

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, April 23, 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 if not paid within the year.

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

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

Notice to Advertisers. Hereafter all legal advertising 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, JEROME KEENEY, may 5/58

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 9:55 A. M.; Freight 1:55 P. M.; Through Express 6:40 P. M.

Going South. Through Express 7:32 A. M.; Freight 9:55 A. M.; Accommodation 4:05 P. M.

For the Accommodation Train going North connects with trains for Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Chicago. R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

ADDITIONAL BILL OF RATES. Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, our charges will be—in "Journal" or "Review"—one dollar per line for first insertion; and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion of the same, for any advertisement, editorial or special notice, of "Gleaner," "Chronicle," "Advertiser," or notice of "Shilling" application for "License" for the retail of Ardent Spirits. The payment to be made invariably in advance. These rates have been adopted for self-preservation, and from which there will be no deviation.

CHARLES H. BOWEN, JEROME KEENEY, April 18, 1859.

GOD FOR MAY.—This elegant periodical for May has been received. Its fashion plates and embellishments are gems of beauty. Its contents of prose and poetry are instructive, delightful and entertaining.

LADIES' AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—Among the many magazines and periodicals we receive, none is more welcomed than the Ladies' American. The May number of which is upon our table. It is without question one of the very best magazines published in the country. No lady should be without it.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The May number of this old favorite, is again at hand. Its fashion plates, and embellishments are unsurpassed.

Read the advertisement in another column of E. Detchon & Co. These gentlemen have a fine stock of goods on hand, which they offer at very low figures.

GRAHAM BROTHERS.

This firm are now in receipt of their spring and summer stock, which is the largest ever brought to the market. Their shelves and drawers are filled with the most beautiful patterns of ladies' dress and gentlemen's furnishing goods, embracing all the late styles and patterns. This establishment is, emphatically, the place for ladies to do their shopping, for out of the immense piles of beautiful fabrics with which this house is stocked, they cannot fail to find any article to suit the taste of the most fastidious. Their stock of gents' clothing is large enough to clothe every man and boy in the county, and embraces every size, quality, and style and is sold at lower figures than any other establishment in town. Their stock of sheetings, muslins, cloths, cassimers, boots and shoes, are enormous; and is a striking evidence of their immense trade. Every farmer, mechanic, and artisan should go to Graham & Bro's if they wish to buy cheap. Their goods are freely shown and visitors courteously treated.

April still continues cold and blustering. Thus far there has been but one pleasant day in the month.

KESTER'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—This establishment is now in receipt of a new stock of boots, shoes, leather, and findings. Being the only exclusive establishment of the kind in town, it is, without question the best place to make purchases. His stock is of the best quality and sold at very low figures. The ladies will find here a beautiful assortment of summer shoes.

Every house-keeper should call in at Johnson's establishment and examine his celebrated new cooking stove, the "Economist."

Frank Heaton has now on hand a fine assortment of school books, stationery &c. Persons will find at his establishment all the late magazines and newspapers of the day.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.

We had the following in the Newcastle Courier, a Republican-Abolition sheet:

For the first time, in Henry County, has the famous thirteenth article of our constitution been enforced! One James Redding, a gentleman of dark complexion, and, who, up to 1856, was the chattel of one Joseph Redding, of North Carolina, was in that year emancipated by said Joseph. James, being a mechanic, had accumulated by his industry while a slave, about one hundred dollars which he had from time to time deposited with his master. When James was emancipated he was sent by his master to this country in company with one Nancy Redding, who had control of James' funds. When Nancy arrived in this country, she deposited the hundred dollars with her cousin, Iradell Redding, an old and esteemed citizen, who made use of the money, and afterward, when called upon by Nancy, he gave a note in the name of James for the amount, which James afterward traded off in the purchase of a tract of land in Madison County. The assignee of the note brought suit upon upon it, when the defendant set up the dark complexion of James, and availed himself of the provisions of the constitution above mentioned, to avoid a judgment. As a matter of course, the court was bound to decide the point in accordance with this fundamental law.

The constitutional provision referred to reads thus: Art. XIII, Sec. 1.—"No negro or mulatto shall come into or settle in the State after the adoption of this Constitution."

Sec. 2. All contracts made with any negro or mulatto coming into the State, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be void.

We forbear making any comments on this case, which has already called forth some pretty severe remarks, lest we might do injustice to a worthy citizen. We hope his conduct is susceptible of explanation that will entirely exonerate him from any suspicions of wrong. Iradell Redding, the defendant in the above suit, is a violent abolition, rugged, issue Republican, and has been famous for his unceasing and bitter denunciation of Democrats, individually and generally, as pro-slaveryites. He also, voted against and used his influence to defeat the thirteenth article of the constitution. Now we find this nigger-loving Republican is the first man in the State to enforce that article in the constitution to promote his own private interests by legally defrauding a poor negro of a hundred dollars.—The meanest slaveholder in the South would not be guilty of such an act. And yet this man sets himself up as a model Republican and Christian. Out upon such an arrant hypocrite! He will probably be elected chairman of the next Republican State Central Committee, for certainly he has earned that distinguished honor.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

The New York Evening Post, which delights to "strike a man when he is down," is not indifferent to the fate of a fallen cur. It gives place to the following, with the caption of "the under dog in the fight."

I know that the world, that the great big world, has a different tale from the tale I tell, And a different song to sing, But I will shout for the dog on my. If they say I'm wrong or am right— I shall always go for the weaker dog, For the under dog in the fight. I know that the world, that the great big world, will never a moment stop To see which dog may be in the fault, But will shout for the dog on my. But for me, I never shall stop to ask Which dog may be in the right, For my heart will beat, while it beats at all, For the under dog in the fight. Perhaps what I've said I had better not, said, (Of course better left unsaid), But with heart and with glass filled chook to the Here's health to the bottom dog.

INTERESTING DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States have affirmed the decision of the District Court in the case of Aspinwall et al. against Knox county, Ind. This suit was upon the bond issued by the county to pay its subscription to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. It was claimed that the subscription was illegal and the citizens of old Knox were disposed to repudiate. The amount of the claim that has just been decided in Aspinwall's favor is \$142,000.

J. W. Lynn & Son have just received a large lot of choice dried peaches, apples, prunes, oranges, lemons and figs.—Also a superior quality of cheese. This is the establishment for house-keepers to day not only their groceries and provisions, but all the delicacies of the season.

The Abolitionists now call themselves the opposition.

WEATHER PREDICTION.—A correspondent of the Scientific American, named J. Royal of White Rock, Ill., furnishes that paper with the following weather prediction. He professes to be able to foretell the weather one year in advance for any locality where there is an almanac calculated. Here is the prophecy: "The first half of April will be wet, the last half fair; the first week in May will be wet, the balance fair; the first half of June will be fair, the last half changeable; July will begin and end with a few days of changeable weather, leaving the middle of the month dry; August will have a great many wet days; September will set in fair but the balance of the month will be changeable, the last part being wettest; October, changeable, gradually increasing to wetness; November, like the preceding, only commencing fairer and ending wetter; December, fair weather." On this, we are told we may rely, with the exception of September, where there is "beheaded the extra stormy weather caused by the sun crossing the line." This truly depends on the prevailing winds at the time; if the winds be southerly, the month will be wet; if northerly, it will be as dry as if the sun were at his extreme distance from the line.

The old mansion of Gov. Wyles on the Charter Oak Place, Hartford, is being demolished, to make way for a modern house. The old mansion was built 222 years ago for the Royal Governor of the Colony, and the frame of solid English oak, was sent out from England.

Gen. Walker, under the assumed name of Mr. Wilson, crossed the Isthmus March 15, having come out in the Granada from New Orleans. He kept very quiet, and did not show himself at all to the public. Those who saw him say he looked very shabby and dejected.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia—English Parliament to be dissolved—Continental Advances are warlike and threatening—The crisis at hand—Great Bodies of Austrian Troops on the Move for Italy—Great Activity in France—Paris Bourse declined One Per Cent.

HALIFAX, April 20. The steamship Arabia, with advices from Liverpool to the 9th inst., one week later than those furnished by the Europa, arrived here this morning. The news by this arrival is important.

It is announced that the English Ministers have decided to dissolve Parliament. No date is fixed for the dissolution. The country is flooded with addresses.

The £7,000,000 India Loan Bill has finally passed.

The continental advances are very warlike and threatening.

The latest advices from Paris, say the crisis is at hand.

Great bodies of Austrian troops are on the move for Italy. There is also great activity in France.

The Paris Bourse is depressed and has declined nearly one per cent. in the last two days.

The ship Grey Oak, from London for New York, had been abandoned at sea.

The crew were picked up and taken to Liverpool by the City of Washington.

Liverpool Breadstuffs market closed very dull.

Provisions firm. Consuls quoted at 94½/95.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamship North Britain and City of Washington arrived out on the 7th inst. The steamer Etna was off Liverpool on the 9th.

The steamer Fulton which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., carried out the announcement that the English Ministers had decided on a dissolution of Parliament; but no day has yet been fixed for that event. The country is flooded with addresses to the Queen on the subject.

The steamship City of Washington had a splendid trip out of eleven days. During the voyage she fell in with the crew of the ship Grey Oak from London to New York, which had been abandoned at sea. The crew were picked up and carried to Liverpool.

Lord Derby announced in the House of Lords that the Cabinet would dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. He severely commented on Lord Russell's course, and likewise characterized Lord Palmerston's recommendation that the Ministers should accept Russell's amendment as a direct insult. He rejoiced at the generous support the Government had received, and expressed the conviction that for want of cohesion the opposition would be speedily dissolved.

The Cabinet had decided to dissolve Parliament as soon as the public business permitted, because they thought the country ought to be consulted at the present crisis, and because the interests of the people would suffer from a change of Administration.

D'Israeli made a corresponding announcement in the House of Commons.

It is reported that Austria will insist on the disarmament of Piedmont before the opening of the Peace Congress.

The session trials in Belfast resulted in the disagreement of the jury.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, April 8.—Earl Malmesbury's remarks yesterday in Parliament, are construed into an admission of the hopelessness of peace.

The movement of troops and war material in France, continues on a large scale. 25,000 troops are on the way to reinforce Lyons. A feeling that war is inevitable prevails at the French Foreign Office, and is shared by some of the highest functionaries. Orders have been sent to Toulon for sixty-eight vessels, to be ready to put to sea at a day's notice. Also, eight vessels of war have been ordered from Brest to Toulon. All the Marseilles vessels in the Adriatic are hastening home.

The English Ambassador at Turin has suddenly left for London.

Advices by the Arabia state that a great prize fight between Sayers and Paddock came off on the 5th inst. Over 1,000 persons were present. A series of rounds were fought, occupying 12½ minutes. Sayers was the victor, thus retaining the championship of England.

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A FINE MILITARY REVIEW.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says:

On Sunday last I witnessed the review of twenty thousand troops in the Champs de Mars. It was a gay and glittering spectacle. When the Emperor entered the field, mounted on his beautiful bay, and surrounded by his brilliant staff, the long lines simultaneously presented arms—which was like a flash of silver in the bright sunshine. The Empress Eugenie, looking as lovely as a lily in her white hat and plumes, seated in an open barouche, followed the Imperial cavalcade; and with her graceful, comprehensive bows, and meek smiles, gleaned all hearts not already harvested by the Emperor. The field was surrounded by a deep fringe of the populace, estimated at four hundred thousand and among them were thinly sprinkled the veterans of the "Old Guard," in cocked hats and surcoats after the fashion of the great Napoleon, many of them minus a leg or an arm; and exhibiting the scars of many a well-fought field. Although the crowd in the streets was immense, there was not the slightest disorder; neither was there any cheering on the approach of the Emperor.

The last number of the Bedford (Penn.) Gazette says:

On Tuesday our town was honored with a visit from Gen. James Burns, sr., one of the surviving soldiers of the American Revolution. This venerable man is now upward of one hundred years and six months of age, and is still vigorous and healthy. He was at the battle of Brandywine and Valley Forge, and subsequently was engaged in the protection of the frontier. Though a mere youth, when in the army of the Revolution, he attracted the notice of Washington, with whom he was on familiar terms. His first vote was cast for Washington, and ever since the organization of the Democratic party, he has been a steady adherent to its men and measures.

We have had to walk nearly the whole of the way. It was so cold that we could not ride. My advice is for all half-civilized folks to stay at home. Home! how much is in that word.

We paid here yesterday \$10 for two bushels of corn. We have considerable, but wanted enough. Hay is \$2 per one hundred pounds. I think we shall go as soon as the storm abates. NIMROD.

Butter is in good demand.

Go to Brown's for your groceries.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PLEASANT, 18th inst.

BLOODY FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS—FORD'S RANGERS CUT OFF.

The Centerville Herald, published at Centerville, Leon County, Texas, in its issue of the 8th inst., received yesterday, publishes the following account of a desperate conflict with the Indians, on the northern frontier of the State, in which Captain Ford's company of Rangers was surrounded by eight hundred Indians, and all killed except five:

"I give you below a brief statement of the loss of forty-three of our brave Rangers in an unfortunate engagement with the Indians:

Captain Ford, with forty-seven of his men, left camp in pursuit of the Indians, who had carried off four hundred horses. He was joined by two hundred friendly Indian Peons and followed by Major Van Dorn, with two hundred and eighty regulars. After the united forces had passed the head waters of Red River, Major Van Dorn, not deeming it prudent to press the pursuit further without additional supplies for men and horses, turned back. Captain Ford and men with friendly Indians, continued two days' travel in the direction of Kansas. Between midnight and daybreak of the second night, the friendly Indians left the camp of Captain Ford. About daylight Captain Ford found himself surrounded by eight hundred warriors, who demanded his surrender. He refused, and ordered his men to prepare for fight, each being armed with two revolvers and a rifle. They fought bravely and desperately, but were overpowered by numbers, and all butched except Captain Ford and four of his men, who cut their way through and escaped.

"Among the names of those who fell fighting bravely, are the two nephews of General Ed. Burleson, Aaron and his brother, (whose father was killed in a former engagement with the Indians), and whose untimely fate will be deeply regretted by friends and relations in our country.

"The above information was brought me direct from Austin upon the arrival of the express from Captain Ford, and is reliable.

"Great excitement prevails in Travis and adjoining counties, and it is supposed that a large company will start in pursuit of the Indians so soon as preparations can be made.

"Respectfully, THOS. W. BLAKE."

A UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA.—The Boston Atlas says:

We are gratified to learn that some steps have at length been taken to found a University in this country, and from the character of the parties interested in the enterprise, are to believe that success will crown their efforts. A meeting was held one evening last week at the house of a gentleman in this city. About twenty gentlemen were present from various parts of the country, embracing some of the most refined and cultivated intellects of our own State, as well as representatives from Louisiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and Maine, some wealthy individuals, to whom the subject has been mentioned, have pledged themselves to contribute \$500,000 as a nucleus of a fund for the endowment of the institution. A committee was appointed to wait upon other men of wealth as soon as their plans are matured, and one gentleman, prominent in intellectual circles is to proceed to Europe shortly for the purpose of visiting the most noted Universities of England, Germany and Prussia, previous to arranging the details of a system upon which the proposed University is to be conducted. It is contemplated to carry out the undertaking upon the most comprehensive scale, and to present to the students of our country an opportunity for securing a more thorough acquaintance with every department of science, arts and literature, than can be obtained even at Cambridge or Oxford.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has intimated to the Neapolitan authorities, now in London, its full assent to their traversing France, en route to Piedmont. It will be in the memory of most people that when Kossuth and his Hungarian, fresh from the claws of similar political vengeance, sought at Mirabeau, where a British steamer had conveyed them, leave to cross by land to London, Leon Faucher, the Foreign Minister of the French Republic, telegraphed "no admittance," and they had to come round by Gibraltar and the Bay of Biscay.

THE LUCK OF THE REPUBLICANS IN ELECTING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Enquirer thus notices the luck the Republicans have had in electing members of Congress:

Were we a believer in "luck" we could not fail to concede that the Black-Republicans have been particularly blessed in that respect at the elections last fall and the present spring. For example: a change of about five hundred votes would have lost them three members of Congress in Maine; less than three hundred votes changed would have lost them three more in New York; less than three hundred lost them three in Pennsylvania; less than two hundred and fifty, three in Ohio; and, recently, a change of less than seven hundred and fifty votes would have given us all the four members of Congress in Connecticut. Counting only the States above-mentioned, it will be perceived that a change of only two thousand votes would deprive the Republicans of no less than thirteen members of Congress.

United States Judge Ross Wilkins, of Detroit, in his sentence of Tylor, the United States Marshal, for killing Captain Jones, when serving process, said in relation to the prisoner's carrying arms:

This Court does not, and will not sanction the practice of its ministerial officers in carrying weapons of this description, to aid them in the execution of process. Their use is not warranted by the law. It is the duty of the officer, if resisted, to return his writ unexecuted; and it is safer to do so than to encounter the peril of life, and the consequence which may result from imprudence or accident.

A new and extraordinary poem by Schiller is said to have been discovered in Germany among the papers of the late Freyherr von Cotta. The subject is the "Emperor Napoleon," and its tone is said to be very bitter.

The oldest piece of furniture in the multiplication table. It was constructed more than two thousand years ago, and is as yet as good as new.

THE CUBA FILLIBUSTER EXCITEMENT—THE TRUTH IN REGARD TO THE REPORTED CUBA EXPEDITION.

A good deal of excitement has been created in this city and throughout the country by the statement that an expedition has been fitted out from here to Cuba, and that that island is on the eve of witnessing another filibuster excitement like that it experienced during the Lopez invasions.

We have obtained the following facts in relation to the matter from a reliable source: Don Jose Elias Hernandez, one of the ex-emigrants of the Cuban Junta that was established in this city, left here about three weeks since with a small number of Cuban exiles, on board of an American schooner, with the avowed purpose of throwing themselves ashore on some part of the eastern end of the island, and endeavoring to create a revolution. None of the other members of the late Cuban Junta, nor of the Americans that were connected with their operations, have any participation in the plans of Senor Hernandez, or have sent him any countenance in his present step.

On a former occasion this same gentleman sent from here a similar expedition, though on a smaller scale, it being composed of only two men—Estremes and Felix. It will be remembered that these two perjured rascals were arrested on board of an American schooner in 1854, before landing at Baracoa, and that Estremes was executed at Havana, while Felix was sent to the Spanish prison at Ceuta in Africa.

Rumor has largely augmented the number of Cubans that have gone with Senor Hernandez, and we have reliable information that he has no connection with any American organization of character or numbers. The Cuban residents here do not sanction his present movement, which they look upon as the height of Quixotism and folly, though very many of them sympathize with his wishes to see his country freed from its subjugation to Spain. It is not believed, either, that Senor Hernandez has connections with any extensive organization in Cuba, as he is known to hold social visits which are not entertained by a great majority of the people of that island. Should the expedition ever land in Cuba, the expedition ever land in Cuba, the expedition ever land in Cuba, it can do no good to any one, and only bring destruction upon its own members.

For reasons entirely disconnected with this step of Senor Hernandez, our city has lately been visited by a number of Spanish spies. These are continually finding new proofs of the existence of a large filibuster organization here, to operate against Cuba, and all kinds of reports are circulated by them. Among the latest reports made by them to the Captain General at Havana, is one stating that the Order of the Sons of Malta is the cover of the movement they pretend to have discovered. While it is to be regretted that any enthusiasts should undertake an attempt like that we said undertake at an attempt, it should not be looked upon as being an expression of the popular sentiment, either in this country or in Cuba.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Star says that Mrs. Key, the mother of the deceased, now lies very ill. She supposes her son died of apoplexy, and will likely be kept in this blissful ignorance. When told there was bad news from Washington, the old woman exclaimed, "My son Barton is dead," and asked if he did not die of apoplexy, as she had always had a presentiment that his life would terminate in that way. Her next inquiry was, "did he die in the street?" which was answered in the affirmative, without compromising the truth. She then sank in her bed and became quill ill. The impression is she cannot survive.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES.—The French Government has intimated to the Neapolitan authorities, now in London, its full assent to their traversing France, en route to Piedmont. It will be in the memory of most people that when Kossuth and his Hungarian, fresh from the claws of similar political vengeance, sought at Mirabeau, where a British steamer had conveyed them, leave to cross by land to London, Leon Faucher, the Foreign Minister of the French Republic, telegraphed "no admittance," and they had to come round by Gibraltar and the Bay of Biscay.

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THE MURDER AT LEE—CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER—HORRIBLE DETAILS.

It will be remembered that on Wednesday night, April 6th, a house occupied by Mrs. Hannah Potter, her three sons, Oliver, Alexander and Marshal Potter, and a grandson, Albert Potter, was consumed by fire at Lee, in the state of Maine. One of the sons, Marshal, pretended to have escaped from the burning building by jumping from an attic window; at any rate, after the roof and sides had fallen in, he alarmed the nearest neighbor, Mr. Hanscome, who returned with him to the fire.

At ten o'clock the jury of inquest met at the Town Hall. In a few minutes the room was filled to overflowing, in expectation of seeing the prisoner and hearing him confess his awful crimes. When the prisoner came in so great was the rush into the hall (a room in the second story) that the floor began to settle. This was the signal for a general stampede, and in order to gratify the public, the jury convened on the platform, and the crowd, numbering about a thousand persons, ranged itself on the common, in front of the building. Of his own accord the wretched man, Marshal Potter, made the following confession:

"I am guilty! I came home about ten o'clock on Wednesday night; my mother was up; she told me it was a fine time of night to come home. One of my brothers told me I had been over to Mr. Hanscome's, and carried a bottle of liquor with me—I told him I had not been there. He told me that I had. I told him that I did not want any more stuff from him, or some thing to that amount. He told me then that if I did not keep still I should go out of doors. I told him I shouldn't go out. I went into the other part of the house and got a single maul, (an instrument made of hard wood, twelve inches long and six in width and breadth, with a handle about a foot long in the end) with which I took the lives of them all. I went and struck Alexander with the shingle maul. I hit him in the face and on the head, and struck him a number of times; and then struck Oliver several times on the head and face. They neither of them struggled after I struck them.

My mother came into the room and got hold of me; I swung round and struck her with the maul, and she fell; she did not struggle; the house was on fire at the time; the candle was sitting on the wood-box, by the side of the stove; I tipped it off the box into the box of shavings; the shavings took fire, and I did not try to put the fire out then. I made a clean sweep of all the rest in the house; I stayed round there till it got pretty well afire; then I went over to Mr. Hanscome's, called him up and told him the house was burning up, and all there was in it; he got up, and he and I went over; when we got there the house was pretty much burnt through; pretty soon I left there and went back to Mr. Hanscome's; stayed there awhile, and then started off again; I traveled till I got into St. Stephens; I was taken there and brought back here, and that is why I am here now. I killed Albert [his nephew, a boy about ten years old]; I killed them all. I think I didn't strike Albert on the head; I struck him on the side of the face with the maul; he didn't struggle then; I heard him make a noise afterwards; he was lying on the bed, but I don't know as he was asleep. I don't know how the shavings came in the box; they were there before; mother was up and sitting at the stove when I came in; my two brothers were in bed; we had some quarreling before, but nothing but words; the light fell into the shavings after I went into the room where my brothers were; it fell into the shavings before I killed my mother; the shavings were burning pretty well before I killed the boy; the light fell into the box by the jar of a chair. I intended to burn the house; I pushed the light into the shavings with that intention; I struck the boy Albert last; I was knowing of money in the house, which I got; I got \$38; I found it in a trunk belonging to my brother, by the side of the house in the kitchen. I took all the money in the trunk—\$15 in gold, and all the rest, all but two cents, in bills; I knew that my mother kept money of my brothers; I don't know as the little boy had any money; I searched the trunk after I set the shavings on fire; no, I am not fast; I searched it before I set the fire, and after I had killed them all; I searched my brother's trunk; I have been too fast again; the light was on the table burning when I went in and struck my brothers; after I came out, when I had made a finish of everything, I took the light from the table and went to look into the trunks; I searched my brother's trunk in the bedroom first; I found a five-shilling bill and a quarter of a dollar in his pocket-book; then I searched the old lady's, and found thirty-seven dollars; the gold was in a small bag by itself; I saw no wallet, when I came back into the room I set the candle on the table for a minute or two, then I set the shavings on fire with the candle on purpose; after I set the shavings on fire I left the house.

I went to Lincoln Wednesday morning. I went out to see Mr. Bither, to settle up with him. I asked Mr. Drew, at Coburn's, for something to drink. I drank and paid for it. I bought a pint of gin at Mr. Huntress'. I drank some of it on my way home; first, soon after I left the village; again, after I left Bickford's house; next, near David Kneeland's, and again this side of the Ludden school-house. I put the rest of it in my brother's barn. I think I drank half there was in the bottle, but was not very badly off. I can't write very well, but can read. I struck my brother on account of trouble brewing some time. We had never come to blows. I think I hit the boy on the head and stomach; did not hear him scream. I left my brothers in the bed. I had the money with me when I went to Mr. Hanscome's, in my shirt breast pocket (which he shows).

My mother was sitting face to the stove when I came in with the maul; I came in behind her, with the club in my hand, got directly to the boy's bed-room; I don't know what I should have done if my mother had seen the club, but I suppose I should have gone on; I intended to kill the boy when I struck him; when I set fire to the building I intended to burn my mother up, not knowing whether she was dead or not. I am forty-three years old.

MARSHALL POTTER.

Col. Albert Pike is about to depart on a tour of business and pleasure among the Indian tribes of the West.

A WHITE MAN DROPPES WITH A NEGRESS—THE ENRAGED FATHER RECOVERS HIS DAUGHTER.

A young man was arrested yesterday morning by officer Paul May, for the abduction of a young negress from Dearborn. His name was Alphonso Pearsall, and he was taken on the complaint of the girl's father, who followed them for the purpose of getting his daughter back again. They came to town night before last, and put up at the house of a negro in the ninth ward, taking lodgings for the night. The girl being under sixteen years of age, a warrant was issued by Justice Parly for abduction, at the desire of her father, whose name is Jordan. The girl's name is Hanna. They were found at the house where they stayed over, and brought into court. The young man stood up for his rights, and was not disposed to relinquish possession of the girl, whom he was anxious to marry. She was a fat little wench of about fifteen, evidently devoid of any too much good sense, and as anxious to marry as he was. The would-be bridegroom did not hesitate to say that he loved her and should have in jail, but if he didn't get out in two years he should come after her.

Being upbraided with the act by the father, he resorted to an artful dodge and asserted that he was a negro, but several of the race who were in the office examined him critically, and shook their heads. They were convinced that he was white, and told her so, but she would not believe a word of it. They were a pair of as devoted lovers as one would meet in a twelve month. The father insisted that she should not marry her lover, and took her home with him, declaring that he should administer her a sound thrashing as soon as he got her under the paternal roof. The young man was sent to jail to await examination for abduction, upon which he will be prosecuted by the indignant papa, who thinks he is not good enough to marry his daughter. Disinterested spectators thought that the sooner he got her married the better, in view of her indiscretions,