

# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**  
Saturday, August 7, 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 (not paid within the year).

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C. H. BOWEN,  
may 6, 1858.

## 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 E. PERKINS**, of Marion.  
**ANDREW DAVISON**, of Decatur.  
**JAMES M. HANNA**, of Vigo.  
**JAMES L. WARDEN**, of Whitley.  
For Congress—8th District,  
**JOHN W. BLAKE**, of Clinton.  
For Judge of the 1st Judicial District,  
**WILLIAM P. BRYANT**, of Park.  
For Common Pleas Prosecutor,  
**JOHN MORGAN**, of Montgomery.

## Democratic County Convention.

The Democracy of Montgomery county, will assemble at Crawfordsville, on

**Saturday, August 7th.**  
for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

## AN ATTEMPTED MURDER.

On last Sunday quite an excitement was created in the little town of Darlington, in this county, by an attempt to take the life of a young lady, the daughter of a Mr. Paxton, living in the north-east part of Union township, by a man named Jacob Paxton. The facts of the case as we have learned them, are about these:

Paxton it seems had become enamored of the young lady, who for a time smiled lovingly upon him and lent a willing ear to his vows of love, which were expressed with a fervency that should certainly have melted the heart of the most obdurate of the feminine gender. But like the old story she proved a coquette. His hopes were suddenly blasted by the icy coldness with which she frowned upon him. In fact, he was a jilted man. Instead of "hanging his harp upon the willow tree" and "going in lemons" on some hated rival, he resolved to imitate the Moor of Venice and slay the trifier of his heart. He accordingly armed himself with a revolver, and meeting the young lady on her way from church, presented the deadly weapon, and made two ineffectual attempts to shoot her, which, happily, were frustrated by the caps proving defective, the pistol merely snapping. Before the assassin succeeded in making a third attempt he was felled to the ground by Mr. L. V. Petra, a brother-in-law of the young lady, quickly disarmed and taken before a magistrate, who in default of bail sent him down to Crawfordsville, where he was committed to jail to await his trial in the Circuit Court, which convenes the first of next month.

## MR. STEPHENS OF GEORGIA.

Passed up from Indianapolis on his way to Chicago, on Thursday last, Mr. Wallace, who was a passenger with him as far as Lafayette, informs us that Mr. S. is a Douglas man, and professes the deepest solicitude in the success of his splendid struggle for re-election. Sentiments of that kind, entertained by such leading Southern men as Wise, Stephens &c., are a strong indication of what will be the universal Southern sentiment by the year 1860.

## MILITARY ELECTION.

The "Guards," who are in a flourishing condition, held an election of officers last Monday evening, which resulted as follows: William C. Vance, 1st Lieutenant; T. D. Brown, 2nd Lieutenant; P. R. Simpson, 3rd Lieutenant; John Ross, 4th Sergeant. Messrs. Vance and Brown, were each promoted a step. The Guards are now a fixed institution. We will bet our "pile" on their being the best drilled company in the State.

The funeral sermon of Mrs. Scott, will be preached in the M. E. Church on tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Jas. H. Johnston.

## WHO ARE THE IMPOSTORS!

There is no political deception calculated to impose more upon public opinion, than that which under the guise of honesty seeks to cover up its own damnable deeds, and by its lies, attempts to blacken the force of true worth. Unfortunately for the welfare of the country, this is a resource which has been and is still frequently resorted to by the opposition as a means in times of high party excitement, to overthrow the good sense of the people, and thus to secure to themselves the spoils of office.

It is a fact much to be lamented, that the masses too often allow themselves to be imposed upon by the intriguing demagogues of the hour. In their daily life, people are so easily won by mere superficial demonstration and so prone to believe everything they hear, that it is almost an impossibility to reason them out of a theory once established. Believe it they will, even in the face of demonstration the most clear, because their ears have become so accustomed to one idea, one thing, and to accept the whole without examination—provided it is repeated at every political gathering—that patriotism and true worth are left in the back ground, while knavery and demagoguism play the main parts.

We have made a preamble, in what has been said, to a few words which we have to utter about the charge made by the Black Republican leaders and editors with reference to the "extravagance of the present Administration." And in order to show that the Republicans and not the Democrats are the ones practicing imposition upon the honest masses, we shall deal in facts and not in fancies.

Whatever may be said as to the honest intentions of some Republicans, and however desirous they may be to make the crooked paths of the political camp straight, it cannot be denied that the sole object, end and aim of a majority of those who do prefer and bolster up this charge, is only to secure the success of their ticket at the next October election. And whatever imprecations, Jim Wilson, the honest, manly, upright, Jim Wilson, the recipient of Schiller's imported votes, may hurl at Mr. Buchanan, it will only go to show the falsity of the charge and to what a low depth of depravity the human heart is capable of descending.

The Republican leaders charge that Mr. Buchanan is the cause of all the extravagance which they allege has emptied the public treasury. That he it was who stole money from the treasury. They further charge and their whipped-in curs believe, that he has it in his power to drain the last cent of the public money. Are these men ignorant, or are they dishonest?

The Constitution of the United States, Art. 1st, Sec. 9th, is in these words: "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. And a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time."

"The object of this clause," says Judge Story, "is to secure regularity, punctuality, fidelity, and responsibility, in the keeping and disbursement of the public money. No money," he continues, "can be drawn from the treasury by any officer, unless under appropriations made by some act of Congress. If it were otherwise, the Executive would possess an unbounded power over the public purse of the nation; and might apply all its monied resources at his pleasure."

Yet in the face of all this, Republican leaders have the impudence to assert that President Buchanan draws the money from the public purse to carry out his private ends. Can anything be more disgraceful to a party than such assertions as these?—When a clause in the Constitution expressly declares, that no public officer, not even the President himself shall draw his salary from the treasury until the requisite appropriations have been made by Congress. But what more could be expected from an organization that baptizes its members as ignoramus and lives only upon their gullibility.

Having shown by the Constitution itself that no money can be drawn from the treasury until Congress has made the necessary appropriation, we come now to consider the consistency of our would-be distinguished Jimmy on this question. In his abuse of Mr. Buchanan, Jimmy admits that he voted for each and every appropriation that passed Congress, but alleges as a reason for so doing that he did not want to see the wheels of Government stopped. Patriotic Jimmy! Surely a saint of the first water!

What an excuse for a member of Congress to make! Alleging that the appropriations were extravagant; that the Government could be carried on with a much less sum, and yet voting for this same extravagance. If, as Jimmy says, the current expenses did not call for so large an appropriation, why didn't he do something towards diminishing them? Would the wheels of Government have stopped if the expenses had been reduced to the proper and legitimate standard? The very idea is absurd.

But, say the Republicans, Mr. Buchanan recommended to Congress the passage of these appropriations. All very true; but was Congress bound to accede to this recommendation? Are not the members equally as sovereign as the President?—And are they not capable of knowing what sum is requisite to carry on the Government just as well as others in power?—Most assuredly they are. Then why this

charge against the President? Simply to deceive the people and so secure the reins of Government in their own hands. A party born in iniquity as a matter of course must exist only through iniquitous means.

As before stated, a regular statement of the receipts and expenditures will have to be made and published under the supervision of officers appointed by law. As soon as this is done we will be better enabled to form a correct opinion concerning this extravagance; and, as every important appropriation will be put down on the list, the sum total of the whole can be more readily reached. In the mean time let Jim Wilson and his followers either hold their peace or lie less.

## A STABBING AFFAIR.

On last Wednesday, about 11 o'clock, A. M., an unfortunate affair occurred in T. D. Brown's Drug Store, between Mr. John Foley and Thomas Keeney, in which the former was severely cut with a knife in the hands of the latter gentleman. Mr. Keeney was taken before Esquire Pursell for examination and bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the September term of the Circuit Court.

The case was prosecuted on the part of the State by Mr. B. W. Hanna, of Terre Haute, who is at present stopping in our town. Mr. H.'s effort was unquestionably a fine affair and evinced a high order of legal ability. He informs us that he will be in attendance to prosecute the case in the Circuit Court.

## AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A lady stopping at the Crane House attempted to destroy her life on last Monday morning, but was fortunately prevented by the timely interference of Mrs. Taylor, who, learning that the lady had purchased arsenic at Ott's drug store, with the evident intention of destroying her life, repaired immediately to her room and succeeded after some little difficulty in obtaining possession of the deadly poison. The lady together with her husband and two children were returning home from a visit to the parents of the former, who reside in this county. The lady is said to be partially deranged.

Evans L. Kirkehead, a young lawyer at Greensburg, committed suicide at the house of his father in that place, on last Tuesday morning, by shooting himself in the forehead with a rifle. No particular cause is assigned for the rash act, but for a few weeks past he had seemed unusually depressed.

Private letters from on board the telegraph squadron at Queenstown hold out but little encouragement that the renewed attempt to lay the cable will be more successful than those already made. The N. Y. Sun has seen letters dated July 12th, from persons on board, which say that the strain upon both the Niagara and the Agamemnon was so great that it is doubtful whether they will ever again be put in good condition. The leakings in the Niagara was so rapid that the rooms on the orlop deck were flooded. The same letters state that, invariably, the strain straightened out the outer twist about the cable, leaving the central copper wire to bear the whole.

David R. Knox has received his large stock of boots and shoes. They are of superior quality and purchasers would do well to call and examine them. His stock of ready-made clothing, hats and caps, will be received to-day. The special attention of the ladies is directed to his stock of Philadelphia custom-made shoes of all styles. Don't fail to call at the store room formerly occupied by Davis & Garvin.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Kentucky has undoubtedly given an increased Democratic majority. In the Louisville District, Wood, Democrat, is elected over his Know Nothing competitor, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, WHEAT, by a majority which will probably exceed a thousand.

In Louisville and Jefferson county, Thos. Batman, Democrat, is elected Jailor over Wm. K. Thomas, the Jail Clique Know Nothing candidate, by about 50 majority. John Robb, Democrat, is elected Surveyor. The balance of the K. N. ticket is elected.

In the State at large Revill, Democrat, is undoubtedly elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals by several thousand majority.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AT CHICAGO.—At an election for Alderman in the Second Ward at Chicago, on Friday, the 30th ult., Smith McClevey, Democrat, was elected over John Calhoun, Republican nominee, by 130 majority. The ward gave Fremont 400 majority.

LOST.—One day this week, somewhere in the town of Crawfordsville a *Cameo Breast Pin*. Which the finder will confer a lasting favor on the owner by leaving it at the Review Office.

TERRIBLE HEAT.—On yesterday the thermometer indicated 102 degrees in the shade.

## OREGON ELECTION.—Private letters from Oregon state that the election there has resulted in favor of the Democrats, who carry the Legislature. General Lane, it is said, will be United States Senator.—Baltimore Sun.

As Oregon will be admitted into the Union next winter, this is important intelligence. The addition of two Democrats to the United States Senate will be a very reasonable and important reinforcement to our friends in that body. It is a remarkable fact that not only have Democracy admitted all the new States into the Union, but every one, without exception, has first come in with Democratic Senators and Representatives.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## For the Review.

Mr. CRAWFORD.—Sir, I have but little to say touching your letter to the Editor of the Journal. When I can no longer write to you I assure you I will not condescend to talk disrespectfully of you behind your back or to a third person. Your skulking operation of stirring up the mud and hiding in it will not save your defects from the gaze of the community.

As regards my honor as a man, or yours either, you had better let the public decide how much you or I either have, they are pretty good judges when they have the facts and arguments. Less arrogance and more argument would, no doubt, be more acceptable to the people. "Would that we could see ourselves as others see us."

Your manner of warfare is rather peculiar to yourself; in this you are original.—You fire a broad-side of assertions and then retreat to Boston or somewhere else for a recruit. Well, sir, you have a right to enjoy your peculiarities; it is said that "he that fights and runs away will live to fight another day;" if there is any truth in this you will have a long life of warfare.

I am sorry to tell you, sir, that you in your leaders have not even presented the appearance of "sophistry" or "prevarications," for your reasoning has not been sound in appearance, neither have you evaded the disclosure of truth, your articles are wanting in both fact and appearance.

You think that I am unable to discriminate between a man and his creed. If you will review, sir, you will discover that I made that distinction in my first article,—was exposing your errors but recognizing you as a Brother, to which you took such serious exceptions. Your memory must be very poor or else your judgment greatly at fault.

You think that when all the facts are known the community will not blame you for this bitter controversy. If they do, it will not be because they hold you accountable for what you say and write.—Now, sir, did you not preach the first discourse on Baptism and write the first letter in the Journal on the subject? You know you did, and after leading off, both from the stand and in the public prints, you recklessly assert that you "wholly disclaim any such position or relation to the matter as the author or beginner of the controversy." "Oh consistency what a jewel thou art." Your Honor seems not to know the difference between asserting a proposition and proving that proposition; I want you to understand that the intelligence of this community is far beyond you in this respect. There is a place just west of me that the learned call Silva Academi, in which they teach among many other things, language, logic, rules of propriety, &c. I advise you while you are resting from your labors and your works are following you, that you take a few lessons; there are men there that I feel proud to sit at the feet of and learn wisdom; they will learn you just what Baptismo means and many other things that will be of profit to you in after life.

You talk about laughing at your long-eared saddle horse, I suppose you refer to the Methodist discipline, it is an excellent subject for laughter, especially about the close of the ninth article; but I have neither time nor disposition now to indulge in the merriment, it being the saddle horse, of course the main one in the team, so stand back Mr. Bible, give precedence to my creed; this seems to be the natural interpretation of the language.

I come now to the main point for which I pen this letter, to call on you as an honorable man in behalf of many good citizens to make your assertion good by proof, the assertion is this: You declare that I "know or ought to know that nearly every Greek Lexicon in the world defines Baptismo to mean to sprinkle." Now, sir, I state emphatically again, you cannot produce the authority, give us the names of some of the lexicographers who will who define Baptismo to mean to sprinkle. All the dust you can raise will not hide you at this point, you are under record and I and this community hold you responsible to make the assertion good or to take it back, and your silence upon the subject will be the seal of your defeat. You have made the assertion, why not stand up to it like a man, until you see that you are wrong, and then acknowledge it like a Christian. It is a solemn thing for a Minister of the Gospel to assert a thing to be positively true, and when called upon for the proof, refuse to give it or to take the statement back.—Here, Mr. C., is, in my opinion, a point of honor, you make this statement good and you sustain your honor so far as this is concerned, you fail here and you lose your honor as a scholar, you lose your honor as a candid man; for if when you made the statement you knew it to be true, you can now show the authority and save yourself, if you did not know it to be true you had no right to state it as a TRUTH. Again, if, when you made this assertion, you believed it to be true upon the say so of others, and when you examined and found out your mistake and then refuse to acknowledge your error, you exhibit a want of christian candor. Now, Rev. Sir, what will your Honor do? Probably you will throw yourself upon your "sense of honor" and get so high you cannot notice me. Well, be it so, for matters but little to me whether you notice me or not, it would weigh but little in either end of the balances. But certainly you have not got above the community since you returned from the city? If not please favor the Editor and the people with one more letter and tell them the names of the lexicographers who teach that Baptismo means to sprinkle, or forever

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## CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Below will be found a letter from Hon. James Wilson to Judge Blake on the subject of canvassing the District together, and Judge Blake's reply. It will be seen that the Judge has concluded to conduct the canvass, so far as speaking is concerned, in the same manner that Wilson did two years ago with D. W. Voorhees. This is the only course Judge Blake could safely adopt under the circumstances. Wilson has the advantage of a thorough canvass in '56, and a partial canvass for the nomination recently, and it would be impossible for the Judge to do justice to himself in this race, after binding himself to meet Wilson in a series of appointments that would consume almost the entire time between this and the election. We are glad that the Judge has determined upon this course, even at the sacrifice of his own personal feelings in the matter, which would have led him to accept Wilson's proposition promptly. His friends will nowhere object to his decision, but on the contrary will at once see its importance, and appreciate the practical wisdom which he displays in it.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, July 19, 1858.

JOHN W. BLAKE, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I have delayed making my appointments until the result of the Convention which assembled at Lebanon on the 15th inst. was known. That Convention has met and nominated you as a candidate for Representative in Congress. I now propose that we canvass the District together. If this invitation is accepted I ask you to meet me at Lafayette on Monday the 26th inst. or on as early a day as convenient, to arrange the appointments for the District.

Will you oblige me by an answer by the bearer of this note.

Yours Respectfully,  
JAMES WILSON.

FRANKFORT, IND., July 21, 1858.

Hon. JAMES WILSON.  
Dear Sir—Your note by Col. Ingersoll has been duly received and considered.—I have concluded to make a separate canvass. Had I canvassed the District in 1856 and made a partial canvass this year previous to my nomination as you have done, I should willingly accept your invitation. I prefer making the canvass in my own way—making appointments to suit my own convenience and that of my friends, and spending my time where it will likely result to the best advantage.

If, after I have gone over the district, we can agree upon appointments in each County seat, I shall be happy to make them with you.

You will perceive that I have adopted the same line of policy which you saw fit to adopt in the campaign of '56 with Mr. Voorhees, so that I have the prestige of a successful precedent by myself.

I am Respectfully Yours,  
JOHN W. BLAKE.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The following are the Democratic candidates for Congress in this State thus far nominated. The Fifth and Tenth are the only Districts that have not yet held conventions:

First District—Wm. E. Niblack.  
Second District—Wm. H. English.  
Third District—James Hughes.  
Fourth District—Wm. S. Holman.  
Fifth District—Martin M. Bay.  
Sixth District—Henry Seest.  
Eighth District—John W. Blake.  
Ninth District—John C. Walker.  
Eleventh District—John R. Coffroth.  
The Republicans have made the following nominations:  
Third District—Wm. M. Dunn.  
Fourth District—P. A. Hackleman.  
Sixth District—Albert G. Porter.  
Eighth District—James Wilson.  
Ninth District—Schuyler Colfax.  
Eleventh District—John U. Pettit.  
"Independents" are in the field as follows:  
First District—A. P. Hovey.  
Third District—George W. Carr.  
Seventh District—John G. Davis.

## AWFUL DEATH OF A CHILD FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript, gives an account of the death of a child in that vicinity, only nine years of age, from hydrophobia. That Journal says:

Her agony and struggles in the spasms were awful to behold, and in one of them she bit her mother severely in the shoulder, and at another time scratched the father badly in the hand. In her spasmodic efforts, the saliva from her mouth was at times ejected across the room, and the only relief experienced was by the use of chloroform, in the end, seemed to lose all efficacy. She remained all the time in perfect possession of her faculties, and at three o'clock on Friday morning, exactly twelve hours from the attack of the first spasm, her spirit departed to the God who gave it.

And now comes the most remarkable incident connected with this heart rending affair. Some four hours previous to her death, and soon after one of her most violent spasms, she told her mother that she had been visited by the spirit of her sister, who left this earth for the better land about one year since, and that this sister had informed her of certain remedies, which, if applied, would relieve her sufferings and smooth her passage to the tomb.—The remedies were applied as soon as possible, and, strange to relate, the desired effect was produced. She was freed from her convulsive fit, was enabled to breathe easier, converse freely with her parents and friends, occasionally drinking a little water, and finally, falling into her last sleep, gently as an infant reposing in her slumber.

A slave boy named Godfrey aged 12, has been hung at Mobile for chopping off the head of a child 4 years old, named Lawrence Gomez.

## THE VILLAGE GRAVE YARD.

Over the river on the hill,  
Lies a village white and still,  
All around it the forest trees  
Silver and whisper in the breeze;  
Over its sailing shadows go  
Of soaring hawk and screaming crow,  
And mountain grasses low and sweet,  
Grow in the middle of every street.

Over the river under the hill,  
Another village lies still;  
There I see in the cloudy night  
Twinkling stars of household light,  
Fires that gleam from the smoky door,  
Mists that curl on the river shore,  
And in the roads no grasses grow,  
For the wheels that hasten to and fro.

In that village on the hill,  
Never is sound of smith or mill;  
The houses are thatched with grass and flowers,  
Never a clock to toll the hours;  
The marble doors are always shut,  
You cannot enter in hall or hut;  
All the villagers lie asleep;  
Never again to sow or reap;  
Never in dreams to moan or sigh,  
Silent, and idle, and low they lie.

In that village under the hill,  
When the night is starry and still,  
Many a weary soul in prayer  
Looks to the other village there,  
And weeping and sighing longs to go  
Up to that home from this below.  
Long to sleep by the forest wild,  
Whither have vanished wife and child,  
And hearerth, praying, this answer fall—  
"Patience! that village shall hold ye all!"

## COMMERCIAL RESULTS OF THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Though it is too early to speculate generally upon the effects of the Frazer's river discoveries, some of the results may be predicted with reasonable certainty. Assuming that the mines of the inland are equal to any found in California—and that they are richer cannot be supposed—they will allure for the time almost the entire gold-digging population of North America. Novelty has its attractions, and the lucky strikes expected to be made in unexplored places are proving an irresistible temptation to the California miners. Multitudes of them will doubtless meet with disappointment, and regret having left California. But these are after considerations. Frazer's river first, and repentance afterwards, will be the order of proceedings.—At the date of our latest advices some ten or twelve thousand men had gone North, and the present summer will witness the departure of four times as many. Manifestly the interior of California will see hard times. The desertion of its mines will dry up the business of the inland towns completely. What then will be the destiny of San Francisco? Must it share the fate of the smaller places? We think not. San Francisco is the New York of the Pacific. It is the only large commercial city on that side of the Continent.—For many years it can have no rival. It is most favorably situated for supplying every portion of the region west of the Rocky Mountains, and has already the trade of the Pacific Coast in its hands. We see no reason why it should not hold substantially the same relation to the mining districts of Frazer's river as to those of California, subject only to the duties which the British government may impose upon imports. The supplies for the use of the miners must and do go from San Francisco, and they can be derived from that port more advantageously than from any other.

The only point which is mentioned as a possible rival in this trade is Victoria, a British town of small size, and trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, situated on the southern extremity of Vancouver's Island. It is nearly opposite the mouth of Frazer's river, which falls into the Gulf of Georgia, separating Vancouver's Island from the main land. Victoria is in latitude 48 deg. 24 min., a little south, as will be seen, of the line dividing our territory from the British; its insular position preventing it from falling within the limits of Washington Territory. It is the expectation of the English eventually to make this an important town, and the centre of their commerce on the Northwest coast, which design will, of course, receive a strong impetus from the recent gold discoveries.—Vancouver's Island is regarded as the most inviting portion of the British possessions in that quarter. It is nearly three hundred miles long and about sixty in breadth. Its climate and soil are said to be fine.—In time it will doubtless become an important settlement, particularly in case the gold holds out at Frazer's river. But the upbuilding of a large commercial city is the work of years. It was so even in the case of San Francisco, the marvel of whose growth is not likely to be repeated west of the Rocky Mountains. It may be concluded, we think, that the business and prosperity of San Francisco will not be injured, but, on the contrary, advanced by the new gold excitement.—N. Y. Times.

## THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

The Democratic press all over the United States is hailing the prospect of acquiring Cuba with the highest enthusiasm and delight. The Boston Herald says that the sentiment of the statesmen for many years has been, "the manifest destiny of Cuba is to be a part of the United States," and John Quincy Adams remarked forty years ago of Cuba, "When the pear is ripe it will drop into our lap." The annexation of Cuba opens many interesting and important national questions, some of them of the most vital importance; but it will be time enough to discuss them when the occasion for applying them shall arise. Regarded simply in a commercial point of view, there can be no diversity of opinion as to the advantages of this island to the United States. The length of Cuba, following a curved line through its centre, is 790 miles, and its greatest breadth is 107 miles. The area is estimated at 31,468 square miles—some 3,500 miles less than the area of the State of Maine. The population of the island in 1850 was 1,247,280, of which 605,560 were free whites, 205,570 free mulattoes and blacks, and 436,100 were slaves. The division of agricultural industry in the island from the latest and most reliable statistics are, sugar estates 1,442; coffee estates 1,618; tobacco estates 9,102; and grazing farms 9,930, on which are reared about 898,199 head of cattle. The production and commerce of Cuba are very great, but they can be definitely increased, and annexation will develop the hidden resources of Cuba to an incalculable extent.—N. A. Ledger.

## The Berlin Free Lovers bathe together.

men and women, perfectly naked, and attract crowds of boys by their performances.

## (From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

## NEW EMPIRE ON THE PACIFIC.

New Caledonia, the new found land of gold, is better known than it was, but is still the land of mystery. We have learned indeed its local habitation and name, yet beyond that all is uncertainty. We have just reached that degree of knowledge attained of Paradise by that voracious old traveler Sir John Mandeville, who "had not, indeed, reached the spot, but had seen the walls thereof"—or that of the Indians, who, when questioned by Raleigh's sailors about El Dorado, declared that they had once seen its reflection in a lake. Marvellous reports are floating through all the Pacific newspapers; the northern skies in that quarter absolutely flash gold, and the Californians, well used to excitements as they have been, are now half delirious. They are all incessantly rushing to the land of treasure. Well, it is something, in these dull, dragging times, to have a real, true terra incognita in store, with Americans for adventurers; and though the gold yet remains to be laid hold of and actually secured, yet we are content for the present to let imagination have its full play, and to credit every "astounding fact" of them all. In our school-boy days we used to think the golden grained Oxus something, but the truth is that the ancients were a drove of simpletons. What was Pactolus to Frazer's river? What did they know of the *auriferæ flumines*? Where they had grains we have rocks; where they had particles we have piles.

But let the magnificent accounts of this strange New Caledonian region be fully realized or not, it admits not of doubt that the precious metal exists there in not inconsiderable quantities, and that great results will come from it. The primeval solitude of a vast region is to be broken up. Where heretofore for six thousand years hardly a human foot has trod, settlers will now come hurrying like clouds of locusts. Every wind of heaven will blow them to the golden land. Heedless of hunger and thirst, heat and cold, raiment and lodging, they will plunge fearlessly into solitudes where the wolf and the buffalo, the squirrel and the bear, have reigned since the deluge. The beds of the rivers will be winnowed; the sands of the hill torrents will be sifted; the seams of the rocks will be mined; the bowels of the earth will be delved. A vast tolling, striving multitude will plant themselves in this wilderness of nature, and a great nation will literally spring up in a day.—Who can tell what New Caledonia may be ten years hence? Ten years ago last January the name of California conveyed no more distinct idea to an American than that of New Caledonia two months ago, or that of Kamtschatka now.

We know of it simply as a geographical denomination—a territorial acquisition, indeed, which we had recently made from Mexico, but still a vast unexplored Indian waste. San Francisco was unheard of.—Captain Wilkes at the time he landed this enumerates the component elements of the place—"A large frame house occupied by an agent of the Hudson's Bay Company; a store kept by an American; a billiard room and bar; a poop-cabin of a ship, occupied as a dwelling by an Anglo-American Captain; a blacksmith's shop, and some outbuildings." And yet we know the transformation wrought within two short years after the gold discovery.—From hills to ocean, street after street stretched swarming with people, exhibiting every mark of commercial prosperity, replete with all the evidences of high civilization. As was well said, "Like the magic seed of the Indian juggler, which grew, blossomed, and bore fruit before the eyes of the spectators, San Francisco seemed to accomplish in a day the growth of a half century." A similar phenomenon now is promised to be repeated in the colder latitudes of the North. What Gold has done, Gold can yet do.

It has always been the theory of the great Humboldt that on account of the situation of the waters, the course of the winds, the configuration of the land, and the antiquity of civilization, the proper strength of the tropical part of America lay not on the Eastern coasts, but on the side towards Asia. This conclusion is as applicable to the whole western coast of the Continent, now subject to Anglo-Saxon dominion. It is a singular circumstance in the world's history, that up to the present time no great maritime or colonizing empire has ever existed on the shores of the Pacific. Possessing at length of seaboard far surpassing that of the Atlantic, and girded with isles of remarkable fertility, suitable alike for colonies or for enterprise—the materials that people a shore from the Cape of Good Hope to the Icy Sea, from the Straits of Behring to Cape Horn have never carried the torch of knowledge to other isles or countries, never embarked an army on its waters, never, even for the gains of commerce, spread their sails out of the sight of land. All these great deeds are reserved for the Atlantic nations, and, under a wondrous guiding of Providence, they are fast fulfilling their destiny.

THE HORSE.—The horse is the Anglo-Saxon of animals, and like his race, knows no servitude. He is full of fire, and strength, and mettle, and continuance, tempered with affection, gentleness, sagacity, and obedience. He will be in subjection as an animal, a friend and a co-laborer, but not as a slave, a drudge, or a brute. If you expect to keep him in his glorious perfection, you must feed and clothe him bounteously and discreetly, attend him when sick, bear with him when