THE REVIEW.

CRAWFORDSVILLE,

Saturday Morning, May 23, 1857.

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

☞ The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to Subscribers at $1,50 in advance, or $2, if not paid within the year.

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JESSE D. BRIGHT AND JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

If we did not believe the above to be a true principle of the Democratic party, we would not belong to it another hour. With the belief strong in our heart, however, we welcome the resolutions, published in another column, and adopted by the sterling Democracy of Marion county in their recent convention. They assert, in our opinion, nothing but Democratic faith, and we desire it unqualifiedly understood that we and the Democracy of Montgomery county stand upon that platform, and are committed to it with whole hand and heart.

We do not allude to them, however, for the purpose of entering into a detailed analysis of the principles they assert.—That the Democracy of any county in Indiana should thus solemnly condemn the criminal conduct of the last Republican Senate in its failure to pass essential laws, —should condemn the tendency to divert the Legislature from its legitimate objects, to the advancement of personal interests, ambitious politicians, and monied corporations,—should condemn the "secret, insidious and malignant" system of tactics adopted by the Republican party,—should condemn the corrupting influences exerted by the banking institutions of this State, and especially the wholesale attempts at fraud, if not actual frauds, by which the present Bank of the State of Indiana was ushered into existence,—should condemn any and all attempts, (and the authors of such attempts,) to engraft a system of paper banking upon the Democratic creed, —should condemn the proposition of the owners of the Wabash and Erie Canal to foist that institution back upon the State, and thereby saddle upon us an additional debt of seven millions,—we say that the adoption of such resolutions by the Democracy of any county in the State would not surprise us, at the same time we acknowledge a sincere gratification at seeing them at this time so clearly announced by the Democracy of the capitol county.

Our purpose was to speak plainly upon the PERSONAL ISSUE now rapidly and unhappily assuming vitality among the Democratic politicians of the State.

THE PERSONAL ISSUE.

There is no use longer concealing the fact that the quarrel between Bright and Wright is assuming a phase not merely dangerous to the Democratic party, but also disgusting to every Democrat who cares more for principles than he does for men or office.

This quarrel has been some years on the carpet, most of the time furnishing a subject of laughter and amusement. Rivalry between the men was natural. Standing at the head of the party, it was also natural that each should have his adherents and that there should be strife between them for the highest places. So long as this feud was confined to the men, so long as it did not threaten the prosperity of the party, so long as no body thought on that account to proscribe a member or class of the party, we among the rest kept our silence about it. Latterly it has passed those points. To day it assumes this phase —Democrats are threatened if they do not assume Mr. Bright's or Mr. Wright's collar—Mr. Bright assumes to be the sole dispenser of Presidential patronage, and through his special friends announces that no Wright man at home need look for a crumb—Mr. Wright talks of contracts broken by Bright, and sets a mark on Bright men, and busies himself with confirming and enlisting adherents and clients, and widening the breach unhappily engendered in the party. In short, the united and victorious Democracy of Indiana are threatened with the evil consequences that so long kept their brethren of New York a broken band, fighting each other more relentlessly than the common enemy.

We might define this feud more particularly, but don't care to do it at this time. Having stated its existence, we address ourselves to the party, and ask—

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THIS PERSONAL ISSUE?

A Democrat, not an office-seeker, who bears his political principles a love superior to men, who regards the existence of his party as something essential to his country's prosperity, and love's it singly for that country's good, will answer at once—*stifle the feud by stifling the men!*

If there were not other Democrats of equal, if not higher ability, in the State than either of them, if they alone had all the talent, all the zeal, and all the power for victory over the enemies of the Union, the masses of the party might have an excuse for longer forbearance and endurance; but even then we affirm they would have no excuse for letting these two men become their dictators, exercising on them a tyranny too disgraceful for publication.—When two leaders fatten on their own quarrels, make their personal bickerings a means of keeping each other in place, arrogate to themselves the absolute control of a half a million voters, fancy that they hold the free franchises of their political brethren in their pockets ready for barter and sale, and keep in their rooms *garrotes* for the strangling of better men who have the honesty to act for the glory of the party rather than the glory of leaders—then the time has come for the masses to assert their dignity and honesty by choosing new men.

Our position is simply this—if Messrs. Wright and Bright do not forthwith quit quarreling and disturbing the peace of the party, let them both walk the plank. For all the service they have done, and we are free to acknowledge their services, they have been amply rewarded. One has been U. S. Senator for twelve years; the other has been Governor two consecutive terms. The party has been sufficiently grateful. If when grown fat on power, they now turn round and commence scattering fire-brands among the yeomanry that made them all they are, we warn them that their day and doom will, *if it has not already*, come. Let them look to it. *The breath that made can and will unmake them.* The cry of "New men, new men" will ere long be heard.

If necessary, we will hereafter define the method of making distinguished but effete politicians walk the plank. At this time we call upon the Democratic Presses that feel themselves free, and dare assert their independence, to speak out. We wait to hear from them.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Our Merchants threatened with annihilation—Cincinnati striving to break down Crawfordsville!

The *Journal* of last week complains bitterly because the merchants of Crawfordsville see proper to give us a portion of their work, and boldly asserts that we are violating our contract in relation to the bill of prices. Now we have never entered into any obligation with the present proprietors of that paper; in fact, have had little or no intercourse with them, and the charge that we are violating our faith, is false. We did have an understanding with Mr. Gilkey which expired with his retirement, and since then we have been perfectly free to charge any price we pleased for our work, and which we presume we have a perfect right to do. If we can afford to do work cheaper than the *Journal* office we see no reason why they should threaten our merchants with immediate ruin by withdrawing their custom. We hope Mr. Cantrill will not be so rash as to buy his goods in Cincinnati and Louisville. If he has any regard for the prosperity of our town he will back from a resolution which, if carried out, can be attended only with the most disastrous calamities. We are aware that Cincinnati has been sending out her drummers with the view of attracting Mr. Cantrill's trade to that city, offering to sell him eggs, poultry, brown sheeting, bologna sausage and pea nuts, at prices five per cent. lower than can be had here. We think our merchants should attend to this matter immediately. Let the board of trade call a meeting forthwith and devise some means to retain a trade, which, if lost, will be the means of bringing down on us inevitable ruin.

LAST WEEK OF GRACE!

Only a few more days remain for delinquent subscribers to walk up to the "Captain's office and settle." The first of June will soon be here and those who treat our just demands with indifference, can blame nobody but themselves. There is no excuse for a man neglecting to pay his subscription, or at least giving us some encouragement. We hope we shall not be under the painful necessity of publishing the names of men who are guilty of defrauding the printer.

PERSONAL.—Daniel W. Voorhees was in our town on last Thursday. He looked well and hearty and is as firm in his faith and zeal for Democratic principles as ever. Mr. V. has a glorious future before him. Splendid talents of the first order with unblemished integrity unstained by debauchery, he will outlive the calumnies of heartless and debased wretches whose cowardice would never dare to breathe their foul slanders in his presence.

☞ A lady named Ann Eliza Tyler died suddenly last week, in Richmond, from the bite of a spider. She was bitten on the right cheek during the night, and died the following evenning from the effects.

☞ Solitude shows us what we should be; society what we are.—*Cecil*

HAVE WE A BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the alleged fraud against the New Bank, now in session in Indianapolis. At least one rich and rather startling development was made before it last Tuesday. Mr. McMurry, late Representative from Putnam county, and a Republican, was subpœnaed before it, and solemnly swore that the House Journal showed him as voting for the Bank bill on its final passage, while in fact he had voted against it, and that the journal in this respect was false. Was his vote recorded "aye" through mistake?

The richest of the matter is, that Mr. McMurry's made the fifty-first vote for the bill. Now if Mr. M., did not vote "aye," then the bill was not passed by a constitutional majority. Can a bill become a law without being passed by a constitutional majority? If the bill chartering the Bank of the State of Indiana, received no such majority, have we such a Bank?

We shall pay our respects ere long to this institution.

For the Review.

MR. BOWEN, Sir:—I wish to take this method, through the column of your paper, of informing the *female* who has so far forgotten her position in society as to be guilty of an act *most deplorable* and *degrading* in its nature, that she has been detected, and unless a suitable apology, either written or verbal, is offered by the 26th inst., her name shall appear in the public journals of this place, and the article referred to exhibited to the gaze of those who may wish to see how low and degraded she has become. It is as yet a secret with me, and shall remain sealed until the time above specified, unless an apology is received. *

☞ We are happy to learn that Dr. J. N. Green, of the Indianapolis Eye and Lung Infirmary, will visit this place next Tuesday, where he will remain three days. Mr. G., has been eminently successful in his treatment, and we advise those of our citizens who are consumptive, or in any way afflicted with diseased Lungs or Eyes, to consult with him upon his new mode of treating such complaints.

WHEAT CROPS, &C.

A gentleman who has just returned from a somewhat extensive trip through Upper Canada, informs the Rochester *Democrat* that nothing can exceed the promise of the wheat crop there, and unless some evil, now unexpected, shall befall it, there will be an unusually bountiful harvest in Canada the present year.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:—Receipts of wheat from the country largely increased yesterday, and advices from the stations in the country are to the effect that the warehouses are crowded with teams bringing wheat to be forwarded to market.

Dr. Smith, just from Dayton, Ohio, informs the Cleveland *Plaindealer* that crops never looked more promising in the Miami Valley than now.

In Northern Indiana and Northern Ohio, it is said, winter wheat never looked better.

The Louisville papers say that since the late rains, the grain crops in that neighborhood look quite promising.

The same accounts from Louisiana and Virginia.

Knoxville (Tenn.) papers say that provender is so scarce that the people are compelled to cut down the trees, in order to let the cattle eat the buds. The greatest want is felt among the poorer classes.

The Circuit Court at Jacksonborough (Tenn.) was obliged to adjourn without sitting, owing to the impossibility of getting food for the horses of the Judges and of the other officers of the Court.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says he has watched the crops for 40 years, and thinks that in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky there will be a larger crop of Wheat harvested the coming season than ever before.

E. D. Mansfield, Esq., in an article upon the crops says of Indian Corn: If this be a good season, Ohio will produce 80,000,000 of bushels. In 1855 it must have produced, at least, seventy millions. From December last to May 1st corn has not been lass than fifty cents a bushel, and for some weeks it has been over sixty. Thus we see that the actual value of the last crop exceeded thirty-five millions of dollers, in that State alone. In Kentucky it was but little less; and in Indiana two thirds of this sum. Thus we find the corn crop in the three States amounts to nearly one hundred millions of dollars!

☞ A new and heavy bank is to go into operation in Chicago during the present month. It starts with a capital paid in of half a million of dollars, and the charter authorizes the increase of its stock to two millions. A. G. Hammon, at present cashier of the old Hartford Bank, Connecticut, is to be cashier, and Hon. J. H. Dunham president of the institution.

☞ The proprietor of one of those swindling nuisances, called a "Gift Book Enterprise," has been fined $20, and committed to prison in Richmond, Va., for lottery gambling without license. It would be a public benefaction, if these migratory concerns should everywhere be treated in the same manner.

☞ The latest new invention is a machine for shaking carpets, which cleans the largest carpet in fifteen minutes, without the least damage to the fabric.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED by the MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the principal asserted by the last National, State and County Conventions of the Democartic party, are our principles on the subjects embraced; and we hereby reaffirm and indorse, all and singular, the whole of them.

Resolved, That the calamity which has fallen upon our State, from the failure of the Republican Senate to pass the laws necessary to carry on the State Government, is the legitimate result of elevating to power the minions of an inexperienced, irresponsible and unreliable party—negative in all its doctrines, positive in nothing —hostile to the principles and measures of the Democratic party, but proposing no system of its own—without originality to propose measures, or ability to govern men.

Resolved, That no citizen of Indiana, having a proper regard for the honor of the State and the welfare of the people, can look back upon the scenes enacted by the Black Republican majority of the last State Senate, without indignation and shame, that men should be found who are willing, for mean partisan ends, to violate the Constitution, at the expense of an official oath, and trample upon franchises and rights of the people—whose interests were entrusted to their keeping.

Resolved, That the tendency which has shown itself of late years, to divert our Legislature from its legitimate objects, and to shape legislation to the personal interests of ambitious politicans and stockholders in monied corporations, against the wishes and interests of the people, and to the utter perversion of public honesty, demands the prompt attention and singel rebuke of the honest Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the habit of using the Press to advance the political designs of incompetent and unworthy men is becoming odious to the people; and a corrective ought to be applied.

Resolved, That they are two systems of party tactics, one open, honest, manly; the other secret, insidious and malignant; that the last was adopted by our political foes at the advent of Know Nothingism, and is continued in the present sectional organization self-styled Republican; that it is fit that conspirators and secret enemies of our country should adopt such tactics, that the former has ever been practiced by the true Democracy, and should ever be continued; that no baser policy is worthy of the party of the Republic, or of any of its members; and if any person upon whom we have conferred honers, tempted by ambition or avarice, has departed from this policy to secure his own personal advancements, he has disgraced our gift and forfeited our confidence.

Resolved, That banks of issue are anti-Democratic and unnecessary; that the banking institutions of this State are in the habit of exercising an unwholesome influence upon our Legislature; that the Bank of the State of Indiana was chartered against the wishes of the people; and without consulting them; that it has obtained dangerous powers, and has exercised and is still exercising corrupting influences upon the politics of our State; that it is the creature of conspiracy and corruption, and will end in calamity to the producing classes, and disgrace to the State.

Resolved, That there is more coin than bank paper, in the country; that hard money is the only safe circulating medium; that this has ever been a doctrine of the Democratic party: and that no true Democrat will now attempt to engraft an effect system of paper banking upon our party creed.

Resolved, That it is just and proper, that we should on this occasion bear testimony to the distinguished ability and strict honesty, with which JOSEPH A. WRIGHT has discharged the duties of the Executive Department of our State Government for the last seven years; that we, in general, approve his policy and conduct as such Executive; and especially do we approve his efforts to save the pockets of the producing people from the rapacity of banking corporations; that we approve his course towards the so-called Bank of the State of Indiana, and in the language of that high-toned organ of the Democracy of the Northwest, the Cincinnati Enquirer—"the Democracy of Indiana should sustain him."

Resolved, That as the *owners* of the Wabash and Erie Canal have published a proposition to cast that institution back upon the State, and will, doubtless, back their case with money—(as is the custom with the bankers and stock-jobbers of this day when they want legislation,) if they can find *tools* through whom to disburse it,—the Democracy of Marion county take the earliest proposition, and to declare, once for all, that they will never consent that the people shall be saddled with SEVEN MILLIONS OF DEBT *which they have already honestly paid:*

WHY NOT ASSAIL JUDGE STORY?—Why do not the Black Republican papers assail Judge Story, asks the Detroit *Free Press*. It adds: He said of a decision on the same point as that decided by Chief Justice Taney, at which Black Republicanism is so terribly incensed, that, "it appears to me the decision is impregnable;" and he added, "I have never heard any other opinion but that of approbation of it expressed among the profession of the law." Why do not the Black Republican papers assail Judge Story? And Chief Justice Daggett, of Connecticut, why do they not assail him? He held the same doctrine precisely as Chief Justice Taney. Why do they not assail more fiercely than they have done William Wirt? He was also clear upon the point decided by Chief Justice Taney.

THE ARCTIC FIRMAMENT.—The intense beauty of the arctic firmament can hardly be imagined. It looked close above our heads, with its stars magnified in glory, and the very planets twinkling so much as to baffle the observations of the astronomer. I have trodden the deck when the life of earth seemed suspended,—its movements, its sounds, its coloring, its companionships; and as I looked on the radiant hemisphere circling above me, as if rendering worship to the unseen Centre of light, I have ejaculated in humility of spirit, "Lord, what is man, that thou art mindful of him?" And then I have thought of the kindly world we had left, with its revolving sunlight and shadow, and the other stars that gladden it in their changes, and the hearts that warmed to us there, till I lost myself in memories of those who are not, and they bore me back to the stars again.—*Dr. Kane.*

[From the New York Times.]

REVOLT AT SING SING PRISON.

Dangerous Conspiracy of the Prisoners—Flight of the Fugitives—Their Pursuit and Capture by the Keepers—order restored and the Rebels Punished with the Shower Bath.

There was a "right smart chance" for a riot and insurrection at the Sing Sing Prison on Sunday morning, which, but for the prompt and efficient action of the officers, would have resulted in a loss to the State of the services of some thirty or forty most hardened rascals.

As the gangs of companies of men were leaving the mess room to pass into the chapel, those who worked in the quarrels, in the tapestry shop and in the plating department, about seventy in all, broke ranks and raising an alarm of fire, started to run from the yards. About one-half went around the south wing of the prison, and passing through the stone shop sought to escape down the railrod. Intimidated probably by the near proximity of the guards, most of the gang turned back, while a few dodged into the arch, and started up the rail road track. As the remainder came through the yard, apparently for the purpose of joining the others, they were headed off by the officers, captured and locked up.

The other half fled up the track of the rail road, towards the depot, yelling wildly, and brandishing slung-shots, knives, hammers, and such other weapons as they had been able to conceal about their persons the night previous. They seemed to have no definite plan of action—each apparently looking out for himself. Some kept the line of the railroad—some took to the water—some climed up the banks, and sought to escape through the back country.

The officers of the Prison succeeded, however, in surrounding this gang, and in driving the men back to their cells. A general muster was then had, and on counting up, it was ascertained that two men were missing. They were soon found one hid in the lime kiln, and the other stowed comfortably behind some machinery in the stone shop.

A partial investigation of the circumstances attending this attempt to escape reveals the fact that there was a conspiracy organized about a week or ten days ago, the ringleaders being Henry McIntosh alias Thomas Dunn, of the quarry gang, Ared Smith alias Dad Brady, of the tapestry shop, and William Johnson, of the plating departement.

McIntosh, or Dunn, was formely in prison, but was pardoned out last summer. In Januaay last he was convicted in Kings County of burglary, and sent back to prison for the term of nine years and six months. He is an Irishman by birth about twenty-three years of age, and a desperate, hardened rouge.

Smith, alias Brady, is an American; was convicted in Kings County of grand larceny, and sentenced for three years. He had but about fourteen months to stay.—He is an old offender.

William Johnson, is an Irishman, sent up from this city. He is in for his first offence.

These three agreed among themselves to feign sickness, that they might meet together in the Hospital. This they did so well as to deceive the officers most completely. They finished all their arrangements, and held their final meeting on Friday last, at which time it was determined that the attempt to brake out should be made on Sunday morning when marching to the chapel.

They communicated their plans to their associates in their respective shops until they had secured the co-operation of about forty. It is supposed that the thirty who joined them at the moment when they broke ranks were led off by the alarm of fire, and without any intention of attempting to escape. These made up the gang that first surendered.

When it was apperent that the officers of the Prison were not to be intimated, and they would certainly capture the refractory, the first man to "cave in" was Dunn who begged ustily to be let off, and proffered his services in giving the names of those who were engaged in the plot. He now claims the credit of uniting with them, that he might control and expose their movements.

Only two of the refractory made much show of resisting—when it came to close quarters. One of these clinched with the late Principal Keeper, Mr. Cundell but let go upon the first intimation that there were pistols for one only, and that he stood at the wrong end of the muzzle. Another attempted on Mr. Geo. Washburne, who is one of the most determined and fearless of the Keepers. He fired his pistol at the convict, but the ball passed between his arm and his body, which is slightly grazed. The convict fell, evidently more frightened than hurt, but thoroughly cured of his pugnacity.

Having established order, the officers proceeded to deal summarily with those who were recognized as engaged in the conspiracy. The shower bath—that modern substitute for the rack and thumb-screw—was brought into requisition, and kept constantly employed until about forty of the refractory had felt the gushing waters. In addition to the showering, the ringleaders were placed upon bread and water diet to be enjoyed in a dark cell or dungeon—the diet and the solitary confinement to last until they shall be truly repentant—a state to which they probably succeeded within the twenty-four hours following their incarceration.

Yesterday morning the prison was unlocked at the usual hour and the men filed off to their work with something more than their accustomed decorum and in excellent order. The prompt decisive action of Mr. Beardsley, the Warden, and subordinate officers, together with the cooling waters of the bathing establishment, had left marked traces of the salutary effect which prompt arrest and certain punishment seldom fail to produce.

One of the Inspectors, Mr. Wesley Baily, was present at the Prison when the rebellion broke out. He will promptly commense an investigation of the causes which produced it, and the means by which the men had been enabled to carry on such on intercourse as must have preceded the revolt.

REMOVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN.—We see it stated that the U. S. iron steamer Michigan, is to be removed from the Lakes, by reason of a demand on the part of the British government upon the United States that she should no longer be employed on our waters, on the ground of her maintenance here being an infraction of the treaty stipulations of 1817.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

It is certainly remarkable how thoroughly every fact which was believed to form a link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against her, was explained and its force dissipated upon the trial. It seemed impossible that even the faint cry of murder said to have been heard in the street from Burdell's room at 11 o'clock, should have been unheard in the front room of the floor above. But it was proved by actual experiment that, when the doors were closed, very *loud* cries of murder were quite inaudible there and for some reason or other the District Attorney abandoned the effort to prove that any cries were heard or made at all. In the next place the finding of two daggers and a loaded pistol in Mrs. Cunningham's possession was held to show a preparation on her part for the murder, and to indicate her as the perpetrator of it. But it turned out that the pistol was given to her long before by Burdell himself, and that the daggers found could not possibly have done the deed. Next the presence of a flaring, flickering light in an upper, unused attic, seen by Dr. Parmly, was cited as evidence that a fire had been kindled there to consume the clothing that must have borne evidence of the deed. But this light proves to have been that of a candle left in the hall and shining through the upper door of the attic, to light Snodgrass as he came up to bed. Then the strong smell of burning leather, perceived in the street, which at first was charged to the same theory, was proved to have proceeded from the grate of Dr. Smith who was consuming the relics of leather, &c., used by him in his experiments. And so of every circumstance indicative of guilt, in the case.—The whole chain of evidence has been utterly and hopelessly broken; not a link remains.

The mystery of the murder is deepened by the trial. It seems now altogether probable, if not certain, that the deed was perpetrated by none of the inmates of the house, but by some one from without.—Who he was may forever remain unknown. No progress is likely to be made towards his detection until it shall be ascertained *where Dr. Burdell spent that evening.*—It is very evident that those who *know* have some motive for *concealing* their knowledge of the fact. We do not consider it by any means certain that the hour of the murder was as late as 11, or even 10 o'clock. The cries that were heard were too faint to warrant any conclusion upon that point. Two or three witnesses on the inquest testified to have seen a man wearing a shawl enter the house between 10 and 11; but Mr. Smith swears that *he* entered his house at the next door, similarly dressed at just about that hour; and he may have been the person seen by the witnesses referred to. A druggist's clerk stated on the inquest that he saw Dr. Burdell standing at the corner of the Bowery and Bond street at about 9 o'clock, as if waiting for some one; and this is the only clue we have to his whereabouts after he was seen to leave the house at about half-past four in the afternoon. Where had he been, and who had been with him in the meantime? When this question shall be answered, we may have some clue that will lead to the detection of his assassin.

It is not very likely that the inquiry will be pressed much father by our authorities. No reward has been offered for the discovery; the stimulus of curiosity has lost its strength; nobody but the helpless woman under suspicion, has any special motive for finding out; and it is probable that our Departments of Police and Criminal Law will assume the disgrace of permitting this bloody deed to pass with entire impunity, rather than make any futher special effort for its examination.

DECAY OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM.

Every day brings an additional evidence, says the Washington Union, of the decay of the Black Republicanism. Like every cause having its origen in fraud and deception, or moral and political error, that of these political agitators must ultimately sink to rise no more. The people are learning the truth, and their cause is waning under the ban of the people. City after city has given its verdict against them. Connecticut, so strongly with them a few months since, has written her condemnation of their principles and practices. In Michigan thousands have deserted their standard, the Democracy will soon triumph in that State. Iowa upon the borders of "bleeding Kansas," the electors in which must personally know what has occurred in that Territory, has abandoned Black Republicanism and all other isms, and manfully wheeled into the Democratic lines again. The administration has there achieved a most noble triumph. The Black Republicans nowhere increase there vote or win new majorties. That party rose upon a false and rotten basis, and must from necessity fall when the people understand the foundation upon which it stands. Decay is legibly written upon it. Such is ever the fate of error falschood, and deception. The Black Republican leaders feel this, and hence are withering in agony at their future prospects. If Kansas cannot be induced to commit some suicidal act for their benefit they have no hopes for the future. We suspect Kansas has suffered too much already on their account to become a willing victim to futher their political operations. Her prosperity has been sadly retarded, and the happiness of her people too greatly diminished by following the counsels of political fanatics and demagogues, to readily yield again to their selfish and bad advice. If Kansas, by self-immolation, does not supply fresh materials for agitation, Black Republicanism will soon die a natural death.—*New Albny Ledger.*

☞ General Cass, it is said, exhibits surprising vigor, industry and endurance in his official labor. He rises and commences work at five, and is continually engaged, with small respite, till eight or nine at night. His diet, however, is very sparing, and he sticks to cold water. Now and then he indulges in a cup of coffee, the only exhilirating beverage which he can use.

☞ In referring to Henry Ward Beecher's sermon against theatricals, the Chicgao Times remarks:

Rivalry between managers is as old as theatricals. Beecher serves up the religious drama three nights each week; Burton plays six; Burton makes the most money, and hence Beecher is down on him.

HOW TO SETTLE THE UTAH DIFFICULTIES.

The Providence *Journal* has at last ascertained how the Utah difficulties may be settled. It says:

"Let a dozen slaves, a few of them pretty mulatto girls, run away and take refuge among the Mormons. Mr. Buchanan would send the whole army after them, with Gen. Scott at its head. Bringham Young would naturally refuse to surrender the fugitives, especially the feminine part of them. He would have a 'special revelation' upon the matter in less than fifteen minutes. A conflict would ensue, and while the army was employed in the great constitutional duty of getting back the negroes, it would, by overturning the power of Bringham Young, incidentally establish peace and law and order in the Territory."

To this the Providence *Post* responds as follows:

We like this plan very well, but we think it might be improved. Why not get up an Emigrant Aid Company—establish another Lawrence in one corner of the Territory, and a Topeka somewhere else—vote Bringham Young's Legislature bogus—adopt a constitution at some camp meeting or horse race, and then send North for Sharp's rifles? If polygamy still continued, Mr. Fremont might be sent out at the head of an army, with special instructions for his soldiers to run away with and marry all the surplus female population. In this work Jim Lane would join him, undoubtedly, and it is possible that New England would send a Kalloch or two to act as chaplains. We havn't heard from Brother Perry lately, but incline to think he would not go. Possibly he would consent to drum up recruits here at the North.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN STORY—*What ought to be said.*—The St. Paul Advertiser thinks that papers, generally, which have published the exaggerated rumors of the Indian troubles on their frontiers, ought now to contradict them as follows:

They should state that the reported attack of Indians on the settlements of the Blue Earth is without foundation—that the depredations commenced in Northwestern Iowa, and terminated within ten miles of the line of that State, on the Des Moines river—that the Indians concerned in these outrages did not exceed a score in all—and they were a detached band of roving outlaws—discarded by, and hostile to all the tribes in the vicinity of white settlements. They should further say that the reported offensive alliance between the Sioux and the Chippewas is laughed at by every sensible man in the country—that an immemorial feud between these tribes makes such a league impossible, and that hatred of each other is a no less cherished tradition among them that friendship for the whites, on whom they are dependent for their subsistence. They should in justice to Minnesota say that the apprehensions of danger at first felt on our extreme western frontier have all blown over, and that the settlers who fled from an imaginary foe, have returned to their claims—indignant at the hoax of which they were the victims.

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES.—The Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat, of the 12th inst., says:

We learn that great excitement has prevailed in the neighboring village of Concord during the past week, caused by the discovery that several children, who died recently, had been disinterred and their bodies removed. A quack doctor, known by the name of Nugent, applied to a man to assist him in taking up a child that had been buried a few days before. The man made the request known, and intimated that two little girls, daughters of a very respectable gentleman residing in the vicinity, had been removed from their graves by this man Nugent, for the purpose of extracting medicinal properties from their flesh and bones. To ascertain the truth of the rumor, the father had the graves reopened, and found the coffins and bodies missing. Of course this created a deep sensation, and we are informed that it was determined to inflict summary punishment upon Nugent; but on visiting his house he was found very sick and in a dying condition. One report says that he took poison after learning that his operations were known to the public; and another that he died from a disease contracted from frequent handling of decomposed bodies.—Nugent died on Wednesday last. He made a statement before his death, to the effect that he had exhumed about sixteen dead bodies in Concord and elsewhere, and after using them (for making medicine) he burned the flesh, coffins, and everything to prevent detection. His ash-pile was examined, and teeth and bones found therein. His theory appears to have been that a medicine could be made by boiling the liver of a human being, that would cure liver complaint; and so with regard to other diseases.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—The Louisville *Journal* of May 18th, says:

On Saturday, Mary Jones, an inmate of the house of ill-fame kept by Elvira Glover, on Green street, above Shelby, committed suicide by shooting herself in the heart. She had been for several days attempting to take her life, and her conduct was strictly guarded; but while laboring under the excitement of liquor she compassed her own destruction and effected the fatal result.

The deceased was young and handsome. Her story is the old one of faithless love, plighted promises, and a fall from the chaste temple of virtuous womanhood.—She became an outcast from home, and, living upon the cold charities of the world, it is not to be wondered that, to rid herself of a miserable existence, she sought the mode of self-destruction mentioned above.

☞ The history of fillibustering is full of warning. While Americans have never yet undertaken a national war that has failed, they have never undertaken a marauding expedition that has succeeded.—McKenzie's "patriot war" in Canada failed, and its victims were hung, transported or shot. Lopez's foray into Cuba failed, and he perished by the garote. The Sonora Expedition failed, and the bones of its deluded members are bleaching on the plains. The Nicaragua expedition has failed at last, also. Walker is cooped up and starving, while his men are begging their way back home, through New York and New Orleans.