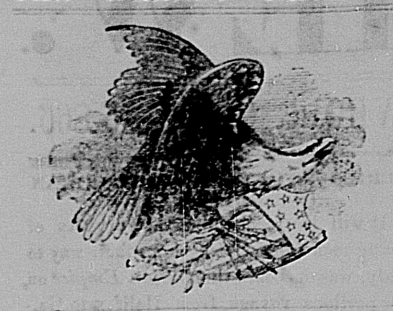


# THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.  
Saturday, January 15, 1859.

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

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 per copy within the year.

CIRCULATION  
ARGENT THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordsville!  
Advertises call up and examine our list of 127 SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Notice to Advertisers.  
Hereafter all Local Advertising will be charged at transient advertising—one dollar a square, (or ten lines) for the first insertion; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

C. H. BOWEN, JERE KEENEY, may 2, '59.

For President in 1860,  
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

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

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAIL ROAD.  
TIME TABLE.

Trains leave the Crawfordsville Depot as follows:  
Going North.

Accommodation 9:45 A. M.; Freight 1:55 P. M.; Through Express 4:30 P. M.

Coming South.

Through Express 7:15 A. M.; Freight 9:45 A. M.; Accommodation 4:30 P. M.

The Accommodation Train going North connects with trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago.

R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

APPEALERS FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the County Commissioners, on last Saturday, to appraise the real estate in this county: C. H. R. Anderson, Clark township; William Gott, Scott township; Matthew F. Boyon, Walnut township; Samuel McComas, Coal Creek township; John Britton, Ripley township. They will commence their labors next week.

The good effect of the suppression of the liquor traffic in town is already manifesting itself. Many of the most abandoned drunkards show signs of reformation. Men who have heretofore staggered to their homes daily in a state of beastly intoxication, now greet their wives and children as sober, rational beings—What good citizen will not rejoice in so glorious a redemption of fallen humanity. Order, sobriety and decency reign in Crawfordsville. The revolution has been successful and revolutions never go backwards.

Mr. Crane has just received, direct from New York, one of Singer's celebrated first-class sewing machines. It is one of the most beautiful pieces of mechanism we have ever seen. Persons wishing garments made to order should call at Mr. Crane's tailoring establishment on Washington street.

Lottery.—Probably there never was a year in the history of Crawfordsville, when there was as many idlers to be seen as at the present time. "Like the lilies of the valley, they toil not, neither do they spin." Most of these idlers are young men. Now that the liquor traffic has been suppressed in our midst, would it not be well to adopt some measures to benefit these unfortunate specimens of humanity who are out of employment? The ball alley and billiard saloon, to a certain extent, serves to mitigate the *ennui* with which they are afflicted, but it is evident that there is not enough exercise in that kind of amusement to warrant a healthy development of the muscular system. Like that poor vagrant, Charley Woodruff, they do not think that the world owes them a living.

The LAFAYETTE COURIER.—This fine printing establishment, under the management of its energetic proprietor, W. S. LINCOLN, is unquestionably the largest and finest concern of the kind now in the Walash Valley. Mr. L. has now running one of Hoe's first-class cylinder presses, driven by a beautiful steam engine. He also has connected with the office a bindery, and is fully prepared to execute all kinds of book and blank work in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the county. Many of our citizens no doubt have valuable magazines they would like to have bound, to all such we advise sending them to the Courier establishment where the work will not only be executed with neatness and dispatch but at the lowest rates.

Read the advertisement of Bannan & Boyland, in another column. They have a fine stock of groceries.

John L. Robinson, as will be seen by an article in another column, has at last caught a Tartar.

David Kester has just received a new supply of boots and shoes, also a large stock of leather and findings. He is selling at the lowest figures.

## HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Howard Association, of Philadelphia, (whose advertisement our readers will notice in another column) held on Tuesday, the 28th of December, 1858, J. SKILLIN HORTON, M. D., was elected Acting Surgeon of the Association, and it was ordered, that hereafter all correspondence of the Association be conducted by the Acting Surgeon, instead of the Consulting Surgeon, and that all advertisements of the Association be so changed as to give notice of this vote to the public.

Dr. George R. Calhoun still retains his position as Consulting Surgeon, and enjoys the fullest confidence of the Association in all respects. The object of the change is merely to relieve Dr. Calhoun of a very laborious duty, which interferes materially with his professional labors.

## LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The January number of this magnificent periodical, which has taken the place of Graham, is a beautiful specimen of typography. Its fashion plates, which are designed and engraved in Paris, are the finest we have ever seen; while its choice selections of prose and poetry are delightfully entertaining and instructive. We recommend our lady readers to subscribe immediately for this choice magazine. It is published in New York, at \$2.00 per annum. Two copies, one year, \$3.00. Four copies, one year, \$5.00. Address, post-paid, Henry White, No. 7 Beekman Street, New York.

Honston & Martin have removed their fine stock of Groceries to the room formerly occupied by J. G. Boyland, on Washington street. Mr. Honston will, in a few days, leave for New Orleans, for the purpose of purchasing a heavy stock of sugar, coffee, and molasses.

David Martin, Postmaster at Palatine, Ill., and his assistant, his son Abial, have been arrested for robbing the mail.

Dr. A. P. M. REESDALE, formerly of Jacksonville, has removed to Jamestown, Boone county, where he intends commencing the practice of medicine. The Doctor is a skillful practitioner. His thorough classical education, his high attainments as a surgeon and long experience in the practice, cannot fail to gain him in his new location a large and lucrative practice.

Blackwood for December.—This old favorite has been received. Its contents are as follows:

A Cruise in Japanese Waters;  
What will he do with it?—Part XIX;  
A Pleasant French Book;  
The International Copyright Congress: A Letter from a Member to a Literary Friend;  
The Indian Mutiny and the Land-Slide;  
Constitution John's Property;  
Sermons;  
Bright Absurdities.  
We again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of these valuable periodicals. Every lover of first-class literature should subscribe for them.

## UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a regular meeting of the Union Agricultural Society, held at Russellville, on the 1st day of January, 1859, the following officers were elected, viz:

President—William W. Nelson.  
Vice Presidents—Josiah Harding, Benjamin Walden.  
Secretary—W. L. Harrison.  
Assistant Secretary—Wm. P. Walden.  
Treasurer—Jacob Durham.  
Assistant Treasurer—Daniel Evans.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Montgomery County—Swan Brookshire, J. Y. Durham, Stephen Allen.  
Pulaski County—P. Yelton, E. Barnes, David Adams.  
Putnam County—Jos. B. Fordice, John H. Wilson, James Crawford.  
The meetings of the Board will be held at Russellville, once a month, commencing the 1st Saturday in April, and continuing until the Fair, which commences the 30th of August.

The time for shooting quails, under the game law of this State, expired on New Year's day. The birds have rest from now until the 1st of October.

Ara Van Orman, postmaster at Lima, Lagrange county, in this State, was apprehended on the 31st inst., charged with secreting and embarking a letter containing a ten dollar gold piece from the post office, and required to give bail for his appearance at the next term of the United States district court.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, which has been an advocate of the reopening of the slave-trade, confesses to a change of views, and in a late number contains a strong and forcible article against it, the conclusion of which is as follows:

"In the name of Southern civilization and enlightenment we protest against the slave-trade and its concomitant horrors. In the name of a flourishing, prosperous, and all-powerful Southern Confederacy of States, we denounce a scheme that is fraught with every mischief that can degrade and weaken a nation."

## A SPIRITUAL INFANT.

John M. Spear, the apostle of "Self-Development," has been living in a small shanty at Kiantone, New York, for some time, with his spiritual bride, Miss Hinkley. Recently, between the two, in some mysterious way, "a son of man" has been made manifest in the flesh, "as Spear says, and they both declare that it is wholly a spiritual development, with nothing natural or material about it. It is noticed, however, that the thing cries and nurses, and does other things peculiar to natural babies, and some go so far as to say that it looks like its father.

## My Little Daughter—Sleeping.

Soft be thy pillow, my darling,  
That bears thee in slumber to-night;  
Sweet be thy dreams, till the morning  
Wakes thee to fairer delight;  
My precious, my innocent darling,  
My loving, my beautiful one,  
God keep thee from sickness and sorrow,  
Till life's little journey is done.

What were the light of the morrow,  
If thou shouldst not waken again—  
What but a cloud and a tempest,  
And sadness, and anguish and pain!  
The curls on thy brow are our sunshine:  
The light of thine eyes is our joy,  
The smile on thy lips brings us gladness,  
And pleasures unmix'd with alloy.

Sorely the angels, my darling,  
Will watch thee in waking and sleep,  
And God in his infinite goodness,  
The way of thy footsteps will keep;  
Tenderly, lovingly bending,  
Shield her, good angels to-night;  
Sweet be her slumber, till morning  
Wakes her to dawn's delight.

## COME TO ME IN CHERRY-TIME.

Come to me in cherry-time,  
And as twilight closes,  
We will have a merry time,  
Here among the roses.  
When the brook's crystal tides fall,  
And the dews are quiver,  
In our bark will safely glide  
Down the rocky river.  
When the stars, with quiet ray,  
All the hill-tops brighten,  
Cherry-ripe will sing and play,  
Where the cherries ripen!  
Then come to me in cherry-time,  
And, as twilight closes,  
We will have a merry time  
Here among the roses.

## KING SOLOMON'S BLACKSMITH.

And it came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the temple of Jerusalem, that he called unto him the chief architects, the head artificers and cunning workers in silver and gold and in wood and in ivory and stone—yea, all who aided in working on the Temple of the Lord, and he said unto them:

"Sit ye down at my table; I have prepared a feast for all my chief-workers and artificers. Stretch forth your hands, therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the laborer worthy of his hire? Is not the skillful artificer deserving of honor? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn."

And when Solomon and the chief workmen were seated, and the fatness of the land and the oil thereof were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door, and forced himself even into the festive chamber. Then Solomon, the King, was wroth and said, "What manner of man art thou?"

And the man answered and said: "When men visit to honor me they call me Son of Forge; but when they desire to mock me they call me blacksmith; and seeing that the toil of working in fire covers me with sweat and soot, the latter name, O King, is not inept, and in truth my servant desires no better."

"But," said Solomon, "why came you thus rudely and unbidden to the feast, where none save the chief workmen of the Temple are invited?"

"Please ye, my Lord, I came rudely," replied the man, "because thy servant obliged me to force my way; but I came unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the Temple were to dine with the King of Israel?"

"Then he who invited thee," the King said, "this fellow is no sculptor."

"And he, who invited the roof with pure gold, said: 'Neither is he a workman in fine metals.'"

"And he, who raised the walls, said: 'He is not a cutter of stone.'"

"And he who made the roof cried out: 'He is not cunning in cedar wood; neither knoweth he the mystery of mitering pieces of strange timber together.'"

Then, said Solomon: "What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order thee to be plucked by the beard with a scourge, and stoned to death with stones?"

"When the Son of the Forge heard this he was in sore dismay; but, advancing to the table, stretched up and swallowed a cup of wine and said:

"O King, live forever! The chief men of the workers in wood and gold and stone have said that I am not of them, and they have said truly. I am their superior, before they lived; I created them. I am their master, and they are all my servants." And he turned him around, and said to the chief of the carvers in stone:

"Who made the tools with which you carve?"

And he said: "The blacksmith."

And he said to the chief of the workers in wood: "Who made the tools with which you heaved the trees of Lebanon, and formed them into pillars and roof for the Temple?"

And he said: "The blacksmith."

Then he said to the artificer in gold and ivory: "Who made your instruments by which you work beautiful things for my Lord the King?"

And he said: "The blacksmith."

"Enough, enough, my good fellow," said Solomon, "thou hast proved that I invited thee, and thou art all men's father in art. Go wash the soot of the forge from thy face, and come and sit at my right hand. The chiefs of my workmen are but men—thou art more."

So it happened at the feast of Solomon, and blacksmiths have been honored ever since.—*London Magazine.*

Europe Will Fail.—The late harvest in the Old World has been an abundant one. No better evidence could be adduced of the plentiful crops in Europe this season than is shown in the falling off in the export thresher of breadstuffs from the port of New York since the 1st of September last, as compared with former years. For this period in 1857 there were exported 561,000 barrels of flour, 2,750,000 bushels of wheat, and 500,000 bushels of corn, each export of which latter articles were in 1857 only one-half of what they were in the previous year. For the present year the export is only about 78,000 barrels of flour, 412,000 bushels of wheat, and 319,000 bushels of corn, being altogether less in value than the corresponding export of last year by some four and a half million of dollars.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 8th.

In the House to-day Mr. Nichols, of O., made a most severe attack upon the First Controller of the Treasury, Mr. Medill, because he would not pay damages to Carmick and Rumsay, for the alleged abrogation, by the Government, of their mail contract between Vera Cruz, and San Francisco. Mr. Medill, by a law of Congress, was directed to assess the damages sustained by said parties for the abrogation of their contract. The Attorney-General, by some means, got the case before him, and decided that there was no contract, to abrogate. Mr. Medill acted on that opinion. Carmick and Rumsay claim that neither the Attorney-General nor Mr. Medill had any right so to decide, as Congress had an investigation, and by a report of its committees ascertained and decided that there was a contract, and that it had been abrogated; and that, therefore, all the Controller had to do was to ascertain the damages. A reference was made to the Judiciary Committee, on the suggestion of Mr. Grosvont. There was much warmth of feeling exhibited on the subject.

The Republicans held a Congressional caucus, resolved to oppose the admission of Oregon into the Union, unless they can insert in the same bill a clause repealing the restrictive provision of the English Kansas Bill. The people of Kansas have not asked that the restriction, as it is termed, should be taken off; and if they had, it would and should have nothing to do with the Oregon Bill. When Kansas applies for admission, the Congress then in being can decide that question for themselves. It is thought here that this Republican opposition to Oregon, a free State, will do that party much injury at the North.

The Union recently contained a severe article against the Southern extremists and disunionists. It created quite a sensation in this city, and will be doubtless extensively noticed. Its tone and temper gave great satisfaction to the National Democrats. I read it with great pleasure, for I have long been of the opinion that the Southern extremists were quite as much to be censured as the Northern Abolitionists. The Union, in noticing them in the manner it has, has struck the right chord, and I hope, will vigorously follow it up. No friend of the revival of the slave-trade, or disunionists, should be recognized as belonging to the Democratic organization.

The House Committee on Commerce have under consideration an important bill, which was introduced by Miles Taylor, of Louisiana. It authorizes that State to levy a duty on certain goods imported for the purpose of removing obstructions to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi. This clothing the State with power to levy a duty in aid of local internal improvements, if adopted by Congress as a principle, will remove the vexed river and harbor question to some extent from Congress. Mr. Douglas several years since strenuously advocated the measure in a letter from Chicago.

Mr. Douglas has been in this city two days, but has not yet taken his seat in the Senate. His position continues to create much interest and curiosity. It will not be allayed until he delivers it in the Senate. You have heard, I presume, his accepted invitation to a grand dinner at Baltimore, at which festival his friends assured him he will meet representatives from every county in Maryland. By the by, have you noticed the fact that the Union has made no allusion to his re-election, or to his future course; and that no articles attacking him have appeared for some time in its columns? It is hinted here that the editors of that able journal are inclined to pursue a different policy in regard to him.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, made a violent partisan speech in the Senate to-day in reply to Mr. Iverson of Georgia. His position, that the Democratic party, like the Republican, is a new organization, formed in 1854, is an absurdity that induces us to think it is inclined to pervert the well-known truths of history.

The deficiency in the Treasury continues to increase. The Government will soon be greatly cramped. It is now evident that two things must be done speedily—one is a loan to meet present exigencies, and the other a new tariff that will add twenty millions a year to the National revenue.

I find from conversation with leading Republicans that they intend to pay no attention to the Dred Scott decision, but mean to treat it as a nullity. They say if they can carry the President and Congress in 1860, they will add judges enough to the Supreme Court to reverse its decision.

I was told by a New York politician now here, that many of the leading States in that State have had a conference, and resolved to support Governor Seymour for the next Presidency. They mean to elect a delegation to the Charleston Convention favorable to him, and if he is beaten, then go for a Southern President, with Mr. Seymour as Vice President. There is another rumor here that the leading Harbors and Seals are both in for Douglas.

Speaking of New York politics, I must correct an error in one of my former letters. I wrote you that Seward and Greeley were no longer friends, and that the New York Tribune was against Seward. The Tribune part of the matter is true. The Tribune is against Seward, but not Mr. Greeley. He is now, as he always has been Seward's fast friend. Greeley has lost the control of the Tribune, and is much annoyed at its present course.—Some years ago, you will recollect, Greeley & McElrath converted the Tribune into a stock company, they retaining one-half of it, which gave them virtually its control. Things went on very well until Mr. McElrath, who coincided with Mr. Greeley in its management, was compelled to sell out. His interest was purchased by parties adverse to Greeley, and he thus lost the control of the paper. An article soon after appeared in the Tribune very offensive to Greeley, intimating that his individuality was no longer essential to the paper. It is said Greeley will soon dispose of his interest in the Tribune, and in conjunction with his old partner, McElrath, start a new paper, to be called Greeley's Tribune.—The new paper, it is said, will be a Seward concern.

An ingenious down easter has constructed a miniature factory village, with engines, wheels, wind mills, carriages, water falls, persons walking, playing, swinging, &c., and the whole so delicately arranged and so nicely adjusted as to be put in complete operation by a single mouse! which travels in a small circular cage as squirrels are often seen doing.

## THE PRINCIPLES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

All men who are honestly and sincerely attached to the Democratic party, are so, from a conviction that its principles are founded in justice and truth—and these applied to the science and practical workings of government tend to equality and guarantee the greatest good to the greatest number. "There are no necessary evils in government—its evils exist only in its abuses," and it is the mission of the Democratic party to correct all errors and abuses, and then under its guidance, government, "like the dew of Heaven will dispense its blessings alike upon the rich and the poor—then it will be an unequalled blessing." To be efficient the Democratic party must have an organization, and that organization must be respected. It must be held sacred by all members of the party.

An individual may asseverate until he is black in the face, that he is a Democrat—he may proclaim it from the house-tops, from the market-places and high-ways—but unless his works correspond with his profession, we would not give a straw for his Democracy. He must be known by his works, and if while thus professing Democracy, he repudiates the organization of his party, and votes with the opposition, we think he cannot stand the test for his acts are effective to overthrow the principles he professes, and to substitute those of the opposite party.

Among the duties incumbent upon every Democrat—no one is more imperative than the support of the ticket of his party fairly presented to him by its organization. No politician who does not recognize this obligation to its fullest extent is safe, and the man who bolts the ticket, can have no claim on the party for its patronage or support; and if such an one has succeeded to a position of trust or profit through the organization of the party, and then so far forgets his obligations and duties as a member of it, as to co-operate with our opponents to defeat our regular nominations, he is totally unexcusable. No public man can do this and live; and the Democratic masses, who do the voting, but ask no favor in the way of office, will not consent that patronage shall be bestowed or continued upon persons of this character.

Were we not pressed for room, we would dwell more at length upon this subject, at this time, believing as we do that it is necessary to impress upon the Democratic mind a more rigid adherence to party organization, that has manifested itself in some quarters of this State very recently.—Ohio Statesman.

## JOHN L. ROBINSON BEGINS A FIGHT.

On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock the Palmer House, became the scene of a disturbance that is likely to be quite extensively noticed, and which we, therefore, desire to relate accurately. The parties were John L. Robinson, United States Marshal, and Silas Colgrove, Representative from Randolph county. The circumstances as we learn from eye-witnesses, are about as follows: Some time after dinner, Mr. Colgrove went down to the Palmer House to see Mr. Bennett, of Union county. While conversing with that gentleman in the hall, at the foot of the stairs, John L. Robinson passed two or three times, with his cane in his hand, and when Mr. Bennett went away, he came up and in a rude tone accosted Mr. Colgrove, asking him if he had not made some remarks in the House in regard to his (Robinson's) use of the United States funds? Mr. Colgrove answered "yes," and Robinson then began an angry conversation, which grew high and hot on both sides. Mr. Robinson used abusive epithets quite liberally. Mr. Colgrove retorted, but made no demonstration of violence. At last, in great rage, Robinson raised his cane with both hands, and struck with all his force at Colgrove's head, which was bare, as he had not replaced his hat after talking with Mr. Bennett. Colgrove, anticipating an attack, stood very close to Robinson, so as to prevent the full force of the blow striking him. But the cane was broken to splinters. Colgrove instantly seized Robinson by the throat with one hand, and grasped his face with the other, and thrust him back against the wall.

Two spectators at once interposed, and drew Colgrove off. The disturbance, of course, drew out a number of persons from the bar room, who also interposed. But Robinson broke from those who held him, and rushing at Colgrove a second time, struck him in the breast or face, with his fist, a violent blow. Colgrove again seized him by the throat, shoved him across the hall into one of the sitting rooms, and across the sitting room against a folding door, which opened with the shock, and Robinson fell. Colgrove, during this time, and while he held Robinson down, put in some very damaging blows on the latter's neck, making it as several spectators remarked, "the bloodiest sight they ever saw." Several persons became alarmed, and exclaimed that "Robinson would be killed," and again some of the crowd drew Colgrove off and forced him away. This time Robinson was past fighting. He was taken up and washed and put to bed, where he remained at the latest advices.

It was a shameful affair, but Mr. Colgrove must be acquitted of all responsibility for his shameful conduct. Robinson began the quarrel—on Sunday, and he a peace officer—and after he had made the quarrel fighting hot, he began the fight by an attack that might, but for Colgrove's coolness, have proved fatal. When separated, he again began the fight. Throughout, at every stage, he was the aggressor, and Mr. Colgrove was compelled to do as he did, or be beaten without resistance, a thing no man endures on Sunday or any other day, if he can help it. Robinson, from all we can learn, was terribly punished for his conduct. Colgrove is uninjured.—Indiana Journal, 10th.

According to the Naval Register, just published, the United States Navy consists of 7 sailing ships of the line, 14 sailing frigates, 20 sailing sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, and 18 steam vessels of different classes; officered by 94 captains, 132 commanders, 382 lieutenants, 159 surgeons, 66 pursers, 21 masters, 200 midshipmen of different grades, 96 engineers, 80 marine and about 200 petty officers. The United States marine corps consists of about 1,500 men, commanded by 80 officers, 3,116 men, and 701 guns, including the vessels chartered for the Paraguay expedition.

We are again in the midst of rainy weather.

## CUBA'S FUTURE.—A REVOLUTION.

Arranged—Ten Thousand Men Ready With Arms—A Declaration of Independence Prepared.

The New York Herald is furnished by a correspondent at New Orleans, under date of the 28th ult., with the following programme of future movements in Cuba. The reader, if he don't believe it, need only wait awhile; if he does believe, then if he is fond of amusements, probably he had better take sail at once and be "in." Says the writer:

The revolutionary party in Cuba is thoroughly organized, with abundance of men and means to accomplish the undertaking. They only await the signal to rise and declare their independence. This will be done. Whether they maintain it or not is another question, and one in which the Southern people will not be disinterested spectators.

The plans of the revolution are deeply and surely laid, and the men who lead and control the movement have the entire confidence of more than three-fourths of the people of Cuba, as has been ascertained by a careful canvass through the island by men deputed for that purpose.

There is not a shadow of doubt but that a large majority of the people of Cuba desire to be freed from the despotism of Spain, and will come up manfully and fight for their independence.

This movement is not a mere rise to frighten Spain into selling the island to the United States. The leading men of Cuba do not desire that. They revolt at the idea of being sold as slaves, and sold for so much money, and would fight for the continuance of Spanish rule rather than submit to such humiliation, as they consider it. These are the sentiments of prominent Cuban gentlemen now in our city, and recently arrived from Havana in their own vessels.

A large number of Americans are already in Cuba, thoroughly organized, and provided with proper means for rendering material aid to the revolutionists. Some of these men have been for a long time residents of the island. Others have been emigrating thither, quietly, for months past, with it, it is presumed, a full knowledge of what was contemplated.

A time has once been set for the execution of this movement, but the presence of the Spanish fleet, backed by that of France, determined the postponement of the project. The Spanish Government have some inkling of the contemplated movement, and their fleet is sent over to watch Cuba, rather than for the ostensible purpose of getting redress from Mexico.

Leading men in England are fully advised of the movement, and an arrangement has been made with the revolutionists to settle the English claims against the island. A member of the English Parliament visited this city a short time, arriving here with Senator Douglas. He was hardly noticed in the shadow of Douglas. He (the M. P.) came here for the express purpose of informing himself upon this movement to revolutionize the island of Cuba, that he might satisfy himself and his government, if necessary, as to the prospect of success. He stopped here a few days, passed quietly over to Cuba, and there sought and found the information he desired. Mr. Douglas left here in the same steamer, and the fact of Mr. Douglas changing his purpose and stopping at Havana, has a significance that more than one member of Congress perfectly understands. The revolutionists do not fear the intervention of England, but they are less confident of the French Emperor, who has fewer interests involved. He is determined to have a foothold, in some shape, on this continent, and if Cuba gains her independence and proclaims a republic, "he will sink his last ship rather than fall of securing an influence in Central America." In some form or other.

It is a significant fact to those who understand the movements in contemplation, that the Spanish fleet does not enter the harbor of Havana except when they are attended by some portion of the French fleet, and it is a fact that but one or two Spanish men-of-war have passed inside of the Moro at the same time, or remained there together, since they were ordered to rendezvous there.

Thus much upon the authority of gentlemen from Cuba well known here, as also upon the authority of well-informed Americans of high standing now in this city, Miss Jackson, instead of taking what is left, has picked out the most disgusting piece of humanity ever clothed in a black skin. But the secret of this strange act is simply this: Her father—who is rich—is one of the meanest men above ground.—His daughter was engaged to a young man of entirely unimpeachable respectability, but her father having a quarrel with his father about a few apples, broke off the match, and the girl, in her desperation, or in a pet, or in both, linked herself with this miserable black man. The blame lies on the stingy old man, who will force his daughter to break off a match on account of a few apples. She, however, sought a terrible revenge for the chalice is commended to her own lips. Much more sensible would have been to have run away with her white lover.

The friends of the girl—for she is well educated and refined—believe her to have been driven to distraction by the old curmudgeon whom she calls father.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Mayor of Pittsburgh is entering upon a crusade against the gamblers. A big haul was made on last Saturday evening. Two common gamblers named McKee and Cox were arrested, together with about fifteen persons who were handling the chips. The Pittsburgh Dispatch says:

Cox was committed to answer the charge of being a common gambler, and in default of \$2,000 bail. McKee is in Louisville, Ky., and consequently escaped immediate arrest. Wilson will doubtless be held to answer to-day. Those in attendance (and there was a member of Council for a neighboring city among them) will be held as witnesses against the principals of these establishments.

It is said that Cox is a fugitive from justice—having fled from Terre Haute, Ind., where an indictment is pending against him. He forfeited his recognizance, which was heavy. From his note book it is evident he has been traveling considerably "of late."

## THE MICHIGAN AMALGAMATION CASE.—THE RETURN HOME.

The Detroit Free Press gave us in account the other day of a young lady well educated, and the daughter of a man of wealth, eloping from near Joliet, Michigan, with a negro, going to Windsor, Canada, and by legal process becoming his wife.

The same paper relates the sequel—the deluded girl's return home, through the persuasion of her father, but only on the exacted promise to the girl that her "liege lord" should have the privilege to call whenever he pleased. (Parenthetically it should not be forgotten, or the moral will be lost, that the parents of the girl were red-hot Abolitionists, and had educated the belief into the minds of their children that there should be no distinction of races on account of color.) The Free Press says:

We saw the father and brother at the Detroit and Milwaukee Depot, where they were waiting for the cars, and, at the request of the former, conversed with the girl. She is a good-looking, intelligent young woman, of somewhere near twenty years of age, perfectly sensible of the nature of her position, and well aware of the light in which it is regarded by the community. From her conversation and manners it is evident that she has been well brought up, all of which indications only tend to render more unaccountable the course she has openly and willingly taken. She was not disposed to be very communicative at first, but finally overcame her reserve, and told the story as it undoubtedly is. She said she ran away with the negro because she loved him, and that she intended to go back to him if she got a chance. This came out very flat, and was unquestionably meant. In regard to certain inducements to the act which have been alleged by her family—such a previous love affair in which she was thwarted by her parents, and thus driven to the present denouement from spite—she made no hesitancy in declaring such insinuations false, saying that she liked Jo, her ebony lover, better than she ever did any other man, or ever should. She acknowledged that if she had been told a few years ago that she would do such a thing she should have repelled the assertion with indignation, yet she had done it now without any such feeling, the matter having come about, she hardly knew how, imprecipitely, perhaps, but quite pleasantly. She said that her parents were perfectly aware of the intimacy which existed between herself and the negro. How much she intended to convey by the remark we are unable to say, and give them the benefit of a strenuous denial of the fact. The father says he never suspected it. She says, further, that Jo was very considerate, and did not want her to leave home unless she chose to do so. He told her, however, that he never should be happy without her, and she, who could not endure to be wooed in vain by such a devoted lover, consented.