

THE REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE

Saturday Morning, Jan. 30, 1858.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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CIRCULATION

LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertisers call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
DANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.

For Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.

For Treasurer of State,
KATHANIEL E. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

For Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion;
ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur;
JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo;
JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

THE 22ND FEBRUARY CONVENTION.

If we thought the gentlemen concerned in the movement for the 22nd Feb., intended anything in detriment to the Democratic party, we would at once denounce it. If they do anything that day to divide the party, there being no more cause for such a course than is offered at the present writing, we shall assuredly set our face against it.

Briefly, that Convention can do much good, and, on the other hand, much harm. Our opinion is that the Republican party could more easily prove George Washington a Tory, or Andrew Jackson a Federalist, than prove the Democracy of Indiana opposed to a Sub-Treasury, or in favor of Banks or of retrocession of the Canal. Still, it is usual for Conventions to pass resolutions; and a few plain, short, blunt declarations on those subjects by the Convention of the 22nd Feb., can do no harm; neither will the passage of another resolution re-affirming the principle clearly and emphatically set forth in Mr. Wallace's resolution of the 8th January. In other words, we do not care how often high ground is taken by Democratic Conventions in favor of the old well-established doctrines of the party. The daily repetition of the creed, as is not unusual in the Episcopal Church, was never known to injure the faith or religion of its members. Such a practice cannot harm the Democracy.

We are willing to admit that, before the candidates on our State Ticket publicly declared that they understood Mr. Wallace's resolution to include Kansas and be anti-Lecompton, there was greater excuse for a second Convention than there is now. The lies of the Republicans, and the unwarrantable position of Senators Bright and Fitch, called for a voice from the masses of the party; but the unanimous expression of opinion of our State Candidates goes far to settle all cavil on the popular sovereignty question, and will, in our opinion, forever dispose of the indiscreet medical gentleman misrepresenting us in the U. S. Senate. He stands repudiated before the country.

What, then, ought to be done on the 22d February? The answer is easy. Pass clear, indisputable resolutions on the subject above mentioned—say nothing about men—nothing to widen the breach in the party—speak from early morning till late in the night in favor of union of the party, union of the States, and glory to the Constitution forever—take one long, hearty laugh at the "split watchers" among the Republicans—and then, the work well done, come home, and go to war in true crusading energy for the Ticket and its triumph.

DR. FITCH

We know to be a gentleman of truth, courage and honor. When in his recent speech, he declared he would never be found misrepresenting his constituents or party in the Senate, we think he was sincere and meant what he said. Now that the worthy gentlemen on our State Ticket have published their interpretation of Mr. Wallace's resolution, and declared it to be anti-Lecompton, and to include Kansas as well as Washington, New Mexico, and the other Territories, the Dr. cannot help discovering his position, and to maintain the character we have given him for honor, he will be compelled to vote against the Lecompton swindle, or resign his place and come home. Which will he do? We think he will come home.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.—Prof. Palmer and lady are giving a course of lectures on the science of Phrenology, at Temperance Hall. As a lecturer, Mr. P. unquestionably stands at the head of his profession. His delineation of character is in all cases read with a startling degree of correctness. The immense crowds which throng nightly to hear him is ample testimony as regards his proficiency to instruct and amuse.

Every man is a volume, if you know how to read him.

REPUBLICAN FANDANGO ON THE 4th OF MARCH.

Our readers have been duly informed of the forthcoming Convention on the 4th of March next; but they may not be posted as to the policy of the Republican gamblers who are at the bottom of it. The following extract from the official proclamation of the Black faculty, will answer that purpose:

"At a meeting of the undersigned Republicans from different portions of the State, called together by the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, at Indianapolis, on this day, it was unanimously agreed to call a Mass Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, on the 4th of March next.

At 11 o'clock, A. M.; and to extend to all persons, without regard to past party designations, opposed to the Lecompton policy of the present Administration, a cordial invitation to attend and to participate in its deliberations."

Take one look at the proposed composition of that Convention. "All persons, without regard to past party designations, opposed to the Lecompton policy of the present Administration," are cordially invited. That will do! If any Democrat in the State is fool enough to be gulled by such bait, in the Lord's name let him go. Fusion is again the order of the day—to such degree is the Republican party reduced. Only think of the Premonters of one year back—the bloody-minded, independent, free-thinking Mountaineers—on their knees, begging Democrats—the accursed, enslaved, South-riding, Pro-Slavery Democrats—to meet them in Convention on the 4th of next March.

Suppose the day arrived, and a Democrat in the Convention. Good Lord, what a refreshing time he will have! He will be permitted to shake hands with Gov. Morton—distinguished privilege, truly! He will be allowed to listen to Lane, and cheer that gentleman when he says a funny thing in ridicule of the old party—a pleasure never to be forgotten! When Hull speaks, in all probability the new convert will be detailed to hold that distinguished blasphemer's coat and cravat—three-blessed convert! At the conclusion of the services, as a kind of climacteric in the ceremonies, Miss Filkins will be led out to embrace him, and show him, as from a high mountain, the new land of Beulah, inhabited by "runaway niggers" and all their white brethren, the enemies of the ancient Democratic party.

If any Democrat likes the prospect, let him at once throw away his love of the Union and reverence for the Constitution, and get ready for the journey.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We call the attention of our readers to another column to the statement of this old and reliable company. No man owning property of a perishable character should hesitate for a moment to have it insured in a good and reliable company. Such a one is the Phoenix. Let the citizens of Montgomery county discard all one-horse insurance companies, and take out their policies in the Phoenix. James Heaton, who is the authorized agent at this place, can be found always at his office ready to issue policies with promptness and dispatch.

DRYING UP THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

A large meeting, irrespective of party, was held at Greencastle a few days since, at which it was resolved by the unanimous voice of the citizens, that every dogberry must suspend operations within one week. A committee was appointed to notify the owners of these disreputable places of the determination of the people. At last accounts, every one in the traffic had caved. At Ladoga, a few nights since, a grocery was destroyed by the citizens of that place.

OSBORN & MOORE.

These gentlemen, so favorably known to our citizens for their eminent legal abilities, have located themselves in Chicago, the great city of the north-west, where they design opening a Law Office. We commend them to their brethren of the legal fraternity in that city as gentlemen of unimpeachable character and standing.

"Senator Fitch," of Indiana, in a recent speech in the United States Senate, remarked that if he thought his course on the Lecompton Constitution was not sanctioned by a large majority of his democratic constituents, he would resign. Now, we can assure the Honorable Senator that so far from his course being sustained by a majority of his political friends at home, nine-tenths of the democratic party of the State are opposed to his action on that question. There is no mistake about this fact, and the sooner the Senator finds it out, the better it will be for him.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—It is ever a source of peculiar regret that any of our patrons should have just cause of complaint, yet at times such things may occur in the best regulated establishments. By an oversight of the compositors the advertisements of Messrs. LAYTON BROTHERS & Co. do not appear this week as promised. We would now feel worse about this disappointment if we did not thoroughly know that they are numbered amongst our truest and most indulgent friends. Yet, from the fact that they are doing so excellent a business, notwithstanding a large competition, we judge the people generally know where they are and how exceedingly low they are selling their goods. Success to you, gentlemen—long life to your business, and prosperity always to McClelland's Building.

Noble spirits rejoice in the consciousness of a motive—base ones delight only in a pretext.

THAT RESOLUTION.

We are inclined to think that the cavil raised by Dr. Fitch and the Black Republicans—a singular fraternity—over the construction of Mr. Wallace's resolution, is now pretty well settled. In answer to a question propounded to them by the Editor of the *Volkstakt*, the candidates on the Democratic State Ticket have unitedly declared that they each and all understand that resolution to be anti-Lecompton, and requires a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas, before the Territory is admitted as a State. This is Mr. McDonald's understanding of it. A lawyer of his ability could not, of course, give any other construction; a Democrat, of his integrity, could not, of course, be induced to play into the hands of the Black Republicans by refusing to give his opinion on the subject when respectfully called on for it.

And now we offer a reward of \$1,000 to the Republican who will find that "great split" in the Democratic party. We've got the money on deposit. Show us the split, and we'll pay.

HOW IS IT CONTRIVED BY THE CANDIDATES ON THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

The State Sentinel, speaking of the popular sovereignty resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention, says: "We learn that the candidates upon the State ticket, in reply to interrogatories addressed to them upon their interpretation of that resolution, have answered that its application was intended to include Kansas, as well as all other Territories of the Union."

This declaration of the nominees of the 8th of January Convention, as to their understanding of the platform on which they were nominated, ought to be satisfactory, and to close all controversy on the subject of the true meaning of "the Wallace resolution." There is no difference of opinion amongst the Democracy of Indiana as to the proper construction to be given to the resolution last adopted. All agree to receive it as it was intended by its author and by those who voted for it—as applying to Kansas. The truth is, the number of Democrats in Indiana who favor the bringing of Kansas into the Union in opposition to the will of the people, and with a constitution which they despise, is very small indeed. Black Republicans may hang their harps upon the willow. The capital which they expected to operate upon in the coming canvass has vanished into thin air.

WHAT THEY DRINK.—The city of New York alone sells three times as many "pure, imported brandies," and four times as many "pure wines," annually, as all the wine and brandy producing countries export. Somebody, it is clear, drinks a spurious article.

The dispatch from Kansas which we published last week informed our readers that the Free State men had elected their entire State ticket and a large majority of the Legislature. Later advices state that King Calhoun intends giving certificates of election to the Pro-Slavery candidates—thus giving the State government and the Legislature into the hands of the Pro-Slaveryites. The ground upon which he intends doing this infamous act, is that a portion of the returns were made to Governor Denver instead of to him. To suppose that the people of Kansas will quietly submit to such a fraud as this, is to suppose that they have lost all sense of their rights as freemen. When ever he tries such a scheme as this to rob the people of their solemnly expressed will at the ballot-box, we predict his days will be numbered.

The Free State officers elect of Kansas, and members of the Legislature, have united in a protest and sent it on to Washington against the admission of the Territory under the Lecompton Constitution.

The Territorial Legislature has passed an act abolishing slavery from and after the first of March.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TIMES.—Uriah Scott, newspaper agent, is now in the daily receipt of the *Chicago Times*. We can recommend this paper to our democratic fellow citizens as a sound reliable and able exponent of democratic principles. To persons desirous of taking a good Chicago Daily, we would say by all means subscribe for the *Times*.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are beginning to hold their county meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to their State Convention. At the meeting in Westmoreland, one of the strongest and most steadfast Democratic counties in the State, the following resolution, among others of a similar tenor, was adopted:

Resolved, That Congress should admit no State into the Union except with the constitution ratified and adopted by all the citizens to be governed by such constitution, which majority should be real, not fictitious; fair, not fraudulent; direct, not indirect; and anything short of this is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, infamous in act and disastrous in consequence.

MODERN REPUBLICANISM.—We turn about we wheel about, we love the niggers so, That every time we wheel about the blacker still we grow.

Advices from Washington state that the Union, the organ of the administration, and the Washington States, another democratic paper, are backing water on the Lecompton Constitution, since the recent elections in Kansas. We expected as much. We predicted some time ago, that in the end, the Democratic Party would be found battling against the fraud.

DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

Westmoreland county is the Berks of western Pennsylvania. We think it gave Mr. Buchanan some three thousand majority. Her Democracy may, therefore, assume to speak with some degree of authority upon the questions of democratic principle. In this view, we wish to call special attention to two of the series of resolutions passed by them, in mass convention, on Monday last, as follows:

"Congress should admit no State into the Union except with a constitution ratified and adopted in all its parts by a majority of the citizens to be governed by such constitution, which majority should be real, not fictitious; fair, not fraudulent; direct, not implied; and anything short of this is a mockery, a delusion and a snare, infamous in act and disastrous in consequence."

"To abandon the people of a Territory to political intrigue, unfair intrusion or lawless violence, and thus defeat the true expression and absolute application of the right of self-government, would be a violation of the honor and abandonment of the maxims of the democratic party, and must finally result in rupture of the bonds by which the party is held together, and consequently sacrifice of all that secures the freedom, greatness and glory of our country."

We believe the democracy of Pennsylvania feel less earnestly. Our advice from that State assure us of this; and so confident is Gov. Packer of the democratic sentiment that he gives expression to it through his Inaugural address.

The sentiment of Pennsylvania is that of the democracy of the whole North; and it will find expression if there shall be danger that Congress will violate the fundamental principle of the democratic party with respect to Kansas.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GRAY AND GREELY—THE PLAIN DEALER AND THE TRIBUNE.

Gray, Horace Greeley, is now in the West delivering lectures. It has been his custom to visit the West on the same errand every winter for a number of years past. A few evenings ago he was in Cleveland. Gray, whom Greeley sued for libel a year or more since, but which suit has never yet had a hearing, thus notices, in the *Plain Dealer*, his proposed lecture in Cleveland—a notice which, by the way, nobody but Gray could have got up:

HORACE GREELY.—This gentleman will lecture on the Poets at the Melodeon this evening. He edits the *Tribune*, a daily paper in New York city. He is a pretty sharp writer, but is principally distinguished for wearing a dilapidated drab coat and a decayed wool hat. With the exception of an occasional game of euchre or string of ten-pins with Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Greeley takes no amusement whatever. He eats mush, bran-bread and oatmeal slap-jacks, but avoids meat except in campaign times; then he eats voraciously of roosters' gizzards, cow's tails, calves' plucks and sheep's livers. A great many persons think he is a great man, and he rather inclines to that opinion himself. He has written a few articles about the slave oligarchy. We believe he has also written one or two short articles on Kansas. He wears cordate brogans, and is eccentric. Success to him. Long may he wave.

The following address to the voters of Douglas county, Kansas, was issued by John Calhoun and his associates just prior to the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention:

It having been stated by that abolition newspaper, the *Herald of Freedom*, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the vote of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention were opposed to submitting the constitution to the people, we, the candidates of the Democratic party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic Convention which placed us in nomination, and which we fully and heartily endorse, as a complete refutation of the slanders above referred to:

John Calhoun, A. W. Jones, W. S. Wells, H. Butcher, L. S. Boiling, John M. Wallace, Wm. T. Spicely, L. A. Prather, Lecompton, K. T., June 13, 1857. Resolved, That we will support no man as a delegates to the Constitutional Convention whose duties it will be to frame the Constitution of the future State of Kansas, and to mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he pledges himself fully, freely, and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the same to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas, at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people, in order that the said Constitution may be adopted, or rejected by the actual settlers in this Territory, as the majority of the voters shall decide.

Upon the faith of this pledge these men were elected. In the Convention, however, Calhoun and his associates opposed the submission of the Constitution to the people. By their votes the proposition to do so was defeated. Upon them rests the responsibility.

The monster (35-inch) mortar (Lord Palmerston's design) has burst. The first shell fired obtained a distance of 1500 yards in seventeen seconds, but each successive shell fired (as stated) with the same charge, diminished in distance—a result which was ascribed to the increased foulness of the weapon after each charge. The sixth shell caused a tremendous explosion, and it was found that an accident had occurred to the weapon of a serious nature.

A manufacturer at St. Etienne (France) to whom the English Government gave an order for 20,000 rifles, is so exceedingly pleased with the compliment that he has had a medal struck; the Emperor has accepted one.

OYSTER SALOON.—Messrs. Fisher & Hays has opened an Oyster Saloon immediately over the stove establishment of John Hoover. It is the very place to get an excellent dish of oysters.

From "The Life and Times of Aaron Burr."

AARON BURR IN 1801. To add to his good fortune, his pecuniary prospects brightened on his accession to office. New York was then a city of 65,000 inhabitants, and was advancing with great rapidity. Theodosia herself, in one of her letters, that "in ten or twenty years, a hundred and thirty acres of land on New York Island will become a principality." Col. Burr owned a large tract of land about Richmond Hill. His grounds extended to the North River, and nearer the city, there was a piece of water upon his estate which elderly inhabitants may still remember as the skating place of their boyhood. It was called "Burr's Pond" years after it ceased to be his, down even to the time when it was filled and built over. The progress of the city raised the value of all the island, and particularly of that which, like Richmond Hill, lay within half-an-hour's ride of the city. About this time, Col. Burr was much occupied with negotiating with Mr. John Jacob Astor for the sale of part of his Richmond Hill estate. At length Mr. Astor bought all but the mansion and a few acres around it, for the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. The bargain, for some reason, was afterwards cancelled. But, finally, the sale was completed, and Col. Burr was for the time, delivered from his pecuniary embarrassments. He even had thoughts of buying another estate further up the island. It is evident that his style of living was such as was then supposed to become an elevated station. Half a dozen horses, a town-house and country-house, a numerous retinue of servants, and a French cook, were among the sumptuosities of his establishment. Jerome Bonaparte, then on the eve of his marriage with Miss Patterson, was entertained at dinner and at breakfast by the Vice-President, who invited large companies to meet the future monarch, in whose ante-chambers Burr was, one day to kick his heels, a suppliant for an audience.

Richmond Hill was without a mistress. In these fortunate years it was that Colonel Burr paid his court to one of the loveliest of Philadelphia's ever-lovely belles, and had the narrowest escape from a second marriage. They met, "twas in a crowd," and each was smitten with the other's pleasant qualities. Again, he saw her at her father's table, where his attentions were equally pointed and welcome. A *tele-tele-tele*, which she sought, was interrupted by the entrance of *le pere*, but her manner seemed to beckon him on. He was almost in love. Summoning her father to his apartment by note, and the old gentleman appearing within the hour, the enamored one came to the point with a promptness and self-possession impossible in a lover under forty.

"Is Celeste engaged?" "She is not." "Would it be agreeable to her parents if Colonel Burr should make overtures for her hand?" "It would be most agreeable!" The lady had gone to spend some days six miles into the country, and thither her lover rides next morning, with eager, but composed mind. She is all wit and grace, more charming to turn the conversation than the subject nearest his heart; but she, with the good-humored, graceful malice of lovely woman, defeats his endeavors, and so at last, quite captivated, he takes his leave.

The same hour on the following morning find him once more *tele-tele* with the beautiful Celeste. Conversation again. But, this time, the great question was put. To the surprise of the renowned lady, Celeste replies that she is firmly resolved never to marry.

"I am very sorry to hear it, madam; I had promised myself great happiness, but cannot blame your determination." She replied: "No, certainly, sir, you cannot; for I recollect to have heard you express surprise that any woman should marry, and you gave such reasons, and with so much eloquence, as made an indelible impression on my mind."

The disappointed swain received the rebuff with perfect courtesy and good humor. They parted the best friends. "Have you any commands to town, madam? I wish you a good morning."

Two days passed. Then a note from Celeste surprised the Rejected, informing him that she was in town for a few hours, and would be glad to see him. He was puzzled and hastened to her for a solution. The interview lasted two hours, in the course of which the tender subject was daintily touched, but the lover forbore to renew his suite; and the conversation closed without result. Next day another note from the lady, sent in from the country, expressing "an unalterable determination never again to listen to his suite, and requesting that the subject might never be renewed." Late in the evening of the same day, on returning to his lodgings, the Vice-President learned that a boy had been there three times to deliver a message to him, but had refused to say from whom it came. At last Col. Burr's servant had traced the boy to the town residence of Celeste. Early next morning the message came; Celeste requested an interview. Post haste the Vice-President hied to the residence of his beloved. He found her engaged with a visitor, but observed that she was agitated upon his entrance, and impatient for the departure of her guest. At length they were alone, and he waited for her to state her reasons for desiring to see him. With extreme embarrassment she stammered out, after several vain attempts to speak, she feared her notes had not had time to be couched in sufficiently polite, and she had therefore wished for an opportunity to apologize. She could utter no more. He expecting no such matter, stared in astonishment, with a absurd half grin upon his countenance. As she sat deeply engaged in tearing to pieces some roses, and he in pinching new corners in the rim of his hat, she all blushed and confusion, he confounded and speechless, the pair, he afterwards thought, would have made a capital subject for a painter. He was the first to recover power to articulate. Denying that the fatal note was anything but polite and proper, he offered to return it, proposed that it should be considered cancelled, and begged to be allowed to call the next morning and renew his suit. To this she objected, but finally, waiving his request for a formal permission, he changed the subject, and after an hour's not unpleasant conversation took his leave.

He now confessed to Theodosia, to whom the affair had been circumstantially related, from day to day, that he was in the condition of a certain country judge before whom a case had been too ingeniously argued by the lawyers. "Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, "you must get along in this case as well as you can; for my part, I'm swamped." But the sapient Theodosia was not puzzled in the least. "She meant," wrote Theodosia, "from the beginning, to say that awful word, *yes*; but not choosing to say it immediately, she told you that you had furnished her with arguments against matrimony, which in French means, please sit to persuade me out of them again. But you took it as a plump refusal and walked off. She called you back. What more could she do? I would have seen you to Japan before I should have done so much."

However, the offer of marriage was never renewed. The lover was probably himself undecided as to the desirableness of the match. But between him and Celeste there was always a tender friendship, and for many months it seemed likely enough that at some unexpected moment the conclusive word would be spoken. To complete his good fortune, he began his official life a very popular man. He was popular with his party for giving it victory. He was admired by vast numbers of honorable men, because he had disdained to seek his own elevation by defeating the will of a majority of his countrymen. The eclat to office was added to his reputation as a soldier and as a politician; and he, of all men, seemed to be one most likely soon to have at his disposal the favors which a President can confer. There chanced to be in 1801, before the Vice-President had yet presided over the Senate, a convention in the State of New York to make certain amendments to the Constitution. Upon the meeting of the convention the Vice-President was made chairman by a unanimous vote.

Up to this time, Aaron Burr had known little but good fortune. He had been a successful lawyer, a more successful lawyer, a most successful politician. Fortune and happy in his domestic relations, he was strengthened and buoyed up by the alliance of his daughter with an ancient and wealthy family. His own estate was ample and improving. His rival and enemy distanced. Still in the very prime of his days, there was but one more honorable distinction for him to gain, and that seemed almost within his grasp. High in esteem of his own party, he enjoyed also the general respect of the Federalists, as being a more moderate partisan than other leading Republicans. Such was the position of Burr in the year 1801.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF AARON BURR.

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LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

GRAND BALL TO COM. PAULDING.

PANAMA, Jan. 4, 1858.

On Christmas night the American residents of Aspinwall gave a magnificent ball to Commodore Paulding and his officers, at which the officers of the British line-of-battle ship *Brunswick* were invited, as well as most of the American residents, and principle native families of Panama. The Superintendent of the Railroad, A. J. Center, Esq., with great liberality, placed the facilities of the road at the disposal of the managers, and more than one hundred persons, including about forty ladies, availed themselves of his politeness. The ball room was rather an unique one—the covered wharf of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company having been tastefully fitted up by the crew of the *Walsh* for the purpose. The floor of the dancing saloon was covered with nice canvass, and the sides enclosed with the same material, the interior being completely lined with the flags of all nations, each flag gracefully intertwined with the stars and stripes. In the proper places were paintings of Washington, Bolivar, Victoria, Clay, Herrera, and other great personages, and the niches and cornices were decorated with fancy pictures.

The saloon was lighted by immense chandeliers, framed from hoops, enclosed with colored navor, with pendant bayonets to hold the burners. The dining saloon, which was a continuation of the wharf, was also beautifully decorated with palms, and the table, capable of seating nearly two hundred persons, was loaded with every delicacy of the tropics, as well as the cold North—the latter brought out on the Boston ice ships. The music was by the excellent bands of the *Walsh* and *Brunswick*. The ball was opened by Commodore Paulding and the Governor of Panama, and the dancing was kept up till half past three. When the Governor was presented to the Commodore, he shook his hand warmly, exclaiming, "I am happy to press the hand that struck the death blow to filibusterism!" It was the unanimous expression of all the officers of both war-ships, that they had never witnessed a more elegant affair on this coast, and had never met more beautiful ladies than those from Panama that graced the ball at Aspinwall Christmas night.

The U. S. sloop-of-war, *Decatur*, Com'd. H. K. Thatcher, is still in port. There is no British man-of-war in the bay.

We see that the opposition press generally, make a good deal out of the little word "now," left out of the resolution passed by the Indiana Convention. We have seen no Democratic paper in Indiana that takes that dodge, and moreover it is not practicable. No man can construe the resolution to make it mean anything with the word "now," that it does not mean without it. It could not be more pointed. Besides, a Legislature and Congressmen are to be elected in Indiana this year, and we shall soon see how they all interpret this resolution. Indeed, it admits of but one interpretation, and that declares that "by a practical application of the principles of the Kansas bill, the people of a Territory are invested with the right to satisfy or reject, at the ballot-box, any Constitution formed for them." If language can be more pointed than that, we should like to see it.

So says that staunch Democratic paper, the *Louisville Democrat*, and so will say every man who is not swayed by interested notions.

"LOOK AND SEE."—As a gentleman was recently passing over Charlestown Bridge at the dead hour of night, he was accosted by two villainous individuals, who inquired the hour of the night. The gentleman quietly stepped under the light of one of the lamps, and drawing a revolver, cocked it, and aiming at the men, he drew a valuable chronometer, and holding it directly over the muzzle of the pistol replied—"Look and see!"—*Boston Traveller.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

DETAILS OF INDIAN NEWS.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S DEATH CONFIRMED.

New York, Jan. 27.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, with dates from Liverpool to the 15th inst., arrived at this port this evening.

The English papers are filled with the details of the intelligence from India. Sir Colin Campbell has evacuated Lucknow.

General Outram remains at Alumbagh with a strong division.

General Wingham, after defeating the Gwallior contingent, was himself defeated by surprise, and his camp destroyed. The Gwallior mutineers subsequently were beaten by Sir Colin Campbell, and again by General Grant, with the loss of all their guns, stores, &c.

The Oude insurgents were pushing to the southward. All was quiet in the Punjab.

The Indian mail brings further news from Canton. The Admiral and the principal portion of the English had gone up the Canton River, and an attack was expected on the arrival of reinforcements. Lord Elgin had gone to Mousoo. The French papers furnish no news of importance from France.

The launch of the *Leviathan* was daily progressing, and it was expected to be completed in a few days. The Spanish Cortez had been opened. The Queen's speech alludes to the mediation of France and England on the Mexican question, but in what strain, the dispatch to the London papers does not state.