



**CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.**  
Saturday, December 4, 1858.

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

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

**CIRCULATION**  
LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN  
Crawfordville!  
Advertisers call up and examine our list of  
SUBSCRIBERS.

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

**Notice to Advertisers.**  
Hereafter all Legal Advertisements will be charged as transient advertising—one dollar a square, (of ten lines), for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

C. H. BOWEN, JERE. KEENEY.

## For President in 1860, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina.

**WOOD! WOOD!!**  
Those of our subscribers who wish to pay their subscriptions in wood, are requested to bring it along immediately.

**PAY THE PRINTER.**—Our subscribers will recollect to settle up between this and Christmas.

At the late Democratic meeting held at Indianapolis on the evening of the 25th ultimo, the Hon. James Hughes formally read out the entire Democratic party of the State. He pronounced a violent philippic against Senator Douglas, and expressed a wish that he might be defeated in the Senatorial election to be held this winter. He also repudiated the principle of popular sovereignty and advocated the Abolition doctrine, that the people of a Territory have no right to legislate upon the question of slavery. This man Hughes was defeated for Congress in the Third District. His defeat was brought about by his desertion of the Cincinnati platform, and since then he has become an open disorganizer. His reading Democrats out of the party is supremely ridiculous.

The Legislature up to the present time have done a vast amount of gassing but no business. It is two weeks to-day that these fellows have been in session and have as yet accomplished nothing. The Republicans, Americans and renegade Democrats spend the time and money of the people in resolving that Bright and Fitch are illegally elected.

The Montgomery Journal, taking advantage of the rashness and stupidity of the Hughes's and Robinson's, would make its readers believe that these men reflected the sentiments of the Democratic party in Indiana. Could we not with equal fairness charge that the Hon. James Wilson represented the principles and morals of the Republican party?

**A VAGRANT LAW.**—We think the present legislature should pass an act in relation to vagrancy. Nearly every town in the State is cursed with vagrants. Should such a law be passed we will venture to say that Crawfordville could sell at least a dozen a month under the hammer, to the highest bidder.

**PINE PERFUMERY.**—We notice that Manson & Powers have just received a fine lot of perfumery. The attention of the ladies is respectfully invited to this fact.

Congress convenes on next Monday the 6th inst. We shall give our readers the President's message in our next issue.

T. D. Brown, druggist, No. 3, Commercial Block, has received during the past week a heavy addition to his stock of drugs and medicines. Mr. B. has the experience of fifteen years as a druggist, which will account for his superior knowledge of his business and the excellence of his compounds. Give him a call if you need any article in his line.

**THE CONTINENTALS.**—This renowned troupe of Vocalists sing at McClelland's Hall on next Thursday night. We bespeak for them a crowded house.

Read Allen, Galey & Keenan's new advertisement in another column. They keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of goods.

**THE CINCINNATI DAILY COMMERCIAL.**—Those of our citizens who wish to take a daily paper during the coming winter, should call on Frank Bowen, at Heaton's bookstore. The Commercial will contain the latest daily intelligence from Washington.

Mr. A. Nolte presented us the other day with a choice lot of Cigars. It is needless to say that he keeps the best Cigars in town. Read his advertisement in another column.

## A CASE OF WIFE POISONING!

### FLIGHT OF THE MURDERER!

On the night of the 26th of November, the wife of Jonathan S. Owens, who has heretofore resided about five miles south-east of Ladoga, in this county, died very suddenly. Suspicion was at once excited that her husband was in some manner instrumental in her death. On Wednesday the 1st inst., Owens fled, and since then the body has been disinterred and a post mortem examination had before a coroner's jury. The jury gave a verdict that the deceased came to her death from poison administered by her husband. Two hundred dollars reward is offered for his apprehension. Owens is about 46 or 50 years old, 6 feet high, raw boned, large front teeth, one or two gone; dark brown hair, rather long, and inclined to curl on the lower end; eyes hazel or yellowish cast, small scar on upper lip, and rather disposed to toss his head in conversation; had on when he left a drab furrowed hat and black overcoat.

### SENSIBLE COUNSEL.

The South Carolinian published at Columbia, South Carolina, and the official paper of the Legislature, in a recent article reviewing the elections in the Northern States, thus admonishes the South as to the results to be naturally expected in all cases of a wilful departure from correct principles. It says:

"Forgetful of every rule laid down in the case of California, with a unanimity before unprecedented in Southern action, we all rallied to the support of the Lecompton Constitution, and for the mere expediency of the moment, violently and persistently urged its acceptance, notwithstanding the absence of an enabling act, the deficiency of population, and the known multiplicity of the election frauds. What more could we expect than that our enemies at the North should make use of this glaring inconsistency, and should turn it against us with telling effect in their popular elections? They had told the people of the North that the South, in opposing the admission of California, was not actuated by principle, but by expediency, and these assertions were verified by voting for the Lecompton constitution. The Administration wavered in its advocacy of the Lecompton constitution, and many Northern Democrats advised the South that it had nothing to gain, that the pro-slavery feature was a mere dead letter, not worth, practically, the parchment upon which it was written. But no, the warm blood of the South was up. This advice was mocked, and leading papers in the State and South denounced Mr. Buchanan as a traitor."

"Madly we rushed on under the impulse of this ultra sentiment, which, for the time, seemed to have inflamed the whole South, until finally we found ourselves arrayed against the vast majority of the people of Kansas, a majority of Congress, a majority of States, and a vast majority of the popular vote; and (what was of infinitely more consequence, and which led to the preceding majorities), we found ourselves butting with violent collision against our own principles. In looking at the recent elections, we must not overlook these considerations; for recent reverses are but retributions, which have befallen us in consequence of our abandonment of principles—and the only surmise is, that they have not been greater. To this cause we are disposed to attribute the increased vote of the Republican party."

"Rats were never more troublesome than they are this year. If you desire to rid yourself of these nuisances go to Brown's Drug Store, No. 3, Commercial Block, and buy a box of his 'Dead Shot.' It kills every time. Price 25 cts. \*"

"If you want a nice present for the Holidays, don't fail to go to Brown's drug store and select out of the finest and largest stock of Perfumery and fancy articles ever brought to this market. All prices—\*all qualities."

"Our lady readers will consult their interest by going to Brown's Drug Store, No. 3, Commercial Block, and purchasing of him a supply of his choice flavoring extracts, spices, &c. His stock is the largest and best ever brought to this market. \*"

"Houston & Martin are paying the highest cash price for produce. It is the place for the farmer to buy his groceries."

"Aaron Snyder presented us a few days since with the finest lot of potatoes ever raised in Montgomery county. Aaron is a practical farmer."

**BLACKWOOD FOR NOVEMBER.**—We have received the November number of this splendid magazine. Its contents are as follows:

Buckle's History of Civilization;  
What will be the result of the war?  
Edward Irving;  
The Light on the Hearth—part III;  
Cherbourg—The Port and Fortress;  
Lord Canning's Reply to the Ellenborough Despatch.

Houston & Martin are in receipt of another fine lot of groceries. It is the place to get choice groceries at fair rates.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.—This gentleman, a resident of this Township, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at this office.

For the best of Baltimore syrup, go to Houston & Martin's grocery establishment, on Washington street, opposite the Crane House.

Cox & Co. have on hand a splendid stock of groceries which they are selling at the lowest figures. Their stock is the largest and best assorted in Crawfordville.

A Southern paper thinks the neutrality of the Atlantic cable, which was so earnestly begged for by President Buchanan, has been fully established. It hasn't a word to say on either side.

## THE DISSENSION BETWEEN THE CZAR AND NOBILITY OF RUSSIA.

Some time since we noticed the very hostile feeling which has sprung up in the ranks of the aristocracy and nobility of Russia against the new Czar, Alexander the Second, who has resolutely persisted in emancipating the serfs on the estates of the nobility, a measure which they consider greatly to their pecuniary and political detriment. The following paragraphs, which we clip from the late foreign news, throw further light upon this matter:

"The Emperor Alexander had addressed the nobility of Moscow in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of serfdom. A deputation of the nobility of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar, in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their co-operation. They had neither been the first, nor the second, nor the third, to answer to his appeal. This had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them 'I am,' he said, 'attached to the nobility; but I desire the general good.'"

"A letter from St. Petersburg says it is evident that the nobility silently oppose the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have an unbounded confidence in the Czar. This alone prevents a terrible outbreak. In despotic countries like Russia there is but one way left open for a revolution, and that is through the assassination of the Emperor. The nobility, sullen, morose and despotic, are quite likely to resort to this terrible alternative. The position of the Emperor is extremely critical, and, unless he uses great circumspection, he will follow the path of Paul the First, Peter the Second and others of his predecessors, leading directly to deposition and assassination."

**CARLYLE ON THE NEGRO.**—"Happy Nigger gone masterless—Nigger totally unfit for self-government, yet without master good or bad," says Mr. Carlyle in his latest work, *The History of Frederick the Great*, is a being "whose tears no god or man can rejoice in."

"The official majority for John A. Logan, Democrat, in the Ninth or 'Egypt' Congressional District, is considerably more than has been conceded in previous estimates. It is 18,300. The total vote of the district is about 19,000. Mr. Logan has a heavier majority, by several thousand, than any other Congressman in the United States. The full vote of 'Egypt' was not out, for, if it had been, the Democratic majority would not have fallen short of 15,000. It can probably be crowded up to 16,000 or 17,000 in the Presidential election. All hail, 'Egypt'! It is the 'promised land' of the Democracy of Illinois."

**THE COUNTRY FOR THE POOR MAN, IF HE WILL WORK.**—A Louisiana man writes from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec: "I have seen a sugar-cane here as large round as a wine bottle, and fully eighteen feet high. Coffee of the finest kind, and all the fruits of the tropics are produced here and can be produced to an enormous extent, when labor and capital are available for the purpose. Land here is now being sold by the government at \$1,000 per league. Some Americans have bought tracts, and will soon have sugar to sell."

**A SURE CURE FOR ERYSIPELAS.**—A correspondent of the Providence Journal says that in ninety-nine cases of every hundred erysipelas applied as a poultice will effectually cure the erysipelas. There is not an instance known where it has failed to effect a cure when faithfully applied before the sufferer was in a dying state. Two or three applications generally do the work.

"There is a dignity about that going away alone, we call dying, that wrapping the mantle of immortality about us; that putting aside with a pale hand, the azure curtains that are drawn around this cradle of a world; that venturing away from home for the first time in our lives, for we are not dead, there is nothing dead to speak of, and seeing foreign countries not laid down on any maps we know about."

There must be lovely lands somewhere starward, for none ever return that go thither, and we very much doubt if any would if they could.

"The Boston Journal says a daughter of one of the richest men in America ten years ago, herself the wife of a great man, has an attendant, whose whole duty it is to keep her from intoxication. An older daughter drank ravenously her cognac wine, for want of spirits or opium, and died in her infatuation. One of the most splendid women of our time degrades herself, at varying intervals, by a regular drunk."

These ladies—sisters—eminent for their beauty and accomplishments—rolling in wealth—the leaders of high tone in the refined and intellectual society of Boston, inherited an insatiable appetite for stimulants from a mother, who indulged intemperately in their use, perhaps, before they were born. These are facts that appeal with terrible force to mothers "to touch not taste not" that which kindles a fire that can never be quenched. This remarkable family, blessed with unbounded wealth, endowed with unusual personal beauty, beloved for their amiable and generous traits of character, and admired for their intellectual sprightliness, have had all these charms of life destroyed by an hereditary vice that has already descended to the grandchildren. The family is allied to the most eminent names in New England. —*Evansville Journal.*

There will be two eclipses the coming year—one of the moon and one of the sun. That of the moon will take place early in the morning of February 17th; it will be a total, and visible throughout the United States. The eclipse of the sun will occur in the afternoon of the 29th of July, and be partial, and will be seen only in the Eastern, the Northern and Middle States.

Nathaniel P. Bolton, late United States Consul at Geneva, and one of the pioneer editors of Indiana, died at Indianapolis, on the 26th ult., of an affection of the lungs, to which he had long been subject.

## DOUGLAS SERENADED.

While at St. Louis last week, on his way South, Judge Douglas was serenaded by a party of his Democratic friends, in acknowledgment of which compliment the distinguished Senator said:

"GENTLEMEN:—I am very much gratified for this mark of your approbation. You must be filled with enthusiasm if you can come out and compliment a stranger on a night like this. I appreciate exceedingly this mark of your approbation of my conduct."

I have just come through a political contest in which I have had a fierce war with Abolitionism, but on both sides of the river the Democratic flag still waves in triumph. Abolitionism has received its death blow. Pure Democratic principles—the principles of the Constitution and of the Union are in the ascendant, and will remain so for years to come. Whatever may be the fate of the Democratic party in other Free States, you may rest assured that Illinois can always be counted on whenever Democracy comes in contact with Abolitionism and fanaticism. It is a matter of pride as well as of pleasure, with all Democrats, that we can avow our principles the same in Missouri as in Illinois—the same in Kentucky as in New York—the same in Louisiana as in Massachusetts, wherever the Constitution is recognized as the supreme law of the land, there our faith is the same. Whether in the free States or the slave States, Democratic principles can be proclaimed alike—wherever the American flag waves on American soil. (Cheers.)

In Illinois that fearful and fatal heresy was first proclaimed, that this Union could not permanently endure divided into free and slave States as our fathers made it. Illinois has the credit for it, if it be a credit, of proclaiming first to the world that fatal heresy, and Seward of New York who copied from Lincoln when he repeated it. We have met the enemy, have broken the backbone of the monster in the fight that has just taken place in Illinois—that gallant State which never yet failed to sustain the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, stands where she ever has stood—true to the party, to its principles, and by the Constitution and the Union. (Cheers.)

We do not rejoice in the misfortunes of other Free States which have deserted the Democratic banner in a Presidential election. In our State the principles of popular sovereignty—the right of the people everywhere to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, have been vindicated. In Illinois, the Constitution as the supreme law of the land, has been vindicated. The people have held the rights of each sovereign State, whether it be free or whether it be slave, are to be protected with equal vigor and fidelity by the constituted authorities. (Cheers.) Our fathers made this government, divided into free and slave States, each having a sovereign power to regulate its domestic institutions to suit itself. We intend to maintain that Constitution and those sovereign rights of the States, old and new, as our fathers made them. (Cheers.) If you in Missouri will just take care of your own negroes, manage your own affairs, regulate your own domestic concerns to suit yourselves, and while minding your own business, let your neighbors alone, you will be at peace with the whole world 'and the rest of mankind.' [Applause.] We first, while a Territory, adopted slavery, maintained it twelve years, and then finding we could make no money out of it, it was not profitable in our climate, it was not good for us and our posterity, and we abolished slavery, as we had a right to do. You in Missouri just follow our example, by doing just as you please. If you want it, have it; if you do not want it, abolish it; it is your business, not ours. [Applause.] Having decided our institutions to suit ourselves, we have performed our whole duty under the Constitution, and now we recognize the right of every other State to do the same thing, without interference from any quarter whatsoever."

Now, my friends, if these great principles of State rights and State sovereignty are regarded, there is no reason why the North and the South, the East and the West, should not be friends of a common Confed. Let these great principles be guarded, and our political system is susceptible of indefinite expansion. We can then add to our Republic steadily, slowly, gradually, and just as far as needed, Mexico, Cuba, and all the adjoining country and adjacent islands, without endangering the confederacy. (Great applause.) It is the mission of Democracy to go on and expand, spread, and extend the area of our republican institutions just as far as we shall find that our increased population requires additional territory. That system of progress and expansion can never be carried on unless Congress abdicate the right to interfere with local domestic institutions of the Territories as well as of the States, and leave each free to decide for itself what their institutions may be.

"The Democracy has a great mission before it. Look to the past and you will find that whatever is historical is the act of the Democratic party. The Democracy is the only historical party in this country. If this Union is preserved, if we transmit our institutions unimpaired to our latest posterity, it must be through the agency of that Democratic National party that maintains the rights of the States and the integrity of the Constitution wherever the American flag waves over American soil."

My friends, I have unconsciously been led into a political speech, when I only intended to return you my thanks for this manifestation of your approbation. I have just come out of a contest in which I have had to fight the enemies of the constitution, and for the peace and unity of the Union. I am glad to find that the spirit of patriotism is still burning in every American heart on this side, as well as on the other bank of the Mississippi river. If we are faithful to these great principles there is a brilliant future waiting us in the times that are to come. In times past the Whigs and Democrats fought for the constitution, and now since sectional men have united for sectional warfare, let all national men, whatever may have been their past creed, unite against sectionalism, and in extending prosperity to the States and peace to the Union. [Applause.] Renewing to you my thanks for this manifestation of your kindness, I now bid you good night. (Cheers.)

The Hon. James Wilson left for Washington on last Tuesday.

## HOW THE ENGLISH TREAT THE BENGALIS.

An American who visited British India as a supercargo's clerk some years ago, thus describes the brutal manner in which the English and Americans there treated the natives employed under them:

On my arrival I was initiated in the mode of living in that city, by another clerk, whose duties were similar to my own, and one day when we were together in the godowns, or warehouses, attended by a number of servants, I asked him how he managed to make himself understood by them; in reply, he shouted to one of them in English mixed with Hindoostanee, and when the poor creature failed to understand the gibberish, he seized him with great quickness by the shoulder, turned him quite round and saluted his breech-cloth with such a kick as knocked him right up against the boxes of cotton drillings ranged against the walls, and in this way I obtained my first lesson in managing Bengalis."

At another time standing in the streets, I saw an Englishman, get out of his palanquin and with a stout stick knock down both his head bearers, the leaders of his team, who, it appeared, had turned the wrong corner of the street. Again, I had cause to complain to the supercargo of the head carpenter, or *Mestree*, who was engaged in fastening the cases of shellac, when, without uttering a syllable, he took his riding whip and gave the man a severe flogging. Now, in these instances, and in all cases, the natives bore it uncomplainingly; in the carpenter's case however, matters looked threatening enough, for he retired behind a door, and with his arms folded on his breast, brooded over the outrage all day long."

Need we wonder, then, that there was mutiny throughout the country, massacres and crimes so atrocious that the world shuddered in horror!

## DEAFNESS CURED BY ELECTRICITY.

The Alton (Pa.) Tribune notices a remarkable cure of deafness by electricity. A citizen of that place suddenly lost his hearing, and after every means known to the medical fraternity had been exhausted, electricity was resorted to. An instrument was produced, and placing the end of a piece of wire in each ear, the electric current was let on lightly at first, and gradually increased. After continuing the operation for some time, the hearing of the man was so much restored that he could hear a heavy rap upon the table. Again the wires were inserted in his ears and the fluid applied. On removing them the second time, the patient could hear loud talking in the room. This operation took place in the afternoon, and the patient was then allowed to rest till the next morning, when the wires were again inserted, and after applying the fluid for a few minutes, the hearing was perfectly restored."

A sensible darkey at a recent convention of colored men in New York, gave the Black Republicans a cut directly by saying: "There has been a great deal of capital shared from our wool, but we have got none of the profits, and we should not be dumb before the shears any longer."

## MICHAEL SERVETUS.

In 1553, Michael Servetus was arrested in Geneva and condemned by the Synods for teaching pernicious doctrines. The principal blasphemies imputed to him were the denial of the Trinity, predestination and total depravity. He was not, however, a Socinian, but taught that Jesus Christ was the incarnate Deity, sole and supreme in all worlds, very God in his divinity, yet approaching and meditating with humanity, through which he imparted to mankind the Holy Spirit with its statutes and graces. He suffered at the stake according to the sentence of the Synods, and his books, scientific as well as theological, were burned with him. This was a misfortune, for he had anticipated many of the discoveries of science. He was the first who taught the circulation of the blood."

The following is the sentence pronounced and executed against him:

"Sentence of Death passed upon Michael Servetus, by the Synods of Geneva on the 27th of Oct., 1553."

"We, Synods, judges of criminal causes in this city, having seen the process drawn up before us, at the instance of our Lieutenant, against thee, Michael Servetus, of Villanueva, in the kingdom of Arragon, in Spain, whereby, and by the voluntary confessions made in our presence, and repeated several times, and by the books produced before us, it plainly appears to us that thou, Servetus, hast long ago put forth a false and heretical doctrine; and that, slighting all remonstrances and reproofs, thou hast, with a malicious and wicked obstinacy, continued to spread and published it, so far as to print books against God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, in short, against the true foundation of the Christian religion, endeavoring to cause a disturbance in the church of God, whereby many souls might have been destroyed and undone, (a thing horrible and dreadful, scandalous and infecting,) and that thou hast not been ashamed nor afraid of rising up against the Divine Majesty and the Holy Trinity, doing the utmost endeavors to infect the world with heresies and stinking heretical poison, for these causes and others moving us thereunto, desiring to clear the church of God from such infection, and to cut off such a rotten member, having consulted our citizens, and invoked the name of God to give a right judgment, sitting in the place of our ancestors, having God and his Holy Scriptures before our eyes, saying: In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and the Holy Ghost, by this our definitive sentence, which we give in writing, we condemn thee, Michael Servetus, to be bound and carried to the place called Champel, and there to be fastened to a post, and burnt alive with thy books, both written by thy own hand and printed, till thy body be reduced to ashes; and thou shalt end thy days, to give an example to others who would do the like. We command you, our Lieutenants, to cause our present sentence to be put into execution."

It seems to be generally conceded that WILLIAM H. SEWARD has destroyed his chance for the Presidency by his Rochester and Rome speeches. There is too much Abolitionism in them to suit the people, and with their author, have been condemned. SEWARD's defense of Marxess, too, will cling to him as long as he lives.

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## A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE PROPOSED NEW TERRITORIAL POLICY.

Our readers are aware that the Richmond *Enquirer* has recently announced that "Virginia and the South" will demand Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories—a doctrine to which the Washington Union has given a quasi endorsement. Commenting on this new doctrine the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, a sound Democratic paper, has the following well timed remarks:

"A more dangerous heresy (says the Statesman) could not be originated than is here put forth as a Southern ultimatum by the *Enquirer*. No position could be assumed by the South more empty, useless, and false, and none fraught with more alarming disaster. No principle could be inserted in the Democratic creed more inconsistent with the truths it has heretofore and now embodies, and none which would more certainly undermine the strength of the party. No Legislation would be so impolitic and useless, and none so sure to subvert the Union."

"It is an idle abstraction as empty of substantial advantages as it is false in theory. The South can gain nothing by it. Congressional legislation, if so employed, can not extend slavery. The institution can not be expanded by such aids. It can never be forced upon an unwilling people. Besides there are no Territories in which Congress will ever be called upon to exert the power it conceded. Kansas is the only contested field whereon free and slave labor will ever come in conflict. Hence the South has no practical use for such intervention. It can never be exercised to our advantage. But it can be used with crushing force by our opponents. A Republican Congress and administration might employ the power of intervention thus conceded to Congress to the exclusion of slavery in southern Territories now held or hereafter acquired. The Democratic party, the doctrine of non-intervention and deny to Congress power to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Territories, either to abolish, introduce, or protect slavery. Intervention for one purpose concedes the right of intervention for another; if Congress can protect it can introduce; if it can introduce it can exclude. Would the South insist upon a power in Congress which can never be exerted to her advantage, while it may be used to her manifest detriment?"

"The insertion of the doctrine insisted on by the *Enquirer*, in the Douglas platform, would be a plain abandonment of the cardinal and fundamental principle upon which the slavery question has been adjusted. Non-intervention is the corner stone of the present settlement, the leading feature of all the legislation on the subject for ten years past, the foundation of the compromise of 1850, the vital essence of the Kansas act, the highest achievement of the Cincinnati platform. It is the great distinguishing idea of the Democratic organization which marks the division of parties. The Republicans hold the *Enquirer's* doctrine. They maintain to Congress the power insisted upon by the *Enquirer*—the only difference is the Republicans say the power should be used for one purpose, the *Enquirer* for another—a question of policy merely. We trust that the Southern press will, with one voice, repudiate this monstrous heresy. The Democratic party would not have a member in a free State the day after its emancipation, and would deserve none. We think, with the *Enquirer*, the question ought not to be compromised. The doctrine should be spurned."

## THE NEGROES SENT BACK TO AFRICA BY THE U. S. SHIP NAGARA.

The London Times has a letter from St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, stating that the Nagara put in there on the 22d of October. It appears that of the 271 who were taken on board at Charleston, 57 died before the ship reached the Cape de Verdes Islands. Dr. Ranney, the agent, describes the condition of the negroes as follows:

They are extremely filthy, and much prefer nudity to dress. We have adopted the plan of having a large hose turned on them twice per week, with strong men to hold the engine. They appear well enough satisfied with the bath, but cannot, even by the lash, which we are compelled to employ freely, be made to observe any other sanitary or decent habit. It requires a good large crew of men to keep the spar deck, where they are located, clean. When clothing was put on them in Charleston, of which the negro slaves in the city contributed several dry loads, they immediately tore it off, and rolled in the sand and basked in the sun."

I know but few cases in which they manifest any sympathy for one another, except to help scratch each other's backs. They gave attention or sympathy whatsoever to the sick and dying. When one is dead the body may lie for hours, awaiting them in immediate contact, yet unnoticed. But as soon as the soul has fled, they steal the blanket of the deceased, and most unconsciously proceed to appropriate his bread and butter. During the process of burial they never manifested the slightest concern. A more sordid, brutalized, pitiable set of beings I never beheld."

All of them take medicine without a word of objection, yet whenever one sickens he is almost certain to die. We found them with scurvy, diarrhoea, and ophthalmia, and relieved very much of the former and latter. They now have also catarrh, influenza, scurvy, and chronic diarrhoea. We have given them all the aid that money, liberally expended and directed by intelligent Christian sympathies, could dictate. But they are a set of poor, miserable beings, who will probably soon relate into their old state. I am satisfied that they would have been much happier as slaves in America, but the curse would be upon us, for slavery always operates far more disadvantageously on the white owners than on the negroes themselves."

If any people in the world ever needed an apostle to cast their devils out, it is ours who live in this waterlogged country. The miasmatic poison of our Swamps and Marshes becomes a veritable devil in the blood to revel in the Agues and Fevers which shake and sear us all. Ayer's "AGUE CURE" is said to be the apostle we need, and some of our neighbors who have tried it, confirm the report.—*Journal, Plano, Ill.*

## AN IMPOSTER.

A man calling himself W. H. Thornberry is traveling through the State representing himself as an Odd Fellow; and by plausible but false representation is soliciting aid from the various Lodges and members. He victimized the charitable disposed citizens of Crawfordville, Fort Wayne and Lafayette, last week to the amount of nearly \$100, which he secured under the pretence that his family was in a suffering condition at Indianapolis. We saw him on the streets of this city last Saturday—both eyes in mourning, and other unmistakable evidences of a hard spruce.

Said W. H. Thornberry is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of medium build, about 38 years of age, fair complexion, and dark hair and whiskers.

The papers throughout the State would subserve the ends of justice by publishing this notice, and guarding the Odd Fellows and others charitably disposed from the false representations of this arrogant imposter. The Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. publishes a notice in the Indianapolis *Citizen* of Saturday, warning the public against this fellow.—*Lafayette Courier.*

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes a correspondence between two servant girls. Mary Jane Peck in one of her letters, thus describes the latest style of dress to Martha Ann, who lives in the country:

"As for the loz the loer it is the moor fashionable you say, the loz the loz, you wear the moor you are dressed, miss Gollia give me a blu silk or herz an i cut its nee or an susan simoncz out of herz an i we attracts a grate dele of attention to our neck promanidin the struts like uiter lads an holdin up our cloze. Nobdy inst nothing now wich duxent hold her close an the hier you hoize them the moor you air that of."

"Mary Jane" is evidently well posted in "fashunlike" matters.

A \$100,000 Newspaper Failure.—The Chicago *Press and Tribune* failed to \$100,000. The proprietors have had an extension from their creditors for four years, during which time they will undoubtedly get themselves out of the woods.

## MARKETS.

**CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.**  
Flour—There was a fair business done to-day, at previous rates. The sales averaged 1,400 bbls at \$4.50 @ \$4.60 for choice, and \$4.75 @ \$5 for extra. Receipts light, but 460 bbls the last twenty-four hours.

Hogs—The market opened buoyant this morning, and prices stiffened up further, but there was a more subdued feeling at the close. The sales were—

388 averaging 180 lbs. .... \$6.50  
370 " 185 " ..... 6.55  
200 " 200 " ..... 6.90  
100 " 240 " ..... 7.00  
102 " 200 " ..... 6.75

Large hogs were held above \$7, and some asked \$7.25. Receipts quite liberal.

Wheat—There is a good demand for the better grades, and the market remains firm. Sales 300 bush good White at \$1.05, 1,000 do choice do at \$1.15; 200 do Mixed at \$1.70; do prime Red at \$1.04. We quote \$1.10 @ \$1.15 as the range for prime to choice White, \$1.03 @ \$1.06 for good do, 95c @ \$1 for fair do, and 90c @ \$1.03 for fair prime Red.

Corn—The market continues active, with a good demand at 65c @ 70c. Receipt