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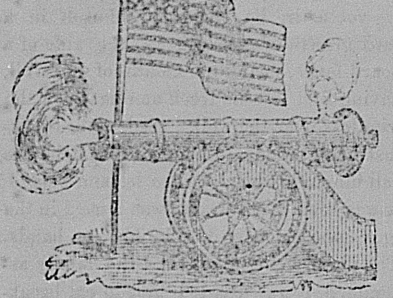
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LET THE EAGLE SCREAM!

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!!!

Kentucky Democratic Forever!!!



KENTUCKY ELECTION—JAMES B. CLAY.

Seldom has a State election occurred which was looked forward to with more intense interest throughout the country, than the late Kentucky election. Upon the verdict as there rendered, depended the last hope of recuperating the moving powers of Know Nothingism. The tale is told. The Telegraph wires have borne in to every portion of our country the result of the recent election, and it is everywhere hailed with pleasure by the Democracy, and sends Know Nothings and Republicans into their gloomy cells to meditate about their hard fates.

Glorious old Kentucky! Nine Democrats elected out of the ten Congressmen, and some little prospect for the tenth one. Every district has been carried, unless Humphrey Marshall is elected in the Louisville district, which is probable. The City authorities made no proper arrangements for the protection of naturalized foreigners, and, to be secure from violence, over two thousand of this class of citizens left Louisville previous to the day of the election. The Legislature is largely Democratic, which insures a Democratic Senator. The State Treasurer is elected by a very large majority. Kentucky is now firmly stationed in the Democratic column. Know Nothingism is forever extinct in the United States.

The greatest victory in this election is the triumphal success of JAMES B. CLAY, in the Ashland District. No man in the Union has been so grossly maligned for so little active political life, as this worthy descendant of a most illustrious parentage. True to the principles, teaching and practice of his father, with every instinct opposed to all proserpition and all sectionalism, when the Whig party was disbanded he had no hesitancy in determining what was his duty. The love of country overcame at once the prejudice of party, and in vindication of his motives, he for the first time ascended the rostrum. Wherever he went thousands flocked to hear him. No one man effected more real good in the late presidential campaign than this noble scion of his illustrious parent.

Office was urged upon him by the present Administration, but like Cicinnatus, he preferred the quiet of home and his own fields to the cares of public life. His immediate neighbors would not let him repose, but compelled him to accept a nomination for Congress. He met his opponent before the great tribunal—the voters of the Ashland District—and although the vote in that District two years ago, was Know Nothing by upwards of two thousand, James B. Clay is elected Congressman by a decisive majority.

James B. Clay has been styled by the press and street brawlers of the opposition factions, everything that could be derogatory to him as a man and a gentleman. He was called an "arch-traitor"—everything that could be found in the Billingsgate of a fish market. The verdict of his neighbors have forever settled the treatment of a gentleman they so well know and so highly appreciate. What will our representative now think, after declaring that he did not care how Kentucky went, if that worthless devil, Jim Clay was defeated? O, Jimmy! Mr. Clay will take his seat upon another side of the chamber. He will be your proud compeer, and his record will reflect honor to the country. Nobly will he ever wear the unsullied mantle of his illustrious father.

## DAYS GONE BY.

Since the death of the late distinguished Secretary of State—whose memory is dear to every citizen—many of his sayings, repartees, and good natured remarks have been the subject of newspaper articles. Our risibles have been at times excited. Particularly have we had reason to laugh over things long since forgotten.

When the American army arrived upon available ground this side of Mexico, the topographical engineers were sent to inspect and estimate the strength of the threatened Gibraltar, and make their reports as required. They returned after surveying the plain in front, and the heights in the rear, and their report was submitted to the assembled wisdom of the American army there. During the time that Taylor, Worth—all the gallant officers who added glory to our country in the siege of Monterey—as they had before and afterwards done in other great battles when all were doubtful and full of suspense, each anxious that another would suggest a better mode of attack—at this time a certain common soldier who had volunteered at Louisville, Ky., made his appearance in their council. This soldier said:—

"GENTLEMEN! OFFICERS! SOLDIERS!—You are now deliberating upon a very momentous subject, and without enquiring into your affairs, still I think I can put you in a way whereby you can take the city of Monterey, without the shedding of one drop of blood." Of course all were anxious to know how such an unusual feat could be accomplished, and, urged by these noble soldiers, he coolly explained, in his own way. "I have been a hard subject, by which I mean I have been in all the prisons of the United States. To save stretching heap, I thought I had better risk Mexican lances and Mexican bullets—"leave my country for my country's good," and do in war what I had never done in peace. Now gentlemen, let me say, Monterey can be taken without the shedding of a single drop of blood. I have learned new tricks in my trade. Send the Third Indiana Regiment and the First Ohio Regiment into the city of Monterey to-night and if they do not steal it all away before morning, I, as a thiefing soldier, will forfeit my life."

Monterey was nobly besieged and taken. The volunteer adviser of his Generals still lives and is pursuing an honest business and prospering to his heart's content. Will JOHN B. WELLES of world renown and JAMES H. LANE, of Kansas notoriety, be pleased with our allusion to the times that tried men's souls?

A few days since, passing the pleasant residence of our personal friend AARON L. SKYRMAN, we paused to refresh ourselves with a cooling draught from his most excellent well. AARON is ever obliging and gentlemanly, and his lady is one of those rare personages we seldom meet since so many innovations have been made upon the social customs of good old times. Invitation was extended to us, and we took a stroll over his farm, and from what we observed and from his conversation, we came to the conclusion that he is one of the foremost farmers in our country, as he is acknowledged to own one of the best of farms. His corn is the farthest advanced and the most even we have seen. The wheat stood in such large shocks and the shocks were so numerous, we could not count them without traveling all over the fields. Oats yet uncut, were up to our shoulders, and the heads were equal to the straw. Success and long life to this never failing friend, for of all men he is the prince of good fellows.

## WHAT KNOW NOTHINGISM DOES.

The New Albany Ledger says: "At an early hour yesterday morning the ferry boats plying between New Albany and Portland and Jeffersonville were crowded with Irishmen and Germans fleeing from Louisville to the Indiana side, feeling that their lives were not safe in that city on election day. Many of them had with them their wives and children. Among them were men of property—honest, industrious, sober citizens. What a commentary on the spirit of Know Nothingism! This is the freedom and the protection which the secret order guarantees to the citizen—compelling him to abandon his home and his State, as if a band of Cannibals savages were on his trail!"

Old Hickory awakened the natives. Fifteen miles from this our country friends say they were awakened and thought it distant thunder. A gentleman from Linden says he heard one report that deafened him, and he heard no more. When he came to, he saw his goods thrown from the shelves. A gentleman from Lafayette says the jar of Old Hickory broke the face of the clock on the court house, and he thinks it was heard to Michigan City. The young Democracy done their duty well, and Old Hickory under their management, can always speak right.

Recently a notice appeared in one of the Lafayette Journals, offering a reward for any one who could tell the whereabouts of the Pay-master of the N. A. & S. Railroad. The hands employed at this station say they have, for the last seven months, heard nothing concerning him. Is the road busted up, or are men to work for ever without compensation? Has the road become so very poor that it cannot even afford to give notes to its laborers?

Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri—all the States holding elections last Friday have gone Democratic. Crow Chapman! Crow!

## THE WAR IN INDIA.

We are not in possession of full details of the dreadfully brilliant movements in the East; but the leading facts, combined with a knowledge of the measures on foot previous to the arrival of the last mail, suggest to us the needful propriety of anticipating the details by some remarks which will tend to illustrate what is to come.

It is very evident that the outbreak has been meditated for some time. A private letter from the Rev. Dr. Duff to a friend in England (since published in the London Times) says: "So long as the spirit of disaffection in the native army, with its occasional outbreaks, was only circumscribed by whippers, I felt it better not to allude to the subject." The religious indignation at being offered pig and bullock fat to grease their rifle cartridges was only a natural and national ebullition of part of that "spirit of disaffection" which was not only known to exist, but was feared; and not publicly alluded to, lest it might the sooner derive that importance which the public notice of it by disbanding a regiment has since conferred upon it. The movement loses the guise of a mutiny, and stalks forth with all the majestic rage of a national religious war. It takes the shape of a war of independence. From the seat of the extinct glory of the mighty Mogul empire it is proclaimed.

When the disbandment of the Meerut cavalry regiment took place; when, as Dr. Duff says, seventy or eighty of the ring-leaders were tried, and sentenced to many years' imprisonment with hard work, in iron, two troops of the said regiment dashed off towards Delhi. They sounded the tootin as they went. Their voices awoke the sleepers. They drew people after them, as leaves are drawn into currents of wind or water. The road to Delhi became alive with action, with "rebellion," with indiscriminate plunder.

Delhi received the avenging fugitives with open arms. The three native regiments there made common cause with them, adopted them, and also adopted the arsenal, ammunition, and treasury; attacked, and it is said massacred, the English there; and, with a great stroke of policy, proclaimed the rightful sovereign, the heir apparent of the titular Emperor of Delhi, the lineal successor of the great Mogul, Emperor of India. "An event one-half so disastrous," says Dr. Duff, in his own horror, has not yet occurred "in the history of British India." The very name of Delhi is a talisman of vengeance to the natives all over India. It is full of ancient glory, and teeming with warlike memories. The seat of power, wealth, and splendor, which Moore, in his Lalla Rookh, extols with a luscious pliancy, is only less central than the gardens of Shalimar themselves in times past. At present, its strong position derives an increased importance from those bulwarks that traditionary greatness rears on the minds of a race descended of conquerors.

Delhi is the capital of the province of the same name, is situated on the Jumna, 330 miles northwest from Calcutta. Its importance and splendor as the ancient capital of the Patan and Mogul empires is yet evidenced by the magnificent extent of the ruins of the old city, which are said, on competent authorities, to cover as large a surface as London, Westminster, and Southwark. The present city is to the north-east of the old one, was built by the Emperor Shah Jehan, and called by him Shah Jehanabad. It is seven miles in circumference, is generally well built, and ten years ago held a population of over 200,000. Bishop Hobbes, when he visited the Emperor, here, described the palace as a princely residence, far surpassing the Kremlin at Moscow, and was only inferior to Windsor Castle.

The most particular feature, however, of Delhi is, that it is situated on a rocky range of hills, and is surrounded by an embattled wall, with many bastions and interlocking masonry towers, faced along its whole extent with substantial masonry, and strengthened by the British, some years ago, with a moat and glacis. Water, however, is scarce, and is the only drawback upon the city. We must remember, however, that the English thought it of sufficient importance to strengthen it in the manner shown, which ought to be significant enough of its value as a point to be gained in a war such as might be expected in the locality. If the English thought it a stronghold against the emergency of a native insurrection, why may it not be of equal value to the natives when in possession?

The report that the "mutiny" or "rebellion" was confined to the army is not consonant with the accounts received of the manner in which the Sepoy regiments were hailed by the natives wherever they passed. Even the London Times did not attempt to shroud the matter, but desired to face the danger by showing its true extent. It admits that the growing dissatisfaction was "long lurking, and eventually broke out, for the length of a thousand miles across the whole peninsula." We doubt not that it is still spreading. Already twenty-three regiments had joined the "rebels" to say nothing of the people. We must wait to learn the particulars of the reported defeat of the native army outside of Delhi, before we can attach too great an importance to it as its announcement implies. If, as would seem the fact, an extended conspiracy is at the bottom of this war—a war for the restoration of the native princes—the report of British success at this point, or any single point, is considerably lessened by the crowding exigencies of an extensive and

formidable line of disturbance and discomfiture. We know how the natives fought on the Punjab. Their grand heroism grew bitter, if mainly acknowledged by the British. It would seem that the reports we receive are but the beginning of a series of records of desperate and defiant stands against the British power in that region of the sun. It is stated that Sir Colin Campbell, an officer of known powers, had started for the theatre of war at four hours' notice. Previous to the last news, 14,000 men had been ordered for Indian service. The London Globe says: "As soon as the cabinet meeting had terminated, the telegraph was actively at work to different directions. The 1st Royals, at Dublin, the 19th regiment, at Portsmouth, the 30th, at the Curragh, and the 79th Highlanders, at Dublin, were placed under orders for making a force of 4,000 men."

The draughts at the depot at Chatham to the different regiments amount altogether to about 3,000 men. The 2d regiment of dragoon guards, a battalion of the 60th rifles, a battalion of the rifle brigade, and the 7th fusiliers, making a force of 4,500 men, were under orders to embark for India before the arrival of the last mail. The 64th and 78th regiments have before this reached Calcutta. Altogether the total augmentation of the troops in India will amount to 14,000 men."

Thus have we glimpses of the conflict, and echoes of the "dreadful notes of preparation" being made to sustain it. We must suspend judgment, however, and remember that, as Edmund Burke said in regard to the armies sent to keep up a colony, "terror is not always the effect of force; and an armament is not a victory."

## OLD HICKORY.

The young Democracy on Wednesday evening, brought out Old Hickory, and, in thundering notes through it, spoke their gratification over the result of the Kentucky election. Nine rounds were fired to tell the people the number of Congressmen the Democracy had elected in that State. They certainly managed it well—used large cartridges, and drove them home, far, we never heard such awful reports. The round for the Ashland District, fairly shook the earth. We are pleased to see our young men so enthusiastic. They are actuated, alone, by the impulses of good natures, and motives of true principles. As the sound of the cannon boomed in the air, we felt proud of the result of that election—proud of the indomitable young Democracy, and pity for the forlorn hopes of Know Nothingism, and Black Republicanism—each now deeply "buried in the ashes of despair."

## DISPENSE!

Some particular kind of personage must have entered our sanctum sanctorum, during our absence, on Tuesday last. Upon our return we missed finding a very excellent Congress pocket-knife. If the thief will return it we will prosecute him. If we never get the knife our Christian principles may lead us to forget this act of moral deviation. If any dealer in fine cutlery will present us with one, equally good—in scripture language—and our mode of pay, we will restore him "four fold." Who's first on the list? A knife! a knife! a kingdom for a knife!

Now is the time for every farmer to sell his wheat. Buyers here, are paying a dollar a bushel. Those who are so foolish as to hold on for better prices will be grievously disappointed, for wheat will be down to 75 cents in less than three months. "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush."

## ATTENTION SUBSCRIBERS.

We want every subscriber to walk up to this office and settle for the present Volume of the Review. The harvest is over and now is the time to remember the printer.

Two years ago Know Nothings, armed with brass knucks, stalked triumphantly throughout this country, and the man who undertook to oppose them was in danger of losing his life. Ask where they are now, and echo from every hill returns the answer, Where!

Perhaps our young Democracy, ruled by telegraphic and other reports, are too hasty in claiming nine Congressmen from Kentucky. Eight certainly are elected. That is a gain of four. When two years doubles the strength of any party, that party should rejoice.

Isaac A. Marks continues to keep his market supplied with the best of meats. We notice that he has put down the price of beef, an announcement that will certainly be gratifying to our citizens. Mr. M. is unquestionably the best butcher that Crawfordsville has ever had.

## THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

The Democrats have made a pretty clean sweep in Kentucky, having elected eight certain and probably nine of the ten Congressmen; a majority of the Legislature, and State Treasurer. This result also secures the election of a Democratic United States Senator, in place of Hon. John B. Thompson. The Know Nothing party is thus completely discomfited in that State, and in order to battle the Democracy, hereafter, with any prospect of success there must be a different organization and a new issue.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The above from one of the foremost and most steadfast papers in the West, proves that some new issue—some new doctrine—some new organization—all, have to be resorted to, or else all hopes of competing with the indomitable democracy, must forever be abandoned. All hail glorious Kentucky! Welcome! welcome! to your first love.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

New York, Wed., Aug. 5. The steamship Persia, with dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult., has arrived here. The advices by the North Star reached Liverpool on the 22d ult.

On Monday morning at eight o'clock, latitude forty-two degrees twenty-six minutes, and longitude sixty-two degrees fifty-six minutes, the Persia passed the steamship Vanderbilt, and on the same morning at half-past nine o'clock in latitude forty-two degrees eighteen minutes and longitude sixty-three degrees twenty-one minutes, she passed the Atlantic.

Spain accepts the mediation of France and England in the Mexican question. The Agamemnon had sailed for Cork with the telegraphic cable. The plan of submerging has been altered. They will commence from the Irish coast, instead of the middle of the Atlantic, as at first proposed.

There has been nothing later received from India.

The Government has intimated in Parliament that nothing will be done in China excepting the destruction of the war junks, until the result of Lord English's mission to Peking shall be known. If unsatisfactory, hostilities will be confined to Canton.

Lord John Russell has obtained leave to bring in a new bill for the admission of Jews. Rothschild has resigned, but has been renominated and will be re-elected without opposition.

The frigate Susquehanna had arrived at Liverpool.

The suspension of Henry Schwarbe & Co. is announced, whose liabilities will reach some £60,000.

The Continental news is important. The attention of France is centered upon the recent Italian plot.

The Times of Saturday morning says: "The convention, that up to Friday evening no news has been received from India, and consequently that all recent reports have, thus far, been totally unfounded, was followed by a diminution of excitement in stocks."

The Bank of France has lowered its rates of discount on stocks to 5 1/2 per cent.

The clipper ships Golden Breeze and the Lady Jocelyn have been ordered to be ready, at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, for the transportation of troops.

The India mails would probably reach Malta on the 25th ult., about the steamer from Calcutta have reached Suva in season, and a telegraphic dispatch was expected via Trieste.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Smith, in behalf of the government, denied the truth of the report which had found its way into the public prints, that the army in Bombay had also broken out into mutiny, and stated that the last official advices from India pointed to the very reverse.

In the House of Lords the Queen's answer to an address upon the subject of emancipating free negroes from Western Africa was received. It merely gives an assurance of an earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes that are calculated to promote slavery.

The proceedings in regard to the Atlantic telegraphic cable continued to increase in interest. The shareholders of the company at Liverpool had given a grand banquet to the officers of the Niagara and Susquehanna, and the completion of the shipment of the cable on board the Agamemnon had been celebrated by a grand fête in the park. Sir Cutting Eardly and nearly one thousand persons were present at the latter entertainment, including Professor Morse, Cyrus W. Field, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Captain Sands and others.

Mr. Field read a letter from President Buchanan, stating that he should feel much honored if the first message across the Atlantic should be one from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, and that he should endeavor to answer it in a spirit and manner becoming the great occasion.

The Agamemnon left Greenwich on the 24th ult. for Sherness, to have her compasses adjusted; after which she would proceed directly to Cork.

An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon. The plan now is, instead of commencing in mid-ocean, to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay to Newfoundland.

The Niagara will lay the first half, from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end will then be joined to the other half on board the Agamemnon, which takes it on to the coast of Newfoundland.

During the whole progress four vessels will remain together, and give whatever assistance may be required.

Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland during the progress of the work, and wires are at once to be carried from Kilkenny to Valentia Bay so as to connect with the British and Irish lines.

The American horses, "Pryor" and "Pryores," which had been entered to run for the Goodwood Cup, have attracted attention in betting circles, and were backed at short odds.

It is reported that the British Government has already communicated to Mazzini that, although England would continue to afford an asylum for political refugees, he could no longer be allowed to prepare expeditions against foreign states on English soil.

It is also stated from other sources that the British Cabinet had promised to subject Mazzini to a strict surveillance.

The Monitor, in alluding to the discovery of the Italian plot to assassinate Napoleon, says it was concluded at London and Paris, and that Mazzini and Ledra Rollin were among the accomplices. The Monitor also says that the rumor that the French troops are to be sent to China is entirely without foundation.

## IOWA ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 4.

There is nothing definite from the Iowa election.

In Scott County the Democrats elect Sheriff and Judge—the Republicans elect balance of the officers.

In Des Moines County the Democrats have a small majority.

Nothing has been heard from the vote for a new constitution.

DEBQUE, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—P. M.

The Democratic majority in Dubuque County is about 1,500, and against the constitution about 2,000.

## MISSOURI ELECTION.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 4. Scattering returns from this city and county indicate a majority for Rollins of from twelve to fifteen hundred. Major Wyman's majority last spring was one thousand seven hundred. The vote is very much reduced. Rollins falls behind Fillmore's vote.

The complexion of the vote in this county indicates that Stewart has carried the State by five thousand majority. Stewart's majority in Gasconade County will probably reach three hundred.

Cooper County gives Rollins 277 majority. The town of Lexington gives Rollins 299 majority, and Hamilton gives 116 majority.

## ALABAMA ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Wed., Aug. 5.

Dowdell (Dem) is re-elected to Congress in Montgomery district by 100 majority. A. B. Moore is elected Governor. No opposition.

LEXINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4.—P. M. Clay's majority in this district is 105, and Danby's majority for Senate 50.

## DEATH OF SENATOR RUSK.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, August 4.

Advices from Texas state that Senator Rusk committed suicide at his residence, on the 24th ult., by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. No cause is assigned.

## MRS. CUNNINGHAM ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, August 4.

Mrs. Cunningham was arrested to-day on the charge of felony, connected with the fictitious birth of an heir to Dr. Burdell.

Mrs. Cunningham's counsel hinted on her trial that she was *enclave* by Dr. Burdell.

Shortly after her acquittal she sent for Dr. Uhl, her medical adviser, and consulted him on her expected *accouchement*.

In the course of a conversation, the Doctor's suspicions were aroused. He consulted District Attorney Hall, but declined to make an affidavit, urging motives of professional delicacy.

Mr. Hall pointed out the law in the revised statutes, and declared that Mrs. Cunningham's contemplated act was a felony.

The Doctor finally agreed to submit to Mr. Hall's advice, and measures were immediately taken to frustrate the meditated fraud.

A story was invented of a California widow being about to become a mother, and wishing to dispose of her child. Mrs. Cunningham liked the plan, and became impatient to have it carried out.

A child was borrowed from the Bellevue House, and the *accouchement* took place yesterday at noon.

District Attorney Hall made an affidavit at midnight, and Mrs. Cunningham was arrested this morning. The child was sent to No. 31 Bow-street, where Dr. Catlin, Mrs. Cunningham's former physician, was in attendance with a nurse.

In the midst of this the police marched in and arrested all the parties. Dr. Catlin and the nurse were taken to the Station-house. Mrs. Cunningham, still feigning to be ill from her *accouchement*, was allowed to remain in her chamber under the surveillance of the police.

## REPUBLICAN HONESTY AND FAIRNESS.

The lovers of honesty and fairness will find a beautiful demonstration of those qualities in the exposure which we are about to make. One of the principal charges which the Republican press has made against Chief Justice Taney, in connection with the Dred Scott decision, was, that he uttered the sentiment that negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect. This charge has appeared in all the organs of Republicanism, and has especially been reiterated in the *Gazette* and *Commercial* of this city. Now, mark the dishonesty of those prints. In Judge Taney's decision occurs the following paragraph, when speaking of negroes:

"They had, for more than a century before, been regarded as beings of an inferior order and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold, and was treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it."

"This opinion was, at that time, fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute; and men in every grade and position of society daily and habitually acted upon it in their private pursuits, as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of his opinion."

The Judge was speaking of low negroes were regarded a century before the Revolution. He was narrating a fact, and yet it is attributed to him as a sentiment.

## THE WAY THE SWEDS DRINK.

Bayard Taylor, in one of his letters to the New York Tribune, writes:

Drunkness is a leading vice among the Swedes, as we have daily evidence here. Six years ago the consumption of brandy throughout the kingdom was nine gallons for every man, woman and child, annually; but it has been decreased considerably since then, mostly through the manufacture of beer and porter. "Bajerakt ol" (a Bavarian beer) is now to be had everywhere and is rapidly becoming the favorite drink of the people. Sweden and the United States are fast proving the fact that lager beer is more efficacious in preventing intemperance than any amount of prohibitory law. Brandy-drinking is still, nevertheless, one of the greatest curses of Sweden. It is no unusual thing to see boys of twelve or fourteen to take their glass of fiery fiddle before dinner. The celebrated Swedish punch, made of arrack, wine and sugar, is a universal evening drink, and one of the most insidious ever invented, despite its agreeable flavor. There is a movement of total abstinence, but it seems to have made but little progress, except as it is connected with some of the new religious ideas which are now preached throughout the country.

## RUSSIAN ABSOLUTION AND MORALITY.

The Emperor Nicholas had a way of taking the utmost freedom with the wives of his noblemen, and they were rather proud of the honor. M. De Kulture a late traveler, writes that the following dialogue took place between him and a fair, accomplished, witty Russian countess, who gave him these details:

"And does the Czar really never experience any resistance from the objects of his caprice?"

"Never,"

"And does the Czar really never experience any resistance from the objects of his caprice?"

"But, take care," said I, "lest your answer authorize me to turn the question against yourself?"

"The solution would be less embarrassing than you think. I would say as every body says. Besides, my husband would never pardon me if I refused."

## EMIGRATION FROM MISSOURI.

A correspondent writing from Fort Laramie, says:

"There is an immense emigration on the Plains this Summer, mostly from Missouri. Thousands are leaving the States to find a more genial climate, the Winters having been so cold lately. I once asked a Missourian why he was going to California. He replied, 'I'll be doggone if I'll stay in a country where the cold weather freezes the shucks off the cattle's feet.' The road is filled with the covered wagons and stock. It is estimated that 40,000 head of cattle are on the road from Missouri alone."

## PLAIN TRUTHS.

A London newspaper, in noticing a meeting held to consider the subject of popular education, at which Prince Albert presided, says:

"The premature toll of the children of the poor is a necessity which results from the enormous amount of wealth which the poor are compelled to produce for the sustentation of the immense shoals of lazy sybarites with which this country is infested. Of those luxurious and insatiable devourers, Prince Albert and his family are the center. The family of this idle foreigner alone costs the working classes of England upward of one million sterling per annum. Now, if we estimate the yearly earnings of an English operative at £25—which is above the average—here we find that Prince Albert's family costs the country as much as forty thousand families of working men. That is to say forty thousand operatives are robbed—devoured, in order that this foreign family should live in idleness, luxury and splendor. As we have said, Prince Albert's family is but the center of this system—the extravagant and devouring idleness, which the working classes have to support, and which, to sustain the working man's child must toil in the noisome and fetid factories when he ought to be learning in school or gambling in the field."

After a few more gentle digs at the royal ribs, we read:

"Far less does our fat and princely lecturer choose to state that that land, of all the countries on the face of the earth, is the one in which the means of human well-being do most abound; that all the ignorance and crime, all the indigence and squalor which deform and defile this richest of lands are the natural and inevitable product of that infernal system of government which, like a black arch of hell, spans and darkens the nation, shutting out from the souls of the people the light, the