the union of two faithful hearts is consummated."

He comments thus:

The example in this paragraph is pernicious in the highest degree. How any young girl educated as Miss Boker was, could associate with servants, not to speak of marrying among them, is more than I can imagine. Certainly, sir, you have no feelings, when you speak in such a manner of the most melancholy events.

Last evening's express says:

Mr. and Mrs. Dean (or rather Deehan, for that is the proper name) are now boarding in Tenth st., where they hired two rooms on Tuesday. The husband and wife have been living together since that time, and no person has attempted to interfere with them. The precise location of their boarding house is kept secret, in order that they should not be annoyed by curious visitors, and will be so kept until their departure for Chicago, which will be in a day or two.

The happy couple were stopping at the Bates House, Indianapolis, on Monday last, on route for Louisville, their adopted home.

DEFINING HIS POSITION ON THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Dear Spirit: Some three or four years since I was guilty of an indiscretion, to call it by no harsher name, in running for the Legislature in the county of Persimmon, State of Hoosierdom. The party by which I was nominated had a clear majority of three hundred in the county, so that my election was a fixed fact. At least I thought so until about three weeks before the election. About that time the first way of the Maine law excitement reached the State, and ugly questions began to be put to me by the voters of both parties.

To take a position on either side was dangerous, and dodging was the only safe policy. Fortunately I had never belonged to a temperance society—that satisfied most of the antics. On the other hand, I drank nothing stronger than coffee, and the temperance men took it for granted that I was one of them.

Things went off pretty smoothly in the canvass and I and my opponent were to make our last speeches in one of the back townships on the Saturday preceding the election.

It was a hard place for a temperance man, and I was most thoroughly cross-examined, during my speech, as to my antecedents in connection with temperance societies, and especially whether I had ever belonged to the Sons of Temperance; this order being the peculiar abomination in the neighborhood. My answer seemed to satisfy the sovereigns, and I was congratulating myself that the fast ordeal was passed.

I was slightly mistaken. Some malicious political adversary had whispered it about the crowd that I could not bear the taste or smell of whisky. This was a serious and damaging charge, and my friends, without consulting me, determined that a convincing proof of its falsehood should be given before I left the ground.

About as hard a place as the neighborhood afforded was selected as a committee of one to carry out their resolution.

Just as I had mounted my horse to leave Tom approached me with a brimming tumbler of new whisky in his hand, and asked me to "jine the boys in a horn."

I glanced at the crowd, and saw that at least fifty votes were hanging in the scale. It was no time to deliberate; and a couple of swallows of as as villainous whisky as ever came from the still, found their way down my throat.

A grunt of approval from the crowd told their satisfaction; but I was determined to have my revenge for the martyrdom I had suffered. Leaning over toward Tom in a confidential sort of way, I said:

"Tom, I carry better liquor than that."

"The devil!" said Tom, "do you carry a bottle?"

"Certainly I do. But you must keep dark, and not let the fellows in town know it."

This was a degree of soundness on the temperance question my friends had not dared to hope for in me. It was like marrying a woman for beauty, and finding she had a fortune besides.

By the time the crowd had gathered around us I extracted from my saddle-bag a bottle of ginger, and handed it to Tom, with an invitation to "try it."

Tom did "try it."

"Lord generally!" gasped he, as the burning compound took possession of his mouth and throat, "what is that? Water? Water?"

I told him it was tenth-proof brandy, and the crowd unanimously swore that any man who carried liquor that would make Tom W. cry for water, was sound enough for them on the Temperance question.

I distanced my competitor at that point, the succeeding Monday.—*Porter's Spirit.*

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, a Paris paper, has the following interesting intelligence from Japan:

Our last accounts from the China seas mention a highly interesting fact. The Emperor of Japan, anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he had concluded with several governments of Europe and America, held, on the 23d of June, at Jeddo, the capital of the Empire, a grand assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his court. It was decreed at the meeting that two ports of the Empire, those of Nagasaki and Hakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in provisions, establish depots of coal &c. The other ports of the Empire, moreover, were to be accessible to vessels in distress, which may take refuge in them, but which have to put to the moment the danger is over.

No foreigner is to be allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the Chief of the State. No decision has been come to with regard to the commercial question. The right of trading with Japan is still exclusively maintained in favor of the Dutch and Chinese, who have long possessed it on very onerous terms, having but one market open to them, that of Nagasaki. The new policy adopted by the government of Japan, will be the productive of incalculable results. Hitherto no foreign vessel could enter the ports of the country to refit or take in provisions. The last decision of the Court of Jeddo accordingly constitutes a great progress. Should China, Coochin China, the Empire of Siam, and all the other neighboring states follow the example of Japan, the intercourse between the extreme East and the rest of the world would be completely changed.

BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF DR. KANE.—Rev. Mr. Chapin delivering a lecture lately in Boston, took occasion to speak of the death of Dr. Kane, in connection with an allusion to the grave of the discoverer of America. "That island!" said he, "from which have just been wafted the remains of another discoverer, who, in the name of science and philanthropy, carried into the realm of Arctic mystery a sagacity, a nobleness, a religious enthusiasm equal to his own. Fittest place for thy transit, O bright and beautiful soul, was that death bed close by the ashes of Columbus."

MAYER & ULLMAN.

These gentlemen have opened a large clothing and furnishing establishment in the old stand formerly occupied by David Wertheim. Their stock of clothing is the finest ever brought to Crawfordville. We recommend our friends to give them a call, as we are confident they will get the best of articles and the best of bargains.

THE FULFILLMENT OF PROPHECY.

The following is the outline of an interesting sermon on the "Fulfillment of Prophecy," preached at Washington City, by Rev. F. E. Pitts, of Nashville, Tennessee. It was preached in the Capitol, and the sketch below is taken from the *National Intelligencer*.

His introduction to the investigation indicated with what reverence and discretion any attempted elucidation of the meaning of prophecy should be conducted; that the prophecies touching the nations, down to the fall of Jerusalem, were but a literal history of Syria, Edom, Moab, Egypt, and Judea; but from the destruction of the Jewish capital down to a certain period called "the time of the end" a veil was on the prophets, and no interpretation of the sublime visions during that interdicted age could possibly be correct; for God had repeated the announcements to Daniel, the prophet, that "the words were closed up, and the vision was sealed till the time of the end." That this was not the end of the world was evident, for in the time of the end "many should run to and fro, and knowledge should be increased," but the wicked should not understand. Not only was the vision itself sealed, but the time or end of these wonders, and especially the theatre of these wonders or the land of their realization, should be unknown till God was prepared for their accomplishment. That "the time of the end," an age of great intellectual energy, adventure, and locomotion, was the age in which a great nationality would arise; that the United States arose at the end of 1290 symbolic days from the destruction of Jerusalem; that Daniel's 70 weeks being equal to 602 years, and 514 days of solar time, according to the eclipses of the sun, gave an infallible rule to determine symbolic time, so that if 70 symbolic weeks equalled 602 years, and 514 days, 1290 symbolic days reached from the burning of the temple, on the 18th day of the year 68, A. D., to the 4th day of July, 1776, and that marking the starting point at the occasion of the daily sacrifice, which happened, according to astronomy, at sunrise, three minutes past 6 o'clock, A. M., on the day the temple was burnt, the 1290 days run out at a quarter to 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th day of July, 1776; and from the best sources of information the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at that hour on the glorious fourth.—That the United States was the fifth Government represented as the stone cut out of the mountain without hands. The age of Nebuchadnezzar represented the successive kingdoms of Assyria, Media, Persia, Macedonia and Rome; that the iron and clay in the feet and toes of the image symbolized the union of church and state under Constantine, June 19, 325, A. D., that the antagonism of the stone to the image smiting it on the feet symbolized the genius of our great nation in its opposition to the union of church and state; that while the stone kingdom or government were not Christianity, the mountain out of which the stone was cut was Christianity. That the winged woman of the wilderness was an emblem of Christianity, and her man-child, to whom was given "a rod to rule," was an emblem of our Government, arising from pure religion; that this man-child, being caught up to heaven in the clouds," showed the providential protection of our infant Republic.

That our nation, answering the moral portrait of the morality which was to come, was Israel restored. That God would constitute such a nationality out of the people who would acknowledge his Son Jesus Christ, and not of the Jews, who from the beginning have denounced Christ. That perfect concordance being perfect fulfillment, our nation and no other on earth answered the picture. That the nationality to arise was to be gathered out of the nations.—That they were to go Westward. That the country they were to inhabit was a land between the eastern and the great western seas. That the land was one "that had always been waste." That it was to be located in thirteen distinct States. That these States should be bounded on the east by the eastern sea, and on the west by the great western sea. That the people gathered out of the nations should "build and dwell safely in unvalleyed villages and cities, having neither gates nor bars," "a land of broad rivers and streams;" a Republic where the people "should appoint to themselves one head," and their rulers and governors "should be from among themselves." That the United States was "the isles that should wait" for God, and that the ships of Tarshish or Old Spain should be first to open emigration. That our country was to be a land "shadowed with wings" which was beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, which was beyond Judea beyond the Nile was the United States, and no other country. That our great country was divinely protected in its beginning, and answering the predictions precisely of the nationality that was to come, is the "nation born to God, in a day," born on Independence day. That the United States arose in the providence of God as the model political Government; and that its great mission was the overthrow of monarchy, and the utter destruction of political and ecclesiastical despotism. His subject in the afternoon related more especially to the last great battle between civil and religious liberty on the one hand, and political and ecclesiastical despotism on the other, termed in Scripture the "Battle of Gog and Magog;" the battle of "Armageddon;" and the "battle of the great day of God Almighty." That the United States would be the leading power, and England and all the autocracy of the world be allied with Russia against the United States, except France; that France would be with us in the end as she was in the beginning. That an armament such as the world never saw, composed of millions, would invade our country. That the battle field was the valley of the Mississippi (see Ezekiel 38 and 39). That Heaven would be upon our side. But in this last dreadful hour there would be trouble such as never was. That the United States, being the exponent and representative of Republicanism, extending its borders from sea to sea and from the lakes to the gulf, arose as the formidable defiance of Autocracy; and that Russia, embracing an area of one-seventh of earth's terra firma, and arising in dreadful grandeur, must in self-defence attempt the extinction of popular freedom; and that these two formidable powers, lowering and culminating to the heavens like dreadful clouds surcharged with the elements of ruin, would shock the world with their collision and drench the earth with blood. That our great country would never be divided. That our Union, like a noble ship, though her live

oak timbers would bend and quiver in the tempest, would ride the storm in safety.—That monarchy would be overthrown forever, and republicanism everywhere prevail, and nations learn war no more. Then sets in that millennial day, when science, commerce, manufactures, and the arts would spread, the religion of the Son of God have away; "righteousness and peace among the people walk, Messiah reign, and earth keep jubilee a thousand years."

But an imperfect sketch of these lectures is here presented. They are certainly creating a profound sensation. True or false, the clearness and conclusiveness of the arguments as presented by the intelligent speaker, we think would be difficult to answer. Surely the theme is startling and sublime. The appropriate allusion of the speaker to the portraits of Washington and Lafayette, that hung on the walls in the Capitol, in his allusion to France being with America in the final struggle, was deeply affecting.

ADVENT OF SPRING.—How beautiful the inspired poet marks the approach of spring: "For lo, the winter is past, and the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land. The fig tree putteth on her green grapes, and the vine, with the tender grapes, give a good smell. Arise, my love, my fair one, and come away."

The following oath is said to have been administered in the Iowa Legislature to a little boy ten years of age, chosen to fold up documents:

"You do solemnly swear to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, and to fold papers to the best of your ability, so help you God."

MORE SNOBBERY IN NEW YORK.—THE CASE OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN DEAN.—Not long since the daughter of a liquor dealer fell in love with her father's coachman, whose name was John Dean, and privately married him. Now it so happened, that the liquor dealer, whose name is Boker, was wealthy, and his family circulated in the atmosphere of upstartdom. The family and their codfish circle were awfully shocked at the idea of the young lady's marrying a coachman, and recourse was had to the strong arm of the law to break up the match, or rather, to separate man and wife. The case came before the Supreme Court, and after a patient hearing, Judge Davis decided that Mr. and Mrs. John Dean were lawfully man and wife, so the lucky coachman bore off his blooming bride in triumph.

THE SYLVANIA TRAGEDY—WARD CONVICTED.

The Toledo papers have been filled for some time past with the reports of the trial of RETURN J. M. WARD, for the murder of his wife at Sylvania. On Thursday the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The wretched prisoner received the announcement with stoical indifference.

The *Blade* sums up the result of the trial as follows:

"The case is one of the most extraordinary on record. The evidence going to show the identity of the remains as those belonging to the body of Mrs. WARD, is exceedingly slight; and yet, so strong are the circumstances which point to the guilt of the prisoner, and so overwhelming the train of evidence against him, that the jury have had no difficulty in coming to a positive conclusion in regard to the matter, and will be fully sustained by the verdict of popular opinion. So far as we are informed, there is not a doubt of the righteousness of the judgment which has been rendered."

The murder is one of the most brutal, horrid and disgusting in all the annals of crime. A husband not only murders his wife, after cold-blooded premeditation, but he sits up nights, with his door locked, cuts her into small pieces, and burns up her remains in the stove. This process occupied several days, in which time he drew largely on the shops around for shavings, and the unsavory scent went forth from the chimney, and filled the nostrils of those who happened to be in that vicinity.—WARD occupied himself with this disgusting and appalling work, till he thought he had obliterated all traces of his guilt, and then defied detection. But "murder will out." It is amazing what an array of facts, unimportant in themselves, have been brought to bear on the case, and what an irresistible conviction of guilt they carry to the mind. WARD has not yet had his sentence, but he will be hung by the neck till he is dead, dead! We hear it said that his will be the first case of capital execution in this county."

IRREGULAR VERBS.—The Paris correspondent of *Porter's Spirit of the Times* is responsible for the following:

"It is astonishing how foreigners are imposed upon by some of our verbs. The other day I went to see a little Frenchman just arrived, who had been taking English lessons, as he informed me, on the voyage, from a fellow passenger. He complained much of the difficulty of our grammar, especially the *irregular verbs*. 'For instance,' says he, 'I *verb* to go. Did one ever see one such verb? And with the utmost gravity he read from a sheet of paper:

I go,
Thee departest,
He clears out,
We cut sick,
Ye or you make tracks,
They absquatulate.
'Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! What disregard verbs you have in your language!'"

EXTENSION OF SLAVERY.

When the Constitution was formed every State tolerated slavery, and the "en-croachments of the Slave Power" have increased the number from thirteen to fifteen, while the encroachments of the Free Power have increased the number of Free States from eight to seventeen. This shows a horrible state of things—a *damning proximity* to make Slavery National and Freedom sectional. "Ring the bell!" "Turn the grindstone!" "Fire the alarm guns!"—*Bridgeport farmer.*

A BEAUTIFUL SIGNIFICATION.—"Alabama" signifies in the Indian language "Here we rest." A story is told of a tribe of Indians who fled from a relentless foe in the trackless forest in the south-west.—Weary and travel worn, they reached a noble river which flowed through a beautiful country. The chief of the band stuck his tent pole in the ground and exclaimed—"Alabama! Alabama!" ("Here we shall rest! Here we shall rest!")

GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS.

The Pittsburgh Post, speaking of the rumor that the Governorship of Kansas has been tendered to Hon. Robert J. Walker, says:—

It would be a first-rate appointment, if he will accept of it. He is both a northern and southern man—a native of Pennsylvania—long a resident of Mississippi—a national man—a man of great ability—a prudent man—a man of peace in whom the whole country would have confidence.—The people of Kansas would, no doubt, be well pleased to have him appointed.

A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writing under date of March 24th, on the same subject, says:

I have had an interview with Gov. Geary. He says Kansas can be governed with proper aid from the Executive. There is a class of men, mostly Missourians, who are determined to rule the Territory without regard to the legitimate government.—He says if the laws can be enforced so as to give all an equal chance at the polls, and to the lands for settlement, as contemplated by the Nebraska Bill, the troubles will be at an end. The rush of Northern emigration to the Territory is tremendous. He met in four days coming down the Missouri, five thousand emigrants, but says they will have to buy claims at exorbitant prices, as all the lands worth having are pre-empted, many, in violation of law, holding half a dozen claims, which they hold by dint of blunderbusses and bowie knives.

The general Railroad Agent at Boston has already sold over 20,000 through tickets for Kansas, but since Geary's resignation, it is supposed many will wend their way to Iowa and Nebraska, where peace reigns and just as good lands can be found.

The Cabinet yesterday resolved to send a Southern man to Kansas and a Northern man to Nebraska.

The reason is this—A Northern man in Kansas is surrounded with suspicions to start with by the dominant party there.—To gain their confidence, he has to say and do things which destroys the confidence of the other party, and between the two he fails. This has been the history of three Northern Governors within two years.—The policy is to be reversed. There is not a man in the Cabinet who desires Kansas to be a Slave State. They think it would be ruinous to the Democratic party North, without which party the South are at the mercy of the abolitionists.

Robert J. Walker has been tendered the Governorship of Kansas. If he accepts there will be no failure in his administration of its affairs, according to the letter of the Nebraska Bill. The Rufians dare not question his motives, or his integrity, and they cannot combine against him.

The "boys" about Jamestown held a meeting last week, for the purpose of "cleaning" the town of all persons "having no visible means of support." The meeting was largely attended. Dr. Burk was called to the chair, spirited addresses were made, and a committee of three was appointed to inspect the "hardy" of all suspicious individuals, and report to the meeting. The committee went to work vigorously, and soon brought up one individual with the report that he had "no provisions on hand." The meeting immediately proceeded to consider the case. The chairman of the committee, C. C. Galvin, Esq., presented the facts of the case in a brief but able address, and the culprit was called upon for his defence. Slowly arising to his feet, ramming one hand down into his breeches pockets, running the other through his hair, and fixing his indignant gaze on the President, the unfortunate victim proceeded to throw himself upon his constitutional rights as follows:

"Well, gentlemen, I've heard of a man's house being entered with a warrant to search for stolen goods; but may I be G—d—if I ever heard of any're going into a feller's meat-house to see whether he had anything to eat! Gentlemen, it can't be done constitutionally—by G—d it can't!"

The meeting promptly overruled the defence, and he was ordered to provide something for himself and family to eat forthwith.—*Boone County Pioneer.*

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LATE MR. ZIMMERMAN.—The *Eliminator* (Cincinnati) states that when Mr. Zimmerman, a Millionaire, who was killed by the accident at Hamilton, left his family in Pennsylvania, and started for the west, he was for a long time entirely lost sight of. In the meantime, a younger brother, by frugally taking care of his earnings, was enabled to start a coach line, consisting of a four wheeled vehicle and two horses, which he drove himself. Several years ago a gentleman stopped at Spruce Creek, and desired to be driven to Williamsburg, but there being no other passenger, the proprietor of the aforesaid "line" at first objected. He, nevertheless, consented, and when the stranger got out, he handed him, instead of the usual fare, three dollars—*a three hundred dollar bill*. This opened the stage proprietor's eye to the importance of his passenger, and he soon discovered that he was no other than his brother Sam. Subsequently the now wealthy banker bought his poorer brother a farm worth \$5,000 in Illinois, on which he now resides.

The Buffalo Express relates that some months ago a band of strolling minstrels gave performances in Catawagus county, N. Y., where they hired a white boy named Barnhart as fiddler. The company proceeded from New York to Pennsylvania, and thence into Maryland and Virginia, in which latter State the band sold Barnhart, whose skin is very dark, as a slave. This circumstance was not known till a few days ago, when Barnhart's father proceeded to Virginia for the purpose of rescuing his son.

INTERESTING RE-UNION.—Gen. La Vega, the Mexican General, is stopping at Willard's Hotel, at Washington, as is also Col. May, who took La Vega's guns and made him prisoner at the battle of Palo Alto, and to complete the curious-union, Col. Magruder, to whom May handed La Vega over for safe-keeping, is at the same hotel. It must be pleasant as well as suggestive to see these Warriors assembled at the same dinner table, hobnobbing in a friendly way, and popping Champagne corks instead of nine pounders.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Sultan of Turkey, being about to give away his daughter to the son of the Egyptian Viceroy, has ordered jewelry for her to the extent of \$100,000. Even her slippers are to be set with diamonds, and the setting of her fan and mirror are valued at \$20,000.

WE copy the annexed article from the Louisville Daily Courier. It is a just tribute to a noble man, and a firm reliable Democrat. He is true to his friends, his party, and his country. He is bold, fearless, and uncompromising in political life.

He is, unquestionably, a man of more firmness, political sagacity, and influence, than any man in the Senate of the United States. We know of no man upon whose judgment of the present and future condition and prospects of the political affairs of the nation, we should rely upon with the same confidence as the Hon. Jesse D. Bright. But to the article:

HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, OF INDIANA.—We copy the following paragraph from the Indianapolis Sentinel, in order to correct an erroneous impression that seems to prevail in regard to Indiana and the Cabinet. It seems that a post in the Cabinet was not only tendered to but urged upon Mr. Bright, and was only declined because he considered duty to the Democracy of his State, who had recently placed him in another responsible position, demanded it. Mr. Bright is, in our estimation, the model of a bold, honest, and fearless politician. He has held, like all men of his stamp, bitter and relentless enemies, but in every encounter he has signally triumphed over all of them, and now stands a full head and shoulders above any politician in all Hoosierdom. He always carries the masses with him, and no man except of the most decided mark and ability, could have sustained himself so successfully as Mr. Bright has done, against the machinations of his enemies. Would that we had some man like him in the city and district.

We have it from undoubted sources that Mr. Buchanan not only tendered a Cabinet appointment to Mr. Bright, but urged his acceptance of it, and this, too, notwithstanding there was a certain opposition to the appointment out of as well as in the State. But Mr. Bright positively declined, as he did not think it was right to abandon his position in regard to the Senatorial election while undecided, and for the further reason that he could be of more service to his party and friends in the Senate than in the Cabinet. This agrees, too, with all of Mr. Bright's previous declarations, that he preferred a seat in the Senate to any Cabinet appointment.

We say this much only to correct a misrepresentation that has gone abroad, that Mr. Bright and Indiana were not offered a seat in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Governor Geary, while in that city, had an interview with ex-President Pierce, in which "he utterly disclaimed the authorship of, or any responsibility for, the article in the St. Louis Democrat which introduces his valdictory address, and with serious charges against the late administration." The Black Republican papers have all been very careful to publish the article of the St. Louis Democrat, whilst they have been just as careful to keep from the public the address of Governor Geary, which is authoritative, and for which alone he considers himself responsible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March, 30.