



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, April 24, 1858.

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

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 if not paid within the year.

S. H. PARVIN, South East corner Columbia and Main streets, Cincinnati, Ohio; is our Agent to procure advertisements.

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, NATHANIEL 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 L. PERKINS, of Marion; ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur; JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo; JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.

THE MERCHANTS OF CRAWFORDSVILLE.

The following list comprises the merchants of Crawfordsville—the men who do the business:

DRUGS—Campbell, Galey & Harter; Graham Brothers; Allen, Galey & Keenan; Eltzroth & Harding; F. H. Fry & Co.; N. W. Grimes; Mayer & Ullman; J. H. Shue; Crawford & Mullikin.

GROCERIES—H. S. Cox & Co.; Laymon Brothers; Charles Marvin.

HARDWARE—Christman & Gregg; Burbridge & Grimes; Campbell, Galey & Harter.

HATTERS—W. R. Parrish & Co.

JEWELRY—Jrs. Patterson; Thos. Newman; I. F. Mills.

DRUGGISTS—Manson & Powers; T. D. Brown.

FURNITURE—Wm. Robertson; Ross & White.

STOVES AND TINWARE—Chilton Johnson; John Hoover.

BOOTS AND SHOES—David Kester.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS—William P. Watson.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY—F. M. Heaton.

Let the farmers and mechanics in Montgomery county cut this out and paste it in their hats.

It is now pretty well understood among the Republicans, that Dan Mace will be the nominee at their convention in June. The Major is unquestionably the most available man.

We are pleased to see the efforts making by the Administration to acquire Cuba. There is every reason to believe that in less than a year this beautiful island will form a part of the great confederacy.

THE ARTESIAN WELL WATER OF LAFAYETTE.—It seems the virtues of this water will never cease. The Lafayette papers are daily trumpeting to the world the wonderful cures it performs. Among the latest wonderful achievements of this water, is the case of a young Irish girl that gave birth to a lusty Brin-go-brang—all the effects of using the Artesian elixir—Shades of the immaculate conception.

For the last three weeks the weather has been very disagreeable, and with the exception of a few days, we have been visited with continual rains. On last Thursday night a cold wind sprang up from the west, accompanied with a drizzling rain; and at this time of writing the wind is howling without and everything is as cold and cheerless as a bleak December day. Prospects for early corn planting are becoming slim.

One dollar will be charged for all editorial notices. NO FREE PRINTING done at the Review office. Let every one take notice.

MAYER & ULLMAN.—These gentlemen request us to state that they have a fine supply of ready-made clothing, which they are selling at prices lower than any other house in town. We notice that their establishment is daily thronged with buyers.

Jason W. Corey has just completed a large number of his celebrated corn planters. Every farmer should have one, and now is the time to purchase. We understand that they are being rapidly sold.

CHRISTMAN & GREGG.—These gentlemen are now in the field, with one of the heaviest stocks of hardware and agricultural implements, ever brought to this market. Let every farmer and mechanic visit their establishment.

SPLENDID FURNITURE.—Wm. Robertson will be in receipt, in a few days, of a fine stock of furniture.

THE SHOWS ARE COMING.

Kemp's great English Circus and Nixon's American Circus, are advertised in another column, to perform here in conjunction on Monday, the 3d of May. Probably nothing in the show line has ever traveled that, in point of magnitude and magnificence, equals the display and matchless performances given by these rival companies, representatives of the two great nations of the globe. Kemp's company is composed of the first talent of Europe, many of his riders being taken from Astley's Amphitheatre, London; while Nixon's is stocked with the flower of American equestrians. Their progress thus far has been marked with a perfect triumph; thousands of people who were never known to patronize anything of the kind before, are flocking to witness the most daring feats of horsemanship ever executed upon the American continent. The grand procession will enter town at ten o'clock. Nixon's will make the first display, preceded by the great musical steam Calliope, drawn by ten horses, and Ned Kendall's unequalled band; after which, Kemp's company will enter, with a celebrated English band. Persons from the country wishing to witness this great display, should be in town before ten o'clock.

If any of our readers wish to buy cheap goods they should always examine the advertising columns of the Review. Merchants who advertise always sell cheaper than those who are too stingy to patronize the printer.

Manson & Powers.—This firm is in receipt of a heavy stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, &c. Read their advertisement in another column.

Read the advertisement of Messrs. GRIMES & BURBRIDGE, in another column. They have a splendid stock of hardware and groceries.

SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. Whiting whose advent here a few days since so astonished our citizens, has consented to return and deliver a series of lectures, commencing on next Wednesday evening at the Court House. Mr. Whiting is unquestionably a prodigy. The facility and ease with which he improvises poems are to say the least a marvelous exhibition of human skill.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.—As "May-Day," the general moving time, is near at hand, we remind our readers that the only place to purchase a fine assortment of tinware, is CHILTON JOHNSON'S. He is now in receipt of the greatest variety of cooking stoves ever exhibited in one establishment in the State.

Israel Kelsey has now on hand a fine assortment of school books and stationery. He is selling them at remarkably low prices.

HEATON'S BOOKSTORE.—Mr. Heaton has removed his book store to the corner of Main and Green streets. He has one of the finest rooms in the State, and a splendid stock of books, light literature, periodicals of every description, wall paper, and a large assortment of stationery.

The editor of the Louisville Journal has been over the country delivering a lecture upon the deficiency of the American people in national patriotism and loyalty to the government. This is the precept. He illustrates his teachings by calling the President of the United States, "the old crocodile of the White House." The Devil preaching righteousness, verily.

A KANSAS PLEDGE OF AFFECTION.—A Dr. Chapman, in enumerating in a court of justice in Leavenworth the articles which he had presented to his lady-love as pledges of his affection, closed the list with a pair of Col's revolvers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements contain matter that interests every class of the community.—Free and liberal advertising is like sown seed in Spring time—it will bear fruit after many days. Advertisers generally admit that it ultimately benefits them. The man who is seeking custom in any branch of trade, must invite and attract it by notoriety. Business will go to no house or shop unsolicited and could not, if it would, find it in obscurity. It is a fact, attested by universal experience, that the merchant or manufacturer who is best known—who is, in other words, best advertised through the newspaper—has the best run of custom. The advertising columns of a daily newspaper form a sort of mirror, in which the general character of a great commercial metropolis is reflected to the eye of the world. People at a distance judge of a city in its business condition and otherwise, by the evidences of an activity, enterprise, wealth and commerce, which it presents in the pages of its press.

MARKABLE SIGHT.—DESCENT OF A BOLT OF FIRE.—The New York Journal states that while the New York and Worcester train, connecting with the steamer Commonwealth, was passing Nantick a few mornings since, a ball of lightning, as large as the two fists of a man, descended, ran along the telegraph wire, and exploded with a report as loud as a cannon. The wire was consumed, and the posts within a space of a half a mile were shivered from top to bottom. The passengers on the train were greatly alarmed, as the ball of fire was all the time in sight, and the explosion seemed as if beneath the cars. Had the train been under the wire it must have been struck.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF KANSAS—EFFECTS OF THE GREEN-PUGH AMENDMENT.

The baleful effects of the nefarious intervention of the Green-Pugh amendment are already visible, even though the unconstitutional measure is not yet the governing law of Kansas. The recklessness of its provisions has already resulted in a fresh complication, as illegal as the parent system from which it sprang, and as fraught with clap-net delusion as though the framers of the Green-Pugh humbug had conducted it themselves.

Advices from Kansas bring us the result of the labors of the last Constitutional Convention, which adjourned on the 3d inst. According to the accounts which have come to hand, we perceive that provision is made that foreigners and negroes shall vote in Kansas on the Constitution, which is to be submitted to their ratification on the 1st of May. By this act the convention fully illustrates the doctrines of the Leocomptons, and exhibits, in a forcible light, the outrageous folly into which they were led.

Following out the Green-Pugh amendment with peculiar exactness, as the Leavenworth Convention does, no better commentary could be presented on the shallow unconstitutionality of the former. On the other hand, no higher testimony could be adduced in favor of the firm doctrines of the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, than by reducing the Green-Pugh amendment to a practical result, as the convention has done. No sooner is this result announced in the West than we find one of the leading Leocompton Green-Pugh organs adopting it. The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 10th inst., says:

"If that Convention was a legal body, we do not see why the constitution made by it should not, if ratified by the people, supersede the Leocompton instrument. Under the Democratic doctrine, that the people have at all times the right to alter or abolish their form of government, the people of Kansas, acting through the prescribed forms of law, could supersede the Leocompton constitution by a new one, if that was their will."

The Enquirer need not so adroitly fasten Green-Pughism on us as a Democratic doctrine. We repudiate it. The whole South repudiates it. No Northern Democrat honestly believes that to infringe on a State constitution is, or can be, "Democratic doctrine." As the last active phase of Leocompton Green-Pughism, the Enquirer would accept the terms of the new Convention.

For the very same reason we are utterly opposed to it. It is an unconstitutional carrying out of an unconstitutional ordinance. Yet the Leocomptons who passed the Green-Pugh stipulation in the Senate, and those who support it out of Congress, have had nothing to say against this new constitution. They must take it, niggers and all; for let them remember that the Green-Pugh amendment, which forms the second section of the Senate bill, provides for the abolition of the State constitution by the people at all times, or any time, without any legislative action, and in defiance of the express terms of the constitution sent to Congress for acceptance or rejection; and let them further remember that it makes no provision against niggers voting. Thus, the last convention is the first result of Green-Pughism, and is entitled to the best respects of the Leocomptons. We should like to know if the precaution against the voting of negroes was purposely left out by the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Ohio? We cannot believe that the Southerners who went for Leocompton could have read the constitution at all; for in that constitution there is no provision against blacks voting. The first section of article eight, on Elections and Rights of Suffrage, says:

"Every male citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the county in which he claims to vote, shall be entitled to vote at all elections. And every male citizen of the United States above the age aforesaid, who may be a resident of the State at the time that this constitution shall be adopted, shall have the right of voting as aforesaid; but no such citizen or inhabitant shall be entitled to vote except in the county in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election."

This says no restriction on negro votes. People may talk of the Dred Scott decision, but we know that negroes vote in Ohio, New York, and other States. It is a known fact that negroes, with certain qualifications, by State laws, are "male citizens," and vote. This last Kansas convention provides that negroes may vote on the constitution, and the Leocompton constitution does not provide that they may not vote; which is exactly the same thing in effect.

No one can deny the importance of specifically denominating the caste of the voters. This the Leocompton constitution does not embrace. It is vague, and recognizes the right of blacks to be citizens of Kansas. For this, Southern men have been blindly voting. The Montgomery amendment alone is distinct and intelligible to Southern men on this point. In providing for the elections, it takes the precaution to specify white males. Section 4 reads thus:

"And be it further enacted, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said elections."

Between the Leocompton constitution

which does not prohibit black citizens, on the one hand, and the Leavenworth constitution, which recognizes black citizens, on the other, what reliance have the South but the Montgomery bill?

The Green-Pugh amendment provides for the changing of the constitution without reference to negroism or anything else; and, consequently, this new negro phase of Kansas politics comes to us under the creation, patronage, and sanction of the Leocompton advocates. Thus the Leavenworth constitution is the child of Leocompton—it is not accepted yet; it is not before us yet; but it is an inevitable consequence of the Senate bill, with its obnoxious Green-Pugh amendment.

Let the Southern Senators, while yet they have time, be warned by the whole Southern press which has pronounced against this amendment. They have no more protection in the principles of the Leocompton constitution than they have in the new Leavenworth impertinence. The Crittenden-Montgomery substitute distinctly and definitely gives them a basis in which to retrieve the multitudinous errors with which they have surrounded the Kansas question, and, through it, those principles of State rights which are the whole strength of the South. If Kansas is to be admitted, it should be done upon this basis; but it would be better that Kansas should never come into the Union as a State until it shall contain sufficient population to constitute a State, to-wit: the number required by the ratio of representation for a member of Congress, to be ascertained by a census taken in pursuance of law.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE TRANCE CASE.—The editor of the Buffalo Advertiser knows something about physis, drings, anatomy, fainting, trances, cataplasms, &c., and he says that the Poughkeepsie girl, who has been in a trance for forty-eight hours, simply has the disease known as hysterical coma. The talking paroxysms are more frequent and far less remarkable than the half catatonic condition which previous accounts have mentioned. In fact, there is nothing at all remarkable about the case, except the fuss made over it. A little harshness, a few bucketsful of cold water, for instance, would be far more likely to put an end to this trance than the constant inducements held out to her to stay in it. That she has never been nervous before is about as wonderful as that a person should have the itch for the first time. The Poughkeepsie Eagle, however, says that the whole story was an "April fool" hoax! Shouldn't wonder.

HARPER AND GRAHAM FOR MAY.—Frank Heaton has received Harper and Graham for May. They are going off like hot cakes.

WAR IN THE WORK-BOX.—In these bellicose days, when half the world is at war, it is a little wonder that there should be "domestic broils" and "civil commotions."

A lady informed us the other day, that there had been, not a tempest in her teacup, but a disturbance among her sewing implements. The Needle, with a single eye to business, and a great deal of sharpness, made a point of attacking GROVER & BAKER, manufacturers of the Sewing Machine. "Quoth the Needle," like Othello, "my occupation's gone." Here have I reigned in the domestic circle from time immemorial, and now am to be used up—seven up, I mean—by a thing with an iron arm and a common wheel; in other words, I was a Despot, and the Machine, like Cromwell, is a Protector. "Pooh!" remarked a pin, "it's high time your tyranny was put an end to. You've killed more wives than Bluebeard, or Henry VIII, himself, to say nothing of unprotected females of all descriptions. 'Ah!' rejoined a pair of scissors, "I'm rejoiced that you are cut off." And so the war of words went on, until the noise awoke the lady, who, having finished her work in a very short time, through the aid of her GROVER & BAKER, had enjoyed a refreshing dose and a dream. But it is no dream that this GROVER & BAKER Machine is the finest of its kind.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York, 18 Summer street, Boston, and 730 Chestnut, Philadelphia.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF LEICOMPTON.—The extreme reserve of Mr. Breckinridge, and his silence on the subject of the administration policy, are creating much talk in Washington, and are thought to indicate his disapproval of the attempt to force Leocompton on a resisting people.

LEICOMPTON IS KEPT.—The Louisville Democrat says that if Leocompton were submitted to the people of that city, it would fare worse than it would in Kansas. The Democrat says: "We don't believe it could muster five hundred votes out of seven or eight thousand."

The Kansas Ledger says that there is, among the Free State men, a furious opposition to the Leavenworth Constitution.

A delegation of the Pawnee Indians have been at Washington and made a treaty with the government, transferring 12,000,000 acres of land, for which they are to receive \$40,000 per annum, which will give each member of the tribe about \$10 yearly. They are now on their way to Nebraska.

LARGE CONFIRMATIONS.—The Provisional Bishop of New York, says the Church Journal, during the past week—or rather less than a week—from the night of Wednesday in Holy Week to the morning of Easter Tuesday, confirmed no less than five hundred and fifteen persons.

In Lower Canada, the agreement of nine jurors out of twelve is sufficient in all civil cases. This has long been the law of Scotland.

FROM UTAH.—Brigham's Threat.—The Deseret News has a reply from "Governor Young" to Colonel Alexander, of the United States Army, in which he makes this dire and savage threat.

If you persist in your attempts to permanently locate an army in this Territory, contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people therein, and with a view to aid the Administration in their unhallowed efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us, and to protect them, and black-legs and black-hearted scoundrels, wretches and murderers, as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnish you no information.

BRIGHAM TAUNTS COLONEL ALEXANDER.—The Mormon rebel, in replying to a letter from Colonel Alexander, stating that he considered the troops under his orders amply sufficient to carry out the wishes of the Administration, sends him back the following allusion:

Inasmuch as you consider your force amply sufficient to enable you to come to this city, why have you unwisely dallied so long on Ham's Fork, at this late season of the year?

LEAVING UTAH.—The mail carrier between Salt Lake and California stated that Brigham Young had furnished passports to eight hundred and forty disappointed Mormons—men, women and children—who had availed themselves of the opportunity, and set out from Salt Lake for California. The messenger passed them about four hundred miles from San Bernardino, and they were hurrying through as fast as possible.

The Sacramento Bee had seen a letter from Salt Lake, dated February 6 to his father, in which he says, (he is one of the Saints):

We get along quite well, having plenty to eat, but very little to wear, clothing being very scarce, as no goods have been brought in here this year, and you cannot buy a yard of goods of any kind, which is, possibly, done to force us into manufacturing. * * * We have one thousand mounted troops, well armed, who are in the mountain ranges, watching the enemy, and our intention is to enjoy freedom at any cost. As a last resort, if we are overpowered, we shall burn everything, and cross the mountains, where we shall be unmolested; but we never intend to be conquered.

There are but three Revolutionary pensioners surviving in the State of Ohio.

In the funeral procession which attended the remains of Col. Benton to the grave at St. Louis, there were 2,100 persons and 120 vehicles.

Eight hundred and forty dissatisfied Mormons—men, women and children—recently left Salt Lake City for California, with passports from Brigham Young.

On Friday last, a Chicago firm shipped direct to London, England, by way of New York, eighteen thousand con skins, valued at \$9,000. The skins were made up in sixty compactly pressed bales.

The Free-soil party in Missouri, encouraged by their success in the municipal elections—propose to form a State ticket to test the question of free and slave labor in the whole State.

SEEKING A LARGER PLACE OF BUSINESS.—The Chicago papers say that George Penbody is about removing his banking house from London to Chicago.

ARTILLERY CORPS FOR UTAH.—We learn from Colonel Taylor that the celebrated light artillery corps known as "Captain Bragg's Battery," which rendered such invaluable service in the late war with Mexico, has been ordered by the Secretary of War to proceed to Utah, and left here in the Western train of last evening on route for Fort Leavenworth. For some time past this unsurpassed body of soldiers has been stationed at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, and in a few hours after receiving the order were ready to proceed on their long journey.—Baltimore Republican.

MOVEMENT OF THE EARTH.

The mildness of the present season has drawn forth many curious speculations as to the causes. A change of the currents of the ocean, and the approach of the Gulf stream, by fifty miles or more towards our coast, have been announced as remarkable facts, which may have some relation to the subject. We will now add another curious fact for the consideration of our readers: "The British Astronomer Royal, in his last annual report, referred to certain mysterious changes of level and direction of one of the instruments, one occurring with changes of temperature, the other at the equinoxes, and he imagines some movement of the earth itself to be the cause of these remarkable phenomena." Those who are acquainted with the perfection of the instruments used in the great observatories, the permanency of the direction of the transit and equatorial instruments, and the accuracy of measurements depending on their accuracy, will understand that these mysterious changes alluded to, are in the highest degree important and astounding. Is the earth changing the inclination of its axis?

Greater than all these are the Daguerreotype, the Telegraph and the Steam engine, yet the short-lived wonder has looked away into indifference. Thus it is that fancy becomes fact, and the dreams of "the drowsy East," become the deeds of all the world.

Life to the young, is an open book lying on a window-seat in a summer's day. Hope is the gentle wind that flutters the leaves over, and displaces many a page in the thin ledger of time. The reader is dreaming, and heeds not the mischief Hope is playing.

He looks down upon his book again, but the page is a strange one, his thread of thought is untwisted; his train of action broke up; and away he wanders in pursuit of Hope, that *avant courier* of the heart, that is swifter than time.

Human life is one great Saturday, in which the world should get ready for Sunday, closing up accounts with time, and putting things in order for a holiday.

BENTON'S WILL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

Although Colonel Benton went through the usual formalities of making a will, he nevertheless died very poor. The creditors of his estate are not likely, however, to press their claims unpleasantly; and, if a project on foot in reference to a certain disposition of his latest literary labors is successfully carried out, his debts will probably be paid in full. Every one who had business dealings with him speaks in the strongest terms of his Spartan sense of honor and faithfulness to his engagements, and one secret of his late indefatigable labors lies in the fact of his extreme anxiety to cancel every pecuniary obligation before his decease.

The Utah army is well supplied with newspaper reporters, The London Times, the New York Herald, and the Evening Post, each have one.

ILLINOIS STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Illinois met at Springfield, on last Wednesday. The number of delegates in attendance was strong and enthusiastic. Ninety-seven counties responded. Resolutions strongly approving the course of Senator Douglas and the Democratic members of the House from the State were passed without a dissenting voice.—Hon. Wm. B. Fondry was nominated for State Treasurer, and Ex Governor French for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following are the resolutions.—They smack of the old fashioned Democracy.

1st Resolved, That the Democratic party of the State of Illinois, through their delegates in general convention assembled, do re-assert and declare the principles avowed by them as when on former occasions they have presented their candidates for popular suffrages.

2nd Resolved, That they are unalterably attached to, and will maintain inviolate the principles declared by the National Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1856.

3rd Resolved, That they avow with renewed energy their devotion to the Federal Union of the United States, their desire to avert sectional strife, their determination to maintain the sovereignty of the States and to protect every State and the inhabitants thereof in all their constitutional rights.

4th Resolved, That the platform of principles established by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, is the only authoritative expression of Democratic doctrine, and we deny the right of any power on earth, except a like body, to change or interpolate that platform or to proscribe new and different tests; that this they will neither do themselves nor permit it to be done by others, but will recognize all men as Democrats who stand by and uphold Democratic principles.

5th Resolved, That in the organization of States people have a right to decide at the polls upon the character of their fundamental law, and that the experience of the past year has conclusively demonstrated to the wisdom and propriety of the principle, that the fundamental law, under which a Territory seeks admission into the Union, should be submitted to the people of such Territory for ratification or rejection at a fair election to be held for that purpose; and that before such Territory is admitted as a State, such fundamental law should receive a majority of the legal votes cast at such election; and they deny the right and condemn the attempt, of any such convention, called for the purpose of framing a constitution, to impose the instrument framed by them upon the people against their known will.

6th Resolved, That a fair application of these principles requires that the Leocompton Constitution should be submitted to a direct vote of the actual inhabitants of Kansas, so that they may vote for or against the instrument, before Kansas shall be declared one of the States of this Union; and until it shall be ratified by the people of Kansas at a fair election held for that purpose, the Illinois Democracy are unalterably opposed to the admission of Kansas under that constitution.

7th Resolved, That we heartily approve and sustain the manly, firm, patriotic and democratic position of S. A. Douglas, Isaac N. Morris, Thomas L. Harris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith and Samuel S. May, shall the Democratic delegation of Illinois in Congress, upon the question of the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, and that by their firm and uncompromising devotion to Democratic principles—to the cause of justice, right, truth, and the people—they have deserved our admiration, increased, if possible, our confidence in their integrity and patriotism, and merited our warm approbation, our sincere and hearty thanks, and shall receive our earnest and efficient support.

8th Resolved, That in all things where in the national administration sustain and carry out the principles of the Democratic party as expressed in the Cincinnati platform and affirmed in these resolutions, it is entitled to, and will receive our hearty support.

"DREAMS COME TRUE."

We have now daily operation around us, three greater marvels than find place in the tales of the "Thousand and one Nights," realities more wonderful than the "fairy" of the Roc, that hid the sun with a feather or so; greater than the magic glass that enabled the prince to see around the world; greater than the strange fabric of the carpet, which bore one at his will, and quick as thought, to the ends of the earth; greater than the Indian horse that never grew nor slept, but went like a cloud, from clime to clime.

Greater than all these are the Daguerreotype, the Telegraph and the Steam engine, yet the short-lived wonder has looked away into indifference. Thus it is that fancy becomes fact, and the dreams of "the drowsy East," become the deeds of all the world.

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THE MISSISSIPPI.

Those who have never seen the Mississippi when the gushing waters of a thousand streams that elsewhere would be ranked as rivers, had given it a volume and power, a wild rush of waters, here broken by great swirls, these reverted on itself by forming eddies and counter-currents that a good boatsman alone can safely pass, know little of the magnificence and sublimity of the view from our levee. Stand there, and let your thoughts trace the mighty flood now rushing by to its source, amid the little lakes of the far north, growing more and more turbid, deeper, broader, and less to be restrained by any ordinary obstacles, as it receives the tribute of the Rocky Mountains and the great American plains on the west, through the Missouri, the Arkansas, the Red, and their branches, and the waters from the great basin west of the Alleghanies, through the Ohio, and you begin to appreciate the idea of the Mississippi. It grows upon you as you gaze upon its steady sweep onward to the ocean, bearing along washings from every soil to make the foundations of new lands slowly rising from the floor of the Gulf of Mexico.

Just now its surface is above the general level of the land. It fills it from shore to shore, the wind dashing its waves in many places over the levee. Yesterday at the foot of Bienville street, at the steamship landing, and at various other points, the water dashed over the crown of the firm embankment that alone preserves us from inundation. Still the water rose higher, and for twenty-four hours longer, at least, did it continue to swell.—But there is no danger from the river front along the borders of the city. The levee is broad and firm, and might even permit the water to swell even so that no more could be contained within these massive mounds, gradually broken away towards the swamp, being sloping away. The only fear is from the weakness of the embankments miles above us. Here a sleepless vigilance is necessary. The slightest crevice through which the water trickles may in an hour be enlarged to the dimensions of a river, pouring a current upon the rear of the city which human ingenuity would toil perhaps in vain to close. Such experiments are recorded in the past history of New Orleans.

The news of the fall of all the tributaries of our great river, however, gives us a feeling of ease. We can enjoy the sublimity of the scene presented without any feeling of anxiety. It is a spectacle which is rarely witnessed that can now be witnessed in this Crescent City, and the equal of which no other people can look upon.

THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF ALL THE TRIBUTARIES OF OUR GREAT RIVER, HOWEVER, GIVES US A FEELING OF EASE. WE CAN ENJOY THE SUBLIMITY OF THE SCENE PRESENTED WITHOUT ANY FEELING OF ANXIETY. IT IS A SPECTACLE WHICH IS RARELY WITNESSED THAT CAN NOW BE WITNESSED IN THIS CRESCENT CITY, AND THE EQUAL OF WHICH NO OTHER PEOPLE CAN LOOK UPON.

RESTORATION OF ORDER AT WASHINGTON.

The Federal metropolis seems in a fair way of being redeemed from the reign of anarchy, Plug-Uglyism and other monster vices consequent upon the triumph of Know-Nothingism in 1854. The sober, industrious portion of the population have been "ruled" by a miserable set of creatures calling themselves "Americans" about long enough, and they have concluded to assert the natural independence of which they have been temporarily deprived. An auxiliary guard has been formed, and many of the best citizens of Washington have enrolled and volunteered to watch the city at night, and protect the inhabitants from robbers and assassins. A proposition is also before Congress to alter the entire government of the District, and place it under the immediate direction of the national law-making power. Know-Nothingism may attempt to shirk the responsibility, but impartial history will hold its originators to account, and fasten upon them the stains of those damning crimes, at the bare mention of which humanity shudders, and whose darker shades will be repudiated as romance by those that shall come after us.

FIVE VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.—Notices of which can be seen in our columns this day, and we invite the sick and afflicted to give them a careful perusal.—We allude to Dr. Eastley's Iodine and Sarsaparilla, Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam, Dr. Eastley's Fever and Ague Killer, Dr. Baker's Specific and Dr. Hooper's Female Cordial. These medicines are universally acknowledged by Physicians, Druggists, and all that have used them, to be much superior to any others now in use. The fame of these preparations is spreading wider and wider every day, and the number of cures which they daily perform make them