

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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CIRCULATION
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CRAWFORDSVILLE!

Advertises 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.
NATHANIEL CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Indiana.
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.

READING OUT.

We are a Democrat, and believe with all our soul in the correctness of Democratic principles. We received the Cincinnati Platform, and rejoiced over it as over a chart for the guidance of our course; we stepped upon it at once, and stand there yet; and what is more, we mean to stand there. It is our right and privilege. No man or set of men can interfere to drive us from it. In other words, we deny all power and authority to "read us out" of the Democratic party. But now the query takes another shape. What authority have we to exercise a power which we indignantly deny to any and all others? The answer is easy.

The moral is, that it is sublimated folly for Democrats to attempt such a policy to each other. President Buchanan has no prerogative to excommunicate the humblest member of the party; neither had the Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 23d February any power to read out of the Indianapolis Sentinel. That was boy's play, unworthy the high purpose that bro't that Convention together.

The Sentinel has undoubtedly been on all sides of the Lecompton question; at one time for Douglas, at another for Buchanan; and up to the 23d Convention, its position had not become a "finality." A strong North wind would have turned its columns Anti-Lecompton at any time. Unfortunately, the Convention drove it blatant into the arms of the "swindlers." Mr. Bingham is naturally fonder of oysters than hard labor; but when roused to exertion, he is a strong writer, and becomes a full armed foe. The attempt to read him out touched him to the quick, and the fruits of the uncalculated intolerance may be seen in the Sentinel every day. That paper is now the ablest, boldest, and most unscrupulous advocate Lecompton has in Indiana.

We are Anti-Lecompton, and bitter enough at that; we looked to the Convention of the 23d to do a great work in the good cause—and so it did; but we are sorry they should have marred their labors by the exhibition of any intolerance. To read out a paper or an individual smacks of personality, out of place in a series of resolutions upon so grand a theme as Popular Sovereignty.

COMING DOWN A PEG OR TWO.

The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer and the Washington Union have published articles recently, in which they protest against making a test of Democracy out of the Lecompton issue. The article from the Enquirer we give in full. This puts the very ardent Lecomptonites, who have been denouncing the Antis, in a beautiful pickle. It leaves them without apology for their bigotry and intolerance. Why should a Northern man be more strenuous in advocating the "integrity" than a Virginia editor, or the salaried grinder of the Administration organ? "Live and let live," is our motto, and we say it is a good text, worthy consideration by both wings of the Indiana Democracy—a good text for the times.

BLACK REPUBLICAN STATETICKET.

The following are the names comprising the State Ticket nominated at the Black Republican Convention on last Thursday: Supreme Judges, Horace P. Biddle, Abram W. Hendricks, Simon Vandee, Wm. D. Griswold; Attorney General, William T. Otto; Treasurer of State, John H. Harper; Auditor of State, Albert Lange; Secretary of State, William A. Pelee; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Young.

Circuit Court commences on next Monday.

HON. JAMES WILSON.

Made a speech in this place last Monday night. It was a very mild affair—poor brandy dreadfully diluted. The Journal puffs it considerably; but a puff from the Journal, don't amount to much now; its price isn't more than a suck at an empty oyster can.

Mr. W.'s notions about men and principles have undergone a change. Southern men are tolerably good fellows; slaveholders are not really the cannibals and barbarians he used to think them; Douglas is Douglas without the Arnold; popular sovereignty is a grand American principle, which Mr. Buchanan is a prodigious sounder for abandoning. So the M. C. thinks now.

The Philadelphia platform was briefly mentioned in the course of the speech—Fremont not once. We were really glad to hear him say that Lecompton would be defeated; but we couldn't help thinking that the best place for the conqueror of the renowned fire-eating Stephens, was in his seventy dollar chair, ready to vote upon the calling his name.

We suspect that the "Honorable" came home to see about the "succession." The demonstrations in favor of Purdue, and those of Ellis, McFarland, and Mace in favor of themselves, alarmed him a little. If it will make him stay at his post any the better, we promise him to take care of his interests—over the left.

Seriously speaking, we think Mr. W. is doing himself injustice by keeping the office any longer. His business is suffering for want of attention. What is a poor little office, worth, at most, only \$5000, to a lucrative law practice at home? Upon this philosophy the worthy gentleman will eventually settle down—we do not think he will ever go back to the incumbent of the thankless place. He will give it up to an original popular sovereignty man.

DEATH OF THE ARMY BILL.

The President in his Message recommends an increase of the army; so did the Secretary of War. Senator Davis was chosen to engineer the measure through the Senate. It failed disgracefully.

There are two points connected with this matter worthy of note. First—It clearly proves that public sentiment is not yet ripe for a standing army. We may congratulate ourselves upon this postponement of a course so fatal to Republics. Pre-emption has not yet gained a foothold.

The second point is one of inquiry—How does it happen that Toombs, of Ga., Pugh, of O., and others, combined to oppose and defeat an administration measure, and speak and vote against it, and not a voice be heard denouncing them? Where was the Union, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Louisville Courier, and their noble contemporaries, that their thunder wasn't heard against the heretics? Why not read them out of the Democratic party? What more has Douglas done that he should be pilloried?

THE PYRAMID OF BAYONETS.

The officers, as well as sub officers, of the Russian horse guards, are subjected to the rigorous discipline, are required to execute, on horseback, all the manoeuvres of a theatrical equestrian.

One day an officer of the Lancier guard was going through his exercise before the Grand Duke. He had performed all his evolutions in the most satisfactory way, until, when at a good gallop, when he was suddenly ordered to turn, his horse proved restive, and refused to obey either bridle or spur.

The command was repeated in a thunder voice, and the officer renewed his efforts to make the horse obey it, but without effect, for the fiery animal continued to prance about in defiance to his rider, who was nevertheless an excellent horseman.

The rage of the Grand Duke vented itself in furious imprecations, and all trembled for the consequences. "Halt," he exclaimed and ordered a pyramid of twelve bayonets with fixed bayonets to be erected.

The officer, who had by this time subdued the restiveness of his horse, was ordered to leap the pyramid—and the spirited animal bore his rider safely over it.

Without an interval of delay, the officer was commanded to repeat the fearful leap, and to the amazement of all present, and the noble horse and rider stood in safety on the other side of the pyramid.

The Grand Duke, exasperated at finding himself thus thwarted in his barbarous purpose, repeated the order a third time.

A general, who happened to be present, now stepped forward and interceded for the pardon of the officer, observing that the horse was exhausted, and that the enforcement of the order would be to doom both the horse and the rider to a horrible death.

The humane remonstrance was not only disregarded, but was punished with the immediate arrest of the general who had thus presumed to rebel.

The word of command was given and the rider for the third time cleared the glittering bayonets.

Rendered furious by these repeated disappointments, the Grand Duke exclaimed for the fourth time, "To the left about—Forward!" The command was obeyed—and the fourth time the horse leapt the pyramid, and then, with his rider, dropped down exhausted. The officer extricated himself from the saddle and rose unhurt, but the horse had both his fore legs broken.

The countenance of the officer was deadly pale, his eyes started wildly, and his knees shook under him.

A deadly silence prevailed as he advanced to the Grand Duke, and laying his sword at his highness' feet, he thanked him for the honor he had enjoyed in the Emperor's service.

"I take your sword," said the Grand Duke, gloomily, "and are you not aware of what may be the consequence of this undutiful conduct towards me?"

The officer was sent to the guard house. He subsequently disappeared and no trace of him could be discovered.

The scene took place at St. Petersburg, and the facts are proved by the evidence of credible eye-witnesses.

A QUESTION FOR OUR FRIENDS.

We have a question to put to any of our Democratic friends who may feel like taking sides against the administration on the Kansas question. We ask did you ever know a Democratic administration to go wrong on a great question? We have often known a great clatter to be raised and kept up for a time, but the people always decided that the administration was right. There was a bank clatter in Jackson's time, a sub-treasury clatter in Van Buren's, a tariff clatter in Polk's. Each of these clatters scared a few timid Democrats, but the sober second thought of the people set every thing right in time. We have a Kansas clatter now, and some of our friends are afraid that Buchanan is not right. We repeat to them the question—did you ever know a Democratic administration to be wrong?—Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit.

We find the above and a good deal more of the same sort going the rounds of the Lecompton newspapers. We suppose it is specially intended for that timid sort of people who, as supposed, having no minds of their own, are willing to take as law, gospel, and Democracy everything that Presidents, Congressmen, and leaders may label such. However numerous that class may have been in times past, we hope that in these days, when the facilities for acquiring knowledge are so great, they are few and far between. The idea which the author of the above paragraph wishes to convey is evidently the one which prevailed during the dark ages, that "the King can do no wrong"—an idea, by the way, long since exploded even in the most despotic countries.

"A Democratic administration has never gone wrong on a great question," says this writer. Are we to understand, then, that the forcing of Kansas into the Union under Calhoun's constitution is to be the "great question" of Mr. Buchanan's administration? Is the dragging of a State into the Union against the indignant protest of three-fourths of the people of that State to be the measure which is to distinguish Mr. Buchanan's administration from all that preceded it? We have too much respect for Mr. Buchanan, and feel too great an interest in his good name, to suppose that he would be willing to rest his fame as a statesman upon so slender a reed as this.

Are we to be told that the dragging in of Kansas under a loathed and despised constitution is a measure which can compare with the veto of the Bank by Jackson? Why, a question almost similar in many respects to this of Kansas was presented in the application of Arkansas for admission into the Union, under Gen. Jackson's administration, but so far from its being regarded as one of the "great questions" upon which the fame of his administration was to rest, it was deemed a trivial matter, and has almost passed from the memory of man. It was not upon such a question as this that the great Jackson rested his fame. He made no such contemptible thing as this a "test" of Democracy.

Says this Pennsylvania editor there was a "tariff clatter" in Polk's day. Yes, there was a tariff clatter, and the only support which Mr. Polk's tariff policy received in either House of Congress from the great State of Pennsylvania was the vote of David Wilmot in the House of Representatives. But we never heard that the Democratic delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania was driven out of the Democratic party because they could not agree with Mr. Polk on this tariff question. In fact the only man in Congress from that State who did support President Polk's tariff policy was the man who soon afterwards abandoned the Democratic party and has since proved one of the sharpest thorns in its side. President Polk, we think, did well in not making this tariff question a "test" of fealty to his administration. Had he done so, Wilmot would have been his only supporter in Pennsylvania, and time has demonstrated how frail that would have been. The tariff question was a Democratic measure. It entered largely into the Presidential canvass of 1844, but Mr. Polk was too wise to drive from his support, by making it a "test," all those Democrats who could not agree with him and with their fellow Democrats on this subject.

Prominent Democrats in and out of Congress differed from Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk on questions of far greater importance than on the propriety of admitting a new State into the Union as a particular session of Congress. Devoted as was Col. Benton to Gen. Jackson and his administration, he gives instances in his "Thirty Years' View," where his convictions of duty compelled him to differ from the President. Mr. Buchanan himself was frequently found in opposition to Gen. Jackson on questions of far greater importance than this wretched Lecompton business. Great as was their respect for Gen. Jackson and unbounded as was their admiration of his noble qualities, Messrs. Benton and Buchanan did not forget that they, too, were men, having duties of their own to perform, which might come in conflict with the gallant old chief at the head of the government. So, too, those Democrats who oppose the Calhoun contrivance are men, and, conscious of being in the right, will regard no more than the idle wind the threat of exclusion from the party of their choice, because they choose to exercise the God-given faculty of thinking and judging for themselves.—New Albany Ledger.

The girls of Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor a bouquet, made of tansy and wormwood. He says he doesn't care, it's sweeter than matrimony any day.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW GOODS.

J. P. Campbell of the firm of Campbell, Galey & Harter, left for the East last week where he intends purchasing an immense stock of Spring and Summer goods.

INDIANA STATE FAIR COMPLAINTS.

We have received the report of the committee appointed by the Indiana State Board of Agriculture to investigate the charges against some of its members, and particularly the statements that had found their way into the Cincinnati Gazette and other papers in regard to Mr. W. T. Dennis of Wayne county.

These complaints were loud and frequent during the last State Fair, and our reporter mentioned the fact of their existence in his report, but without vouching for their truth. It appears, however, that they have not borne the test of an investigation, for the committee are unanimous in acquitting Mr. Dennis of all of the acts of misconduct charged against him. We take the following extracts from the report, giving the results of the most important charges:

PACKED COMMITTEES.

"Another charge against the Executive Committee, was widely circulated and often repeated, to the effect that awarding committees at the last State Fair were packed, for the purpose of favoring particular persons or particular localities and the most of these charges were also directed against Mr. Dennis. It will be remembered that Mr. Dennis is a citizen of Wayne county, from which a large number of exhibitors are annually present and who have generally been successful in bearing off a full share of the premiums. The committee have not been able to procure any evidence of facts to warrant in their reporting the charges sustained in their behalf, and they come to no other conclusion than that it has entirely originated in the discontent of unsuccessful exhibitors."

CHANGING REPORTS OF AWARDED COMMITTEES.

"Another charge involving the integrity of the Executive Committee was, that they had changed the reports of Awarding Committees. This was reduced to but one fact of the kind, by the statement of Ignatius Brown, Esq., the Secretary, and this had reference to a change of the award of a Committee, in which Messrs. Hasselman & Vinton were interested, and of which they had complained; this was charged also upon Mr. Dennis, as the guilty member. Mr. Vinton, of the firm of Hasselman & Vinton, is one of this Committee, and Mr. Dennis made a statement of the matter as to the reason of the change, that fully satisfied Mr. Vinton. Mr. Dennis was under the impression that the request to alter the award came from the Committee, who, he thought were present, and he made it to suit them; afterwards learning that he was mistaken, he had desired to erase the alteration, and found that it was already done."

"In this connection the committee desire to state, that members of the Executive Committee, as also the Secretary, stated that such requests by members of Awarding Committees were frequently made in many instances, because the committees were not good scribes, and others that they had no pens or materials to write with, &c., but the above case is the only one in which complaint was made, and as the explanation seems to be satisfactory, and there is no evidence that any improper motive influenced Mr. Dennis, we think he is not guilty as charged."

LOADING MONEY.

"The Executive Committee, under oath, state, that their only object in making the loan of the money was its security and the ten per cent. interest which will accrue to the Society, some five or six hundred dollars. In this we have not been able to see anything improper, and we fully absolve the committee from any fraudulent intent, or from any unworthy motive. If the fund had been permitted to remain in the treasury, the Society would not have realized any interest from it, and there is no probability of the loss of the 'principal.'"

"OLD WAYNE."

Old Wayne carried off a large share of the premiums, and her exhibitors came in for a proportional share of complaints.—The Committee, in concluding their report say:

"The Committee feel that they cannot conclude this report without speaking of the county of Wayne and her exhibitors. And this they do the more readily, as that county has come in for a full share of the suspicion that has existed against the fairness of our annual exhibitions. Wayne and her exhibitors have, ever since the organization of the State Society, contributed much to its success. Her citizens have, with a praiseworthy spirit, invested very largely in the improvement of stock, and the perfection of the manufacturing interests of the State, and no act of any of her citizens has given cause for the suspicions that have existed against her, and in the course of this investigation no act has been proved tending to destroy the good name heretofore borne by 'Old Wayne,' and we trust that the day is far removed when our Annual Exhibitions shall not show the usual number of exhibitors from that county."

If, from her superiority in stock, she takes the premiums, let her have them.—If, from the skill, energy and ability of her manufacturers and mechanics, she successfully competes with other portions of the State, she justly merits it, and ought to be given without grudging."

"In view of the fact that the labors of this committee have resulted from the ardent wish of the State Board to do substantial justice to all portions of the State, and to vindicate the friends of the Society from unjust aspersions; and the additional fact that they have made the changes above indicated, so that, as far as practicable, they might remove all cause of complaint for the future, the committee express the hope that all the friends of agriculture and mechanical industry, may renew their efforts harmoniously to promote the best interests of the State, so intimately associated with the progress of this Society."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A STRANGE STATE OF THINGS.

The banks glutted with money, the city with flour, and something like one-fifth of the population dependent on charity.—Jour. of Commerce.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW GOODS.

J. P. Campbell of the firm of Campbell, Galey & Harter, left for the East last week where he intends purchasing an immense stock of Spring and Summer goods.

A VIRGINIA PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW PARTY TEST.

If advocacy of the Lecompton constitution is to be made the touchstone of Democracy now, we would like to be informed what is to be the next party test. The Kansas question may be settled soon. We heartily trust that it will. But whether it be done to-day or to-morrow, this year or the next, we would ask of the disorganizers, who would excommunicate every Democrat differing from the Administration in regard to it, if they propose a reconstruction of the party as often as a great question is adjusted? Do they look upon the Democratic party as an organization based upon measures instead of principles—an organization founded for temporary purposes, and held together by a community of sentiment on a single question of the day, and that, too, with reference, not to the principle involved, but altogether to the measure proposed? If so, they are inculcating a suicidal doctrine. They are denying the origin, the essence, and the object of Democracy. They are tearing away the corner-stone of the edifice they profess to build.

The Democratic party has arrived at a critical period in its history. The American people have arrived at a critical period in their history too. A reorganization of the Democracy now must inevitably and speedily lead to a disruption of the Union. The one would follow the other as surely as night succeeds day. And for our part, we would not separate the sequence from the cause if we could; for when the Democratic party is disorganized Black Republicanism must triumph; and when that takes place, the only safety for the South will be in secession. We have not yet lost our regard for the Union. We would perpetrate it, if possible. But we would not kneel at an altar that is desecrated, and mock the Creator by doing reverence to a symbol of sacrilege in the name of religion. We would not corroborate the imputation of falsity upon self-government, by acquiescing in such outrage upon the Constitution of the United States as would be perpetrated in the inauguration of an Abolition Executive. We would show to the world that constitutional liberty is practicable, by establishing a separate republic on the same basis of principles promulgated by the founders of the Confederacy. We would preserve the Union by making the South secede. And to both these patriotic ends the Democratic party alone is equal. Divide the Democracy, and as we said, you destroy the defense of the Slave States and dissolve the Union. Hence we hold that now is the time, not for impetuosity, rashness and violence, but for calm deliberation, moderate remonstrance, and wise forbearance, on those Democrats that differ, not upon principle, but upon a mere measure of expediency—the means of enforcing the principle upon which they all concur. Dissension in the Democratic party, especially at this juncture, may prove fatal to its fortunes in 1860.

Our readers are aware that we cordially approve the President's position on the Kansas question—that we earnestly and zealously advocate the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. But we will not join in malice against those Democrats who dissent from our own and the views of the Administration on this question. We believe them to be actuated by the promptings of patriotism. And the day may not be distant when their services will be needed both by the President and the country. Let us remember the hard fought battle of 1856. Let us look back upon our past struggles in a common cause against the enemies of the South. Let us be unimpaired that there is a future before us; that the Black Republicans are united, and that division in our ranks must inevitably invite them to an easy victory over us in the next Presidential contest.

Democrats may differ upon measures—but they should never divide except upon principles. Let them beware of improper party tests in times like these.—Richmond Enquirer.

WILD LIFE IN MINNESOTA.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a letter from a settler or traveler in Minnesota, who seems to enjoy the wild life which is afforded in the new State, and who seems, among the many luxuries that are native to its forests, hills and prairies, to care but little for the extremes of its winter climate. He writes that, as yet, he has seen no mineral, coal or salt springs in the country. No wild turkeys or moose—but plenty of rattlesnakes, which are revered by the Indians, and are never molested. The rabbit and weasel turn white during winter, the latter becoming so tame that it will domesticate and take food from the hand.

The lakes and streams all abound in ducks and geese, some of the latter nesting in the fens. The bald eagle is at home there, building its nest and rearing its young. As to grouse and prairie-chickens, they are as "plenty as blackberries" in Ohio.

Large game is not plenty. Beaver abound in some parts, and their works or dams in streams are represented as great curiosities. The decreased demand for their furs, since silk came so largely in use in the manufacture of hats, has resulted largely in the increase of the animal.

All in all, the writer is delighted with the country, as he no doubt should be, and as to the enjoyment of its wild life, it affords as much of it as any of our adjacent Territories.

How to Load a Gun.—According to Mr. Sutherland, the Richmond (Va.) gun-maker, you ought to try it repeatedly with charges consisting of equal bulks of powder and shot, till you come to a quantity with which the gun will not recoil, or but slightly. This will give you the proper quantity of shot. With this load however, the gun will scatter in all directions. To correct this, reduce the quantity of powder until you find that the shot is carried as close as you desire. A gun loaded thus will never burst. To make it carry farther, use shot of a larger size. No gun should be fired more than twenty times without being wiped out. When in the field it will be much safer to carry the piece always at half-cock.

At a late wedding in Massachusetts the bride, who had just espoused her third husband, requested the guests to sing the hymn of which her first husband was "so fond," commencing: "Hark from the tombs!" Phancy the phelinks of the happy bridegroom.

It is an old saying but a very pretty one—that a bluish like a little girl, for it becomes a woman.

HOW WASHINGTON BEHAVED WHEN HE WAS IN THE WRONG.

An incident in the Virginians, representing Washington as ready to accept a challenge, has led Leslie's Illustrated Paper to reprint the following pertinent anecdote from Weems' Gossiping Life of Washington:

"In 1754, Washington was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one of the colony, of which he was Colonel. There happened to be at this time an election in the town for members of the Assembly, and the contest ran high between Colonel George Fairfax and Mr. Elzey. Washington was a firm friend of Colonel Fairfax, and Mr. Payne headed the friends of Mr. Elzey. A dispute taking place in the Court house yard, Washington at this time not twenty years of age, contrary to his usual manner, became excited, and what was still more uncommon, said something that offended Mr. Payne, whereupon the little gentleman, who 'though but a cub in size,' raised his sturdy hickory, and by a single blow brought Washington to the ground.

Several of Washington's officers being present, they whipped out their irons in an instant, and it was supposed that there would be murder off-hand. To make bad worse, the members of the regiment hearing how their commander had been treated, bolted out of the barracks, every man with his weapon, threatening vengeance on those who dared to knock down their beloved Colonel. Happily for Mr. Payne and his party, Washington recovered time enough to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, and after thanking them for their expression of attachment, assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, as they loved him and their duty, to return to their barracks. As to Washington himself, he went to his room, and finding, on mature reflection, that he had been the aggressor, he determined to make Mr. Payne honorable reparation by asking his pardon on the morrow. No sooner had he made this noble resolution than he recovered his natural calmness of manner, dressed himself and went to a ball believing himself as if nothing had happened.

The next day he went to a tavern, and wrote a polite note to Mr. Payne, requesting to see him. Mr. Payne presumed the import of it was a challenge for a duel, and repaired to the place appointed for the meeting, expecting to see a pair of pistols introduced. But conceive his surprise on entering the chamber where Washington was, he discovered a deceiver of wine and glasses upon the table, and upon entering Washington arose, and in a very friendly manner met him, and presented his hand, saying:

"Mr. Payne, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error is always glory. I find I was wrong in the affair yesterday; you have had, I think, some satisfaction, and if you think that is sufficient, here's my hand, let us be friends." It is only necessary to say, that from this time Mr. Payne became one of Washington's most enthusiastic admirers and friends. If this conduct had not been deemed in Washington to arise from magnanimity and not from fear, then he could not have become the immortal hero he is regarded in history."

THE MAGIC LANTERN AMONG THE NATIVES.

In Dr. Livingston's new book of missionary travels in South Africa there is an amusing account of the effect produced on a native assembly, including the court beauties and the powerful men of the kingdom.

The first picture exhibited was Abraham about to slaughter his son Isaac; it was shown as large as life, and the uplifted knife was in the act of striking the lad. A native remarked that the picture was much more like a god than the things of wood or clay which they worshipped. "I explained that this man was the first of a race to whom God had given the Bible we now hold, and that among his children our Savior appeared. The ladies listened with silent awe; but, when I moved the slide, the uplifted dagger moving towards them, they thought it was to be sheathed in their bodies instead of Isaac's! 'Mother! mother!' all shouted at once, and off they rushed, helter-skelter, tumbling pell-mell over each other and over the little idols and to-bacco bushes. We could not get one of them back again. One of them, however, sat bravely through the whole, and afterwards examined the instrument with interest. An explanation was always added after each time of showing its powers, so that no one should imagine there was anything supernatural in it. It was the only mode of instruction I was ever pressed to repeat. The people came long distances for the express purpose to see the objects and hearing the explanations."

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Mr. Anderson, of the American Express, informs us that yesterday, thirteen counterfeiters were captured at Lafayette. Over four thousand dollars of spurious bills and bogus coin were discovered upon their persons. The whole crew will, we are advised, arrive here to-day, and be brought before Commissioner Rea.

At Francisville, also yesterday, another was arrested, and upon his premises were found the dies and various other appliances for the manufacture of bogus coin and paper. This individual will arrive to-day, too, probably, although, for the purpose of seeing friends who could probably assist him in his extremity, he was suffered to stop off at Zionsville, in charge of an officer.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE MORMON POLICY.—Some of those who assume to be acquainted with the Mormon policy say, that when the United States army enters Salt Lake city, they will find the Mormons all at work, minding their own business, and wondering why the troops were sent there. The leaders will, however, be absent. Finding no resistance, the troops will be removed by the Government, and then the leaders will return, and the United States civil officers will be subjected to annoyances similar to those which induced the Government to send out the expedition. It is argued that a volunteer force raised in the States, with a view to permanent settlement in Utah, is the only means of keeping these people in check.

What a tremendous lot of sand that "Retired Physician" must have had on hand. He is still talking about his sands being "nearly run out." We wish he was "run out." He is a nuisance. He tried to bore us with his old song about "sands of life almost run out," but we declined. We wish he was under a sand bank so far that he could not make himself heard.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY—ITS POLICY AND EVILS.

The Toronto (Canada) Globe has of late contained a series of articles on the policy of this celebrated monopoly, written in an intelligent manner, which have disclosed its policy and evils in an astonishing degree, and maintain the repeal of the charter and the opening of the company's entire possessions to the uninterrupted settlement of whomsoever may seek its settlement. We give a few short extracts from one of these articles, which show the general tone of the whole:

Who that has ever visited the Hudson Bay post has not witnessed the degraded and slavish state to which the Indian is reduced who has become dependent on the post for his means of pursuing the chase—his only mode of subsistence? A systematic and unvarying course is pursued at all the posts, whereby the Indian is subjected to the despotic rule of the company; every effort is made to retain him in a state of debt; and the valuable furs which he brings to the post are taken from him at just such prices as the company choose to fix upon them, and he receives a credit for the supplies which are furnished him at the moderate rate of one or perhaps two thousand per cent. upon their cost.

An energetic or valuable hunter is never permitted to arrive at such a position that his actual existence depends not upon the chase, but he is made to feel that his family's subsistence depends upon those supplies which valuable furs only can provide, and by bringing those to the fort or post.

The unfortunate Indian is compelled to submit to such terms as the company may impose, and thus his days are devoted to the service of the company. If he does not or cannot procure that which the company demand of him, the powder, the shot, the blanket, or other necessary by which alone the Indian can now procure his subsistence, will cease to be supplied; and, perhaps, in midwinter, with his family, he is driven from the precincts of the fort to face starvation and misery, in order that the monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company may be maintained, and that the two hundred partners of that monopoly may enjoy a wealth wrung from the suffering aborigine of the country, who, not unfrequently in such a situation, dies a lingering death.

The system which compels the officer or factor of a post thus to be a tyrant, in turn makes him a slave, for he is obliged to return to the company in first the supplies which he has furnished to the Indian. Men born and brought up in the Hudson Bay Territories relate tales of horror, the consequences of this system, which reduces the Indian to the necessity of choosing between starvation and misery, or a servitude of the most abject description, because subjected to a heartless community whose monopoly enables them to acquire an absolute dominion over the bodies and minds of the Indians. It gives a despotic control irresponsible to any law, and creates a despotism which no legislative action can mitigate, nor public opinion reach to restrain.

But when the country shall be thrown open to the competition of rival traders, then will the Indian possess a free and uncontrolled will to dispose of the fruits of his toil when and where he pleases. And when he can procure his necessary supplies at what he chooses, then will he be emancipated from his now worse than Southern bondage.

FROM THE BOSTON POST.

LOUIS NAPOLEON HIMSELF A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY WHICH NOW SEEKS HIS DEATH.

A letter from Paris informs us that it is said some dark hints have been thrown out by Orsini, whose expressions of hope in the ultimate success of the federation to which he belongs are open and undisguised. He declares that the association to which he belongs is no pettifogging Italian conspiracy to overthrow the Governor of such a city, the Mayor of such and such a village—but a grand European bond of brotherhood, to assist each man to claim his own, in avenging the common wrong, and in