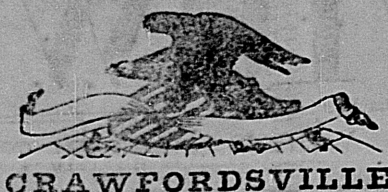


THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Aug. 29, 1857

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

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.00 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

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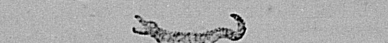
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ATTENTION!!



We want every subscriber to pay up for the present volume.

OLD FOGIES.

All business, all occupations, all avocations in this—in every country—are aimed to be steered by old fogies, if we are to take the pretensions and practices of would-be-rulers for our guide. There was a time when a few done the thinking for the many. It was reserved for the new world to infuse into all governmental matters the life and vigor of individual rights. A principle once true is always true. One right acknowledged once, becomes a right forever. One by one, all the old principles have been assailed, and as each have been assailed, so each have failed before the progressive mind of the age. Yet how enthusiastically do many minds cling to the fond delusions of their youth! With what sagacity do they profoundly refer to the staid conventionalism of their early days—to the prejudices and predilections of a past generation! The obsolete ideas of centuries long past are hugged as the most beautiful phantoms! Coke and Littleton were the wisest of law expounders, and yet, unfortunately, not one of these wiseacres can interpret a single sentence from either of these learned commentators of the then common law of old fog England! Custom then made law; but a brighter day has dawned. Wealth does not make a man, neither does its possessor constitute an oppressor. Rich, poor, high, low, halt, lame and blind, all in this country are free participants at the feast of human intellect. None dare arrogate to themselves principles not freely accorded to their neighbors.

And yet, in all the avenues of life, in social walks, in commercial circles, in political wide-pulling—everywhere, the most careless observer will daily meet with the musty notions of ages long since passed. Perhaps we are too largely generalizing. Some men think they have the property to foot the bills, and therefore they are privileged characters. Some think they have always been in business, and therefore their names are legion. Others have been so long in office, they imagine their august corporate construction is but a vast life long lease upon the talents, energy and life blood of the rising generation. The last described class think, "once in office, all ways in office"—and to carry out this general idea, they hope to outgeneral the people.

The people in this confederacy are their own rulers. If they are not, who are? Talk long and loud as they may, if any will properly answer us, where does sovereignty lay? Is it with the people, with combinations, with secret lodges, with emigrating committees, with self-styled interlopers, midnight assassins, or bold, daring filibusters?

Every right claimed for the people is an innovation! How beautifully are old lights looked for? Recently we took up a pretended organ, in which it was claimed that the wisdom of the age was opposed to innovation—the people could elect a Governor and members of the Legislature. All other officers were better if elected by the Legislature than if chosen by the people. Who but the people are interested? Who better able to judge of their desires than those affected by the result? For instance, the United States possess two Territories in rich fruition for admission into the Union. Who are the proper ones to draft the organic laws of Minnesota and Kansas—old conservatism in the old States, or the people residing in those Territories? Who are to live under the laws of those Territories, the people of the old States, or the people of Minnesota or Kansas? There is no right in the American Union but that which has been delegated by, or reserved to, the people. That delegated to the Federal or State government, has all been for specific objects; all the remainder reside with the citizens of the States or Territories.

Boldly we claim that all right is with the people, and they can only part with those rights as they may see fit to delegate them. It is in the interest of too many men to act in the capacity of self-styled "self-sharpeners." We are for the largest privileges of the people. They are the sovereigns in every country, State or Territory. They are the men to make empires, develop the resources of a country, elect their own officers, fashion their own laws, and cause all to tremble who desire to make innovations upon what vested privileges nature gave them.

If the masses are capable of electing a chief executive officer and all their law givers, they are equally able to select all other officers. Not only are they capable of all this, but the decision is directly referred to them, they will always nominate suitable men for office. "The sober second thought of the people is seldom wrong and always efficient."

THE "GUARDS"
We are glad to see the interest taken by the citizens of our town in the welfare of the Military Company recently organized in our midst. If one will only think a moment, and shut the valves down upon all bigotry and foolish prejudices, it is impossible to refuse countenance to such an organization. Consider, first, that Crawfordsville has now a population of three thousand people, among whom are a large number of young men, to whom the military exercises necessarily practised by the company will be healthy, invigorating, and advantageous in every way. Let the moralists next consider their old and favorite axiom—*young men will find amusement*. Taking that for truth, the point is to see that these amusements are of the right character. Very well. What are the facts? What amusements of an innocent and orthodox kind are offered to the young men of Crawfordsville? We call on the guardians of the town morals to answer us straight out—What are the amusements? There are none, and everybody knows it.

Now the Guards, nearly fifty of them in all, meet in their armory twice a week. They drill there from seven or eight o'clock on to ten, and sometimes later. There is no chance for improper play or indulgence. The hours are filled up with the "manual," with marching, and with the practice of such maneuvers as the limits of their hall will permit. They are hours of silent exercise. Will the sharpest Puritan tell us what possible chance for evil there is in this? On the other hand, the town is full of "temptations and snares for the young;" if not in the armory during those two nights in the week, the probabilities are that the forty Guardsmen might be coming the "old soldier" in places far more disreputable. The argument need be pressed no further. We will simply add that, if any of the good "deities" doubt what we say about the exercises in the armory of dull evenings, it will do them no harm to go up and see. Their hall is in the third story above T. D. Brown's Drug Store.

One more point in favor of the "Guards." There are days when every good patriotic citizen likes to see something done in the way of a celebration: such as 4th of July, &c. On our last national anniversary, Crawfordsville, with its 3000 people, had very nearly gone without any demonstration. To prevent such disgraceful defaults hereafter, the "Guards" were organized. Shall it be sustained? We have no fire companies, no Lyceums, nothing of the kind usually found in cities to absorb, attract, and occupy young men. While not a city, we are not exactly a village; yet we have but the one organization, the "Guards," and let us sustain it by all means. For this purpose the Grand Ball is to be given in McClelland's Hall, at its opening. People of the town and country will be invited, and we hope to see a general attendance.

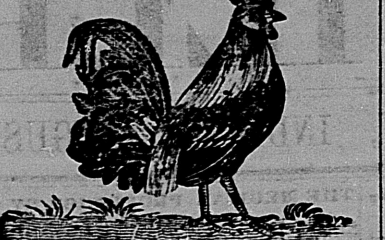
THE WAY TO DO IT.
Recently our friend R. W. McMECHAN, Esq., was alarmed during the night by a parcel of hands in his employ, and at their instance he left his bed to ascertain the cause of their excitement. One of his men told him there must be somebody about the stable, or the noise of the dog could not be accounted for. Another said, "I think I saw a man go behind that box in the yard, and before going to the stable let me see if I am right." As he walked around the box, two men sprang up and ran. The Esq. gave him a race, and from a six something else. The thief was tracked by his blood some distance, and serious hopes are now entertained that all his blood is in mother earth. Farmers, protect your property, without looking for protection from the dull, plodding, unsatisfactory and unreliable laws, enunciated under tall steeples.

MISSOURI ELECTION.
Nothing but the official reports will determine who is elected Governor of Missouri. In what State of the Union has there been so close a political test, since the celebrated issue for the gubernatorial chair of Ohio, between John B. Weller and Seberry Ford?

N. B. Since writing the above, we received the news chronicled by the chicken.

Thursday morning early, casually our attention was directed to a certain locality, where eight wagons were receiving heavy loads. It was not our privilege to explain to those clever gentlemen at the time. This we may say, many may "travel farther and fare worse" than they can do with W. H. LAYMON & Co.

MISSOURI ELECTION!



STEWART ELECTED!!

Four Hundred Majority.

The St. Louis Leader of yesterday says: "We can barely announce the result, which is certain, though the full official returns are not yet in. Dunkirk and Ripley are not yet to hear from officially. It is said that even Dunkirk gives a majority for Stewart, but, allowing that it gives 50 for Rollins, Stewart is still 400 ahead. The coalition is defeated. The Democratic party is victorious. Missouri, in this election, though nobody seemed to feel it, has been the battle ground of the Union—and the field is won—thank God!"

THE BALL OF THE SEASON

A Ball is shortly to be given by the citizens of Crawfordsville to the County. The following are the facts:
A Military Company, composed of the young men of this place and the vicinity, has been organized, and already made two very handsome parades on the streets, which, by the way, for marching are elegant and beautiful as any in the State. It happens that McClelland is about finishing his Hall, decidedly the largest and neatest thing of the kind on the Wabash. Some of the citizens, pleased with the "Guards," have waited on McClelland, and obtained from him the inauguration of the Hall for the benefit of the Company. Next Thursday week is the time settled on for the Ball.

The feature of the enterprise, as we understand it, is a grand assemblage in that large and commodious Hall of all the young people (to say nothing of the old) in the county, and in the neighboring towns—Lafayette, Attica, and Covington—the young people, we of course mean, who think it no harm to "chase the glowing hours with flying feet." If carried out as undertaken and promised, we make no doubt it will be the grandest affair of the kind ever given on the Wabash. Due publication is to be made in the papers of the surrounding counties. Next week we will give the ticket. Pass around the word.

SUICIDE.

On Sabbath last, James Woollehen committed suicide at the residence of his brother, about six miles from Crawfordsville. A coroner's inquest was held over his corpse, and the verdict rendered exhibited that it was his own deliberate act. Suicide is most fearfully on the increase in our country, yet as it is strictly an individual transaction, none can say how far a public journalist dare go in condemnation of this practice. The deceased leaves numerous friends to mourn his loss.

Recently, in reviewing old files, per accident, an old number of the Cincinnati Nonpartisan emblemed before us. There never was any person connected with the Nonpartisan who was not a practical printer, and as we were raised amid types, all may form some opinion as to our feelings when first we met that same old friend. By the way, we notice in its columns a very handsome notice of the Jones' House, at Lafayette. Our experience in traveling is not very favorable to the vast number of persons who are styled landlords. When here and there an exception is met with, the public are interested in knowing it. Persons, through business, pleasure, or accident, stopping at Lafayette, will never desire to repose at any place but the Jones' House. The landlord and Chief Clerk are gentlemen—the table is always supplied to the satisfaction of the greatest epicure—rooms in the neatest order, and every servant knows his place. O! Resin V., may you live a thousand years! the only princely landlord in Indiana. Reader, the first time you visit Lafayette, for your own satisfaction, look in upon the friendly countenances of the liege lord and gentlemanly Clerk and—well if you are dissatisfied we will foot the bill.

LA FAYETTE ARGUS.—We are pleased to welcome our table, as an exchange, the Daily and Weekly Argus, of La Fayette. The Argus is ostensible under the editorial control of Mayor Williams, a name that will always entitle it to respect. Yet Mayor Williams is not all. All the giant democratic mints in Tippecanoe have their shoulders to the wheel!

"Here's a hand for auld lang syne."

SALMON P. CHASE AND JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.—We take the following paragraphs from the Shelby County Democrat:

White men of Shelby, what do you think of the following, which is an extract from the speech of Governor Chase, delivered at Columbus, on the evening after the Black Republican nominations were made? "I know negroes here in the city of Columbus, black as the ace of spades—but that's not black—who are this day better qualified to vote than nine-tenths of the white citizens."

THE BLACK RECORD.—There is nothing but darkness in the opposition camp. Hear what Giddings said in the Woolley State Convention, last week. He said: "The negro is a heavenly institution, and it is God-like in man to elevate him to an equality with the white."

Three Days Later From Europe.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.
THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

New York, August 24th.
The steamer Anglo-Saxon, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., arrived at Quebec yesterday.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Ocean Telegraph was progressing favorably.

The rumored suspension of negotiations in the Spanish-Mexican difficulty is unfounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Her route was too far north of the line selected for the Atlantic telegraph to lead to any expectations of her falling in with the fleet. She reports much thick weather, and constant winds throughout the whole passage.

Owing to an accident at the shore connection with the landing of the cable, the expedition did not finally sail from Valencia Bay until the evening of Friday the 7th inst. The latest report from Valencia is dated August 10, four o'clock in the afternoon as follows:

"The work of laying down the Atlantic Cable is going on as satisfactorily as the friends of the great enterprise could desire."

Up to the present time about three hundred miles of the Cable have been laid. The depth of water in which it is now being submerged is nearly two miles.

The laying of the Cable from shallow to deep water was effected without difficulty.

The signals from on board the Niagara are everything that an electrician could desire.

The steamers are heading west with a moderate fair breeze, and the Cable is being run out from on board the Niagara at the rate of about five miles per hour, and messages are continually received on shore.

The following is the last flash from on board the Niagara:
"All well on board—moderate westerly wind—all are more and more trustful of a complete success."

Lord John Russell had reported from the Select Committee, that the Jews could not be admitted as members of Parliament under the existing act for a modification of oath.

Lord Palmerston also stated that there had been differences with the English and French Governments relative to the principalities, not as to their union, but simply as to the regularity of the election.

Lord Palmerston submitted to the House of Commons difficulties with France in regard to the Moldavian elections, and stated that it had been decided, in a conference at Osborne, to recommend the Sultan to annul the late elections.

There was good reason to believe that Austria would concur with the decision arrived at between France and England, and that the Sultan seeing that there was nothing in the measures recommended that would compromise his dignity or independence, would adopt their views and declare the election void.

Lord Palmerston said that there was no ground to apprehend any estrangement between France and England, on account of the Moldavian difficulty.

A spirited debate had taken place in Parliament in regard to the affairs in India. Lord Palmerston stated that 50,000 troops had been sent out, and that active recruiting was going on.

Mr. D'Israeli expressed an opinion that the campaign for this year was lost.

The Emperor and Empress had returned safely to Paris.

Later Indian news was momentarily expected when the Anglo-Saxon sailed.

French news is of little interest. The journals unanimously support the attitude assumed by the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

A despatch from Vienna states that the representatives of France, Russia, Prussia and Sardinia, have announced in notes couched in precisely similar terms the cessation of diplomatic relations with the Porte and their approaching departure from Constantinople.

The Russian Ambassador struck his flag on the 6th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the leading difficulties in regard to Moldavia, will be submitted for solution to a conference of the representatives of the various powers interested.

Later Madrid journals state that the Government is informed that certain inhabitants of Cuba have formed a project for assisting the filibusters in a coup d'etat, but that no anxiety was felt as to the result. The rumored suspensions of negotiation between Spain and Mexico still lacked confirmation.

The schooner Jupiter, under American colors, was seized in sight of Benin, Africa, on the 15th of June and condemned—She had seventy slaves on board, and many more awaiting shipment, on the beach. The captain threw the Jupiter's papers overboard.

The departure of the steamship Gen. Williams, for St. Johns and Portland, has been postponed until to-morrow.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, arrived off Southampton on Tuesday. Her passage is called nine days and thirty hours.

In the meantime, the Atlantic, which sailed from New York at the same time with the Vanderbilt, arrived at Liverpool at twelve o'clock on the night of the tenth inst.

The Cunard steamship America arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The steamer America, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst., arrived here this morning.

The news from China is unimportant.

The America arrived at half-past one o'clock this morning.

When the cable broke there was a heavy swell, and the Niagara was going at the rate of four knots. The engineer finding that the cable was running out too fast for the speed of the ship, applied the breaks more firmly, when the cable parted.

The Cyclops immediately returned to Valencia, with Mr. Field, who hastened to London to consult the directors.

The Niagara, Susquehanna and Agamemnon would remain a short time on the spot, trying experiments in deep water of two thousand fathoms, with a view to future usefulness, and then return together to Plymouth. The experience thus far obtained is considered of great value in the future operations of the company, who entertain no doubt of ultimate success.

The company were considering whether to make another effort after the equinoctial gales or wait until next summer. The impression prevailed at Liverpool that the trial will be renewed in October.

The proceedings in Parliament were of no American interest. Charles Knight had been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania.

It is rumored that it was decided, during Napoleon's visit to Osborne, that in case the English and French missions are unsuccessful, more decided action will be taken in the East.

Advices by the overland Indian mail state that Delhi had not fallen on the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but had been repulsed with great slaughter. The rebellion had been crushed at Hurrugbad. Other parts of Panjab were quiet.

The barracks at Campore were closely besieged by the insurgents. Reinforcements were being sent to their relief. The whole of the Kingdom of Oude had risen, but were kept in check by General Lawrence. Calcutta more tranquil. A portion of the Canara troops had arrived there.

Advices from Madrid state that the Mexican Envoy had notified the Mexican consuls that the Spanish Government had suspended negotiations, consequently Mexican subjects in Spain would be placed under the protection of France.

The Embassadors at Constantinople were still awaiting instructions from their governments.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH AFFAIR.

New York, Wednesday, August 26.—M.
The Atlantic Telegraphic cable parted when three hundred and thirty miles from the Irish coast, on the 11th inst., and the vessels comprising the fleet were returning to England.

The Directors of the Telegraph Company were still sanguine of ultimate success, and a conference was had at London on the 12th inst., to determine whether to again proceed with the laying of the cable or postpone further action until next summer.

A HORSE-RACING CHALLENGE TO ENGLAND.

The Savannah Georgian is authorized by responsible gentleman to make the following challenge—which is open to all the world:—To run a match race of four miles and repeat, at such time as may be agreed upon, post entries for \$100,000 a side, the horses to carry weight for age, to be run over Ten Broeck Course, at that place. The Georgian adds:

"In order to induce our English friends to accept this banner, we are authorized to say further, that in the event they should do so, and lose the race, five per cent, upon the money staked, or in other words, \$5,000 will be allowed them to pay the expenses of their horses."

"The course at this place is considered, by racing men and those competent to judge, one among, if not the best turf in the United States, and its position is so easy of access that, if this offer shall be accepted, a concourse of people may be expected to gather here which shall far outnumber any assemblage ever witnessed on a similar occasion in this country."

"The gentlemen by whose authority this challenge is published are all men of respectability and wealth, and the money is ready to be covered by a similar amount from England or elsewhere."

AN ABANDONMENT OF THE TOPEKA HUMBUG.

The moderate and sensible men among the Black-Republicans in Kansas have held a meeting in that Territory lately, and resolved to abandon the Topeka humbug and take part in the regular election for Territorial Delegates, which takes place in October next. Among the men who participated in the movement was Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, and Wm. T. Roberts, both prominent Black Republican leaders. They passed the following sensible resolutions:

Resolved, That while we believe in revolutionary measures when burdens become too heavy to be borne, and a reasonable prospect is entertained of throwing off our burdens by revolution, yet we do not justify a resort to such measures until all peaceful means have been tried and failed, therefore,

Resolved, That while we have the Governor's pledge, and through him the President's, that we shall be protected in our rights—that the constitution about to be framed by the Pro-slavery party shall be submitted to the vote of the whole people—we will ourselves act in good faith, nothing doubting that we shall be as successful as our most sanguine hopes promise, until pledges and hopes have both failed, and then we shall be ready to join in any reasonable efforts to forcibly take possession of rights which could not be secured by ordinary means.

Boys Out at Night.—We find the following truthful paragraph in one of our exchanges, under the caption of "Boys out at Night."

"Night running is ruinous to the morals of boys in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind; bad, vulgar, and profane language; a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed, it is in the street after nightfall, that boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute men."

It is said that a handful or two of salt, thrown into a hay cock in the field, in wet weather, will fix the juices, prevent rust, and save the hay.

RAILROADS IN INDIA.

We find in the European correspondence of the New York Times an account of railroad progress in India. A memorandum on the state and prospects of railways in India, which has been laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, shows that 3,648 miles of railway have been sanctioned and are in course of construction in that country. The capital already issued amounts to £20,814,300, and the outlay required to complete the lines is estimated at £30,231,000. The Company guarantees the interest, and grants the land for the railway and their termini, the value of which may be reckoned at more than a million. The lines have been chosen quite as much for commercial as for military and political objects, the existing channels of trade having been followed, and the chief cotton-producing districts provided with ready means of communication with the nearest ports. In one or two instances—such as the line connecting the great cotton fields of Benar and Bombay, and the railway through Surat and Guzerat—the principal object is to develop the agricultural resources of those districts, and to bring them into communication with the coast. At present only a small section is open in each Presidency, making about 300 miles in all, and laid only with a single track, with the exception of the open portion of the East Indian line, namely, from Calcutta to Burdwan, where it has been found necessary, in consequence of the extent of the traffic, to make a double line. The cost per mile was £12,000, including terminal stations; and that of the Madras line, single, has been about £5,500. The results of the lines now open are regarded as very satisfactory, the Calcutta line earning profits equivalent to the rate of guaranteed interest, viz., 5 per cent.

The revolt will interrupt the construction of these roads, but they will be eventually completed, when they will put a new face on the affairs of the East.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH WIRE.
The New York Courier and Enquirer thus eloquently notices the laying of the electric telegraph wire on the bottom of the Atlantic. It says:

It is the rippling sound of the Atlantic telegraph cable, falling from the Niagara and Agamemnon to the bed of the ocean, and to hear which, unbroken, two sides of the world bend an anxious suspense. That it will continue unbroken, and not cease until the cable shall be fastened to the shores of Newfoundland, as it has already been to the shores of Ireland, there is good reason to hope from the news received by the Arabia. All the experiments with the cable had worked well. On the 6th of August the shore end of the Atlantic cable was handed to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the mainland near Valencia, and laid in a satisfactory manner; and the fleet which is now dropping in the waters of the Atlantic is now probably, far on its way to these shores. In August, 1492, Columbus, full of hope, sailed from the port of Palos in Spain to discover a new world, and found it. In August, 1857, just three hundred and sixty-five years afterward, a little band of adventurous men of science sailed from Valencia to link, with an electric chain, the world which Columbus left to the one he discovered.

May they like him, "hail the land," and for their flag plant there, in the name of science, the chain of lightning which they have brought through the depths of ocean, and by which, through the same depths, the two sides of the world, during all coming time, shall speak to each other.

TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH.—By experiment made during the last year by Professor Smyth, at Edinburgh, with a series of earth-thermometers, imbedded in the earth at varying depths, it was proved that there was a gradually increasing heat of one degree Fahrenheit for every forty feet of depth; so that at less than two and a half miles, water would be at boiling heat, and at less than one hundred miles depth, all things must be in a state of fusion.

From the N. Y. Tribune, 19th.

THE FILIBUSTER DESERTERS IN THE PARK.

The most painful picture that the citizens of New York have looked upon since the arrival of the New York volunteers from Mexico, was the congregation of returned Walker's filibusters in the Park yesterday forenoon. Two hundred and sixty of these deluded beings were placed by the Costa Rican Government on board the Tennessee; about twenty of them stopped at Key West, and the remainder came to this city. Of the number who arrived here this morning, one hundred and eleven having no friends in the city to give them shelter and assistance, and not even means enough to procure a pass across one of the ferries, came to the Park in a body and quartered themselves upon the steps of the Hall of Records. There is no power in pen to correctly describe their personal appearance—the artist's camera is incapable of doing justice to the sickly, sallow, ragged and threadbare picture of despair. More than half of them were barefooted, many of them hatless, and not one that we saw had a complete suit of clothing—even the scanty rags which covered their diseased and emaciated forms were repulsively foul and dirty. Almost every degree of age was represented, from the beardless youth of sixteen to the silver locks of sixty; and with their unshorn faces, sallow skin, sunken eyes and cheeks and decrepit limbs, they presented a most pitiful picture of misfortune.

A large crowd of people gathered about them in front of the Hall, and their destination having excited the sympathy of one of the by-standers, he proposed the placing of a hat upon the steps to receive the contributions of those who felt disposed to assist them. This move was a success beyond expectation, and in about thirty minutes the happy old heaver was the custodian of \$67.

It was then suggested that the men take up their positions upon the City Hall steps which was immediately acted upon. Here a number of speeches were made by gentlemen present, appealing to the crowd for assistance to enable the unfortunates to get to their homes in this and neighboring States, which were pretty freely responded

to by contributions to the hat. Mr. James W. Barker, while passing up the steps, was loudly called upon for a speech. He mounted the steps, but declined to make a speech, saying that he thought if the needy appearance of these men did not excite the sympathy and open the purses of the people present, no eloquence that he could command would effect it. The only speech he had to offer was a \$20 gold piece, and he hoped that others would follow in the same strain. This was received with a round of cheers, and this contribution, with others that followed it, increased the funds in the hat to \$180, the distribution of which was taken charge of by a committee of gentlemen, who volunteered for the duty.

The filibusters were then formed in a line, and marched to a saloon in Fulton street, in charge of the money committee, and were there furnished with what they have not had for some time—a wholesome and substantial dinner. The dinner cost \$42, and was paid for out of the contributions.

Some gentlemen visited the Exchange during the afternoon, to solicit aid from the bulls and bears, but were not as successful as they expected to be, only raising about \$19.

Another meeting was held in front of the City Hall, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, and the money then raised, added to that collected in the afternoon, amounted to between \$500 and \$600, which was afterwards equally distributed among the deserters. We understand that the amt given to each man was nearly \$5, which will relieve their immediate necessities, but will not accomplish that which is one of their desire—the purchase of a passage to their homes—as the friends of a majority of them live in the Western and Southwestern States.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—THE CABLE LAYED TO THE WAY AGAIN. THE AGAMEMNON HAS RELIEVED THE NIAGARA.

By the propeller Edinburgh, Capt. Cummings, which reached this port yesterday morning, we have the most interesting news of the progress of the Atlantic Cable—some days later than that brought by the Anglo Saxon whose account of the success of the expedition we also publish this morning. The Edinburgh left Glasgow on the 9th inst, and on the 14th, about 7 o'clock A. M., the weather being rather hazy, two large ships were discovered about 900 miles from the Western coast of Ireland, one of which was, as seen through the Captain's glass, distinctly paying out the cable. This ship, as that in attendance upon her carried the British flag. Hence, as the vessels were then more than half way across the portion of cable assigned to the Niagara must have been triumphantly laid, and after it had been successfully joined to the coil on board the Agamemnon, the latter must have started with her share of the World's great link under equally favorable auspices.

On the night of the 15th, a brisk gale sprung up, which continued during the 16th, and somewhat delayed the voyage of the Edinburgh. It is probable the Agamemnon felt the effects of this gale, but as she was only advancing at about the rate of five knots an hour, when seen by the Edinburgh, its violence, though it might slightly delay her progress, was, according to Capt. Cummings' judgment, not likely to damage the cable. It was the opinion of the Captain, first mate, and the old seamen on board, that everything promised well for the success