

THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Saturday, September 17, 1859.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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

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

For President in 1860,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

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

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Trains leave the Crawfordsville Depot as follows:

Going North.

Accommodation 11 A. M.; Freight 2:40 P. M.;
Through Express 3 P. M.

Coming South.

Through Express 5 A. M.; Freight 8:55 A. M.;
Accommodation 4:15 P. M.

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

R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

Bourbon County departed this life
again yesterday. This is the second death,
from which we are assured that there is no
resurrection.

T. D. Brown has received valuable
additions to his stock of both Drugs and
Groceries. Give him a call, should you
need anything in either branch of his trade.

Wabash College commences its Fall
Term to-day. Quite a number of new
students have already made their appearance.

Mr. Cyrus Garrett, an old veteran
Typo, arrived in town last evening. He
is selling his celebrated Electric Fluid,
which is the best preparation we have ever
seen for removing Grease, Oil, Tar, Paint,
and other impurities from cloths and clothing.
Every body should purchase a bottle.

Still they come!—For more than a
week the sidewalk at Campbell, Galey &
Harter's Hardware establishment has been
well high covered with boxes, casks, barrels
and packages of all kinds, and the end
seems to be not yet. Messrs. Campbell &
Harter have the reputation of knowing
how to buy goods cheap for their respective
departments, and both say they never
forgot cheaper than this fall. Look out
for at least a steamboat load of dry goods
in a day or two. All who wish to buy goods
of any or every kind, on better terms and
at less figures than any where else, ought
to call at this house early, and satisfy themselves
that this is no mere puff.

We learn that the Supreme Court has
granted a new trial to Wm. French,
who was sentenced by the Carroll Circuit
Court to be hung, at Delphi on Friday next,
for the murder of Mrs. Hannah Birney.—
He will have another trial at the November
term of the same Court, at Delphi.

An itinerant organ grinder, accompanied
by a diminutive artist in the triangle
business, gave a free concert in front
of Manson & Powers' drug store yesterday
evening. A contribution was taken up at
the close of the show, merely for the purpose
of defraying traveling expenses.

The extension of the Corporation
received a quinquennial yesterday in the
Commissioners Court. So that there is now
no chance for us to spread ourselves for
another three months to come.

We came within an ace of having
frost this morning, which would have played
off the dew with late gardens and back-
ward corn had it succeeded in making it.

The Empress of Austria is said to be
in as favorable and interesting a condition
as the Queen of Spain, and Empress of
France, and the Queen of England.

Gov. Willard has appointed Hon.
W. W. Wick Judge of the Fifth Circuit,
in the place of Hon. Stephen Major, re-
signed.

STATE FAIR.—The Indiana State Fair
will be held at New Albany, commencing
on the 26th of this month. The N. A. &
S. R. Railroad will carry passengers to and
from the Fair at half the usual rates.

Madame Anna Bishop, the vocalist,
after a long absence abroad, has returned
to New York.

Hon. John Forsyth, of the Mobile
Register, has been elected Speaker of the
Alabama House of Representatives.

Ex-President Pierce has arrived at
his home in New Hampshire. He had a
public reception.

A great deal of the Corn in Iowa
has been killed by late frosts.

Stephen D. Dillaye, accused of par-
ticipation in the Pittsburgh forgery, was
arrested at Syracuse on Monday.

THE TWO REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS IN COAL CREEK.

Our readers will recollect that in 1856
the Black Republican party manufactured
two Freeoments, the one a second Mesiah,
the veritable individual that caught a for-
lorn bumble bee on the Rocky Mountains,
a miracle in the eyes of that party, the other
a scapegoat. Since that time the Re-
publicans have adopted a new canon to
their faith, they now believe that two make
one, a kind of improvement on the trinity
faith. On last Saturday, two conventions
were held in Coal Creek township. One in
the Meharry neighborhood and one at the
precinct managed by Wm. Krug. The one
held in the Meharry neighborhood being
in the employ of the Austin & Powell
clique gave the township to them; the other
in the Krug neighborhood in order to
conciliate Fry for his defeat last year con-
sidered it a good stroke of policy to give it
to him and Rudge. Where is John Beard
the old trapper, with his oil of rhodium to
quiet those fractious Pubs. Look out
brother Frank, we almost fancy we hear
the knell of your defeat. The most sub-
tle analysis will fail to produce in the po-
litical capsule the smallest specimen of
Republican affection for you. "Mene,
mene, tekel, upharisin."

Samuel C. Bennett, of Cairo, Green
Co., N. Y., a member of the legal profes-
sion, met with a very singular accident a
few days since, which resulted in his death.
He was standing upon the piazza of the
O'Hara Hotel, in Cairo, in company with
Mr. J. Pearson, when, during a conversa-
tion between the two, Mr. Pearson play-
fully slapped him upon the back, which
caused him to lose his balance and fall for-
ward from the stoop, striking his head
with great force on the pavement below.
He was taken up insensible and carried
home, where he lingered until Thursday
last, when he died. An inquest was held
upon the body. Verdict, accidental death.

A trial of five classes of rifled can-
non was made at the Washington navy
yard on Friday. A boat-gun throwing a
ten pound shell, delivered its shot at 3430
and 3446 yards, a little less than two
miles. These shells are two pounds heav-
ier than those used with such terrible ef-
fect by the French in their battles in Italy.
A large iron gun, to throw a fifty pound
shell, has just been cast at the yard. Its
range will probably be three and a half to
four miles.

The fair opened yesterday with a
very large and fine collection of blooded
stock, mechanical implements, farm pro-
ducts, fruits, &c. &c. The attendance was
rather slim, but the probability to-day is,
that the grounds will be thronged with
visitors.

A NEW OYSTER SALOON.—C. B. Nelson,
our worthy Town Marshal, has opened a
fine oyster saloon on Market street, oppo-
site Robbins' livery stable. He serves up
his oysters in capital style.

Our weekly neighbor across the
water is terribly exercised concerning the
Auditors office, and calls on us to keep cool.
We can assure him that we shall be per-
fectly calm during the campaign, satisfied
that things are all right. Unfortunate
Jerre, you are not posted.

La Mountain traveled with his bal-
loon at his recent Saratoga ascension,
nearly one hundred miles in less than ten
hours.

The great \$100,000 verdict case of
Carstang vs. Shaw, has been progressing
in Brooklyn, N. Y., where Miss C. former-
ly lived. A great deal of testimony bear-
ing on her character has been taken, and
is all decidedly in her favor. Nearly four
weeks have been spent in the examination
of witnesses on both sides.

It seems that Punshon, the celebra-
ted Wesleyan preacher in England (not
Spurgeon) was the man whom Barnum of-
fered \$100,000 to accompany him in Amer-
ica one year, and who referred him to Acts
XII: 10.

The New Orleans Picayune says
that Mr. Oliver J. Morgan, of Carroll Par-
ish, La., has presented to Bishop Polk the
handsome sum of forty thousand dollars,
as a foundation of a Professorship of Agri-
cultural Chemistry in the "University of
the South." The munificent donation
makes up the entire amount of \$500,000,
required by the charter for the establish-
ment of the proposed University.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.—Last
Tuesday night that prince of good fellows,
George Hough, presented us with a can of
these delicious bivalves, the first of the
season. Persons wishing to purchase the
best quality of oysters and at the cheap-
est rates will please call on George at Gan-
gster's, corner of Main and Washington
streets.

FOOLS NOT ALL DEAD.—Jerre is aston-
ished because the Daily Review advocates
Democracy. Unsophisticated Jerre.

Rev. S. D. Storrs, of Quindaro, Kan-
sas, in a letter to the Home Missionary
Society, says:

Kansas is to-day suffering a hundred
times more from intemperance, than from
all the political oppression to which she has
been subjected.

One hundred and eleven deaths oc-
curred in Cincinnati last week, a majority
of which were children under five years
of age.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright is reported ill
in Madison, Ind.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

San Francisco California, has lost its
county jail and \$100,000 paid therefor,
because the deed of the land on which the
building stood was not properly signed and
recorded.

The Albany moulders, who had been
out of work for several months, in conse-
quence of a strike to which employers
will not yield, have now become desperate
in their idleness and several dangerous
assaults are recorded as having been made,
on several recent nights, upon such of the
craft as continue to labor at the old stand-
ard of wages. One man has been shot in
the side and then struck down with a blud-
geon, on a public street, and another was
shot at while standing near a window in
his own house.

An express train from Buffalo to
Rochester, on the New York Central
Road, last Sunday night, ran 64 miles in
50 minutes, making two, taking in the
wood and water at one of them. The run-
ning time was over a mile a minute, which
for so long a distance is unprecedented in
this country.

There are 245 gaslight companies in
the United States, with an aggregate cap-
ital of \$40,000,000. The price of gas
ranges from \$2.50 to \$7 per thousand feet.
There are but comparatively few instances,
however, where the price exceeds \$4.

The aurora of the 28th ult., was seen
far south as Galveston, Texas, where it
was visible at 8 o'clock in the evening.—
It lasted about fifteen minutes. This phe-
nomenon is very rarely seen in that local-
ity, and it was at first quite generally at-
tributed to fires on the Prairies.

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST BLACK RE-
PUBLICANISM.—Geo. S. Hillard, Esq., one
of the Editors of the Boston Courier, now
traveling in Europe, has addressed to that
paper an interesting letter upon the life and
character of the late Rufus Choate. Speak-
ing of Mr. Choate's course in sustaining the
Democratic ticket at the last Presiden-
tial election as "a heavy blow and great
discouragement" to the "Republican par-
ty," he remarks:

"It is certainly a stubborn fact for the
Republicans that among the dead—for we
will only deal with them—the wisest and
most far-seeing men in New England have
been opposed to the anti-slavery agitation;
I mean Judge Prescott, Mr. Mason, Mr.
Webster, and Mr. Choate. It was a strik-
ing proof of Judge Prescott's sagacity
—than whom New England never gave
birth to a wiser or better man—that when
the first anti-slavery resolutions were passed
by the Massachusetts legislature, he ex-
pressed his regret, and said it was the be-
ginning of mischief. This fact could be
met only in two ways; either that these men,
whose judgment would have been deemed
of the highest value, if not absolutely con-
clusive, on any other point, were mistaken
in this; or that, from some base and unwor-
thy motive, they suppressed their real con-
victions and expressed those which they did
not believe to be true. Against Mr. Mas-
on and Judge Prescott, such charges
would have been simply ludicrous; how
cruelly and persistently they were made
against Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate is
well known. They are now gone where
cruel indignation can no longer lacerate
their hearts; and posterity will do justice
alike to their conduct and their motives."

This testimony comes from a conserva-
tive Whig, and refers to the conservative
sentiments of the leading minds in the old
Whig party. What a contrast is it with
the course of the small potatoe opposition
politicians, such as Defrees and company,
who, while professing conservative views,
are constantly employed in dirty abuse of
the Democratic party, the only organiza-
tional, constitutional and conservative
party. If they were honest, they would
follow the examples of Clay, Webster and
Choate, who saw no hope for the country
but in the maintenance of the Democrat-
ic party.—State Sentinel.

We learn from the Indianapolis
Daily Journal that the agent of the Amer-
ican Express Company at Terre Haute has
within the past two or three weeks, stolen
various packages of money, amounting in
the aggregate to nearly \$40,000. The
last package was \$14,000, belonging to the
Parke County Bank. This was all lost in
one night at a gambling saloon. Growing
desperate at this heavy loss, the last of a
series of considerable length, the express
agent pulled a pistol from his pocket and
demanded the money or the life of the
winner of the pile. The money was hand-
ed back to him. His depredations in the
express office were discovered the next
day. Measures were taken to recover the
money, nearly all of which was ascertained
to be in the hands of parties in Terre
Haute—mostly young men—in the habit
of playing cards for amusement and profit.
The position of the parties holding the
money was such that in order to prevent
open exposure the whole amount of the
money stolen, staked and lost, with the ex-
ception of some \$300, was surrendered to
the Express Company.

An Arkansas paper says that many
of the girls in that State grow six feet
high. Prentice says they must be uncom-
monly well cultivated.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.
Senator Douglas passed through the city
yesterday morning, en route for Chicago,
where he remains until the close of the
United States Fair. He had the distin-
guished honor of riding in the same car
with us from Indianapolis. His triumphant
march through Pennsylvania—his reception
at Pittsburgh and his cordial welcome at
Columbus, has been heralded by the tel-
egraph and press in advance of his ar-
rival. The enthusiasm of his friends in the
Queen City, on the occasion of his recep-
tion Friday night, was no less boundless.
The carriage in which he was conveyed
from the Depot to the Burnet House, was
besieged on all sides, and the streets were
literally blocked up by the enthusiastic
throng.—Laf. Cour.

Lightning rods take the mischief
out of the clouds—lightning rods take
it out of bad boys.

YOUNG MEN ATTACH YOURSELVES TO THE DEMOCRACY.

It is important for every young man to
stand right in politics as well as on other
matters. Those who join the Democracy
connect themselves with a permanent or-
ganization. The party is so co-existent
with the foundation of our Republic in
institutions, and three quarters of a century
has so entwined it in the institutions of our
country that its existence is fixed and ir-
revocable so long as our government exists.
It has been opposed by various parties in
their turn, some of which have had tem-
porary triumphs, but they ultimately fell un-
der the conquering march of the invinc-
ible Democracy. The waves of fanaticism
have beaten against, and have sometimes
almost seemed to engulf it, but animated
by the eternal principle of justice to all
classes and conditions of men, it has ever
risen in majesty among the raging billows.
It has been opposed by the eloquence of
Clay and Webster, and others of less note,
but it has withstood the assaults of all,
and the very last acts of these statesmen
were to confess their errors and commend
the Democracy. We may be easily out-
numbered for a time, but triumph will soon
follow. We have shaped the institutions
of our country from its foundation, and
point with pride to our handiwork, and it
is the destiny of the party to guard, pro-
tect and uphold the nation until the last line
of liberty has been written upon the record
of time.

The following gives a historical view of
the opposing parties of the country, from the
earliest period to the present time.—
The opposition to the Democracy since the
organization of the government have passed
the following laws:

The "Alien Law" in 1798, giving the
President—John Adams—the power to
order from the country any unnaturalized
foreigner he might deem a suspicious per-
son.

The "Sedition Law," passed in 1798,
by which any person who wrote or pub-
lished anything against the President or mem-
bers of Congress, was liable to be heavily
fined and imprisoned, on conviction in the
United States Courts.

An act passed in 1798 extending the
term of naturalization of foreigners from
four to fourteen years.

They passed the General Bankrupt Law
in 1841, which enabled such persons who
desired to do so, to repudiate all their old
debts.

They favored the high tariff of 1842,
taxed the farmers, mechanics, and laboring
men and those engaged in commerce, heav-
ily—for the benefit of a few manufactures
in New England.

These are all the important laws the
Opposition ever passed. Every one of
them was repealed in less than four years
after the passage.

The opposition to Democracy was never
continued in power by the people more than
one term.

They never elected but four Presidents:
John Quincy Adams in 1824.
Wm. Henry Harrison in 1840.
Zachary Taylor in 1848.

The following Presidents were elected
by the Democracy against the efforts of the
Opposition:

Thomas Jefferson in 1800.
James Madison in 1808.
James Monroe in 1816.
Andrew Jackson in 1828.
Martin Van Buren in 1836.
James K. Polk in 1844.
Franklin Pierce in 1852.
James Buchanan in 1856.

At the end of Mr. Buchanan's term in
1860, the Democracy will have had the
Presidency for forty-eight years to the Op-
position sixteen. The Democrats have had
a majority in Congress at least fifty-four
years to the Opposition's ten years.

The Opposition have opposed vainly
and ineffectively the following Democratic
measures.

The purchase of the Louisiana Territo-
ry in 1802.

They opposed the war with England in
1812. They were willing that the British
should search our vessels upon the high
seas and take from them, by force, the
American seamen.

They opposed the purchase of Florida
in 1819.

They opposed the putting down of that
dangerous and corrupt institution to the
liberty of our country a Mammoth Nation-
al Bank.

They opposed the adoption of the Inde-
pendent Treasury Law of 1841.

They opposed the Mexican War in 1846,
and sided with the enemies of their country
throughout the struggle.

They opposed the purchase of California,
New Mexico and Utah, declaring that those
countries were not worth anything, and
that we had Territory enough.

They opposed the purchase of Arizona
in 1854.

They never admitted a State. They
never organized a Territory. They were
always against their country in time of
war.

Such are the main exploits of the Op-
position to Democracy.

CAUSE OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.—M. D.
River, the celebrated French astronomer,
explains the production of the Aurora Bo-
realis in the following manner: "When the
sun, having passed into the Southern hemi-
sphere, no longer heats our atmos-
phere, the aqueous vapors which have ac-
cumulated during the summer in this part
of the atmosphere, begin to condense, the
kind of humid cap enveloping the polar
regions extend more and more, and facili-
tates the passage of electricity accumu-
lated in the upper portion of the air. But
in this elevated region, and especially at
this period of the year, the aqueous vapors
must most frequently pass into the state of
minute particles of ice or snow floating in
the air, similar to those which give rise to
the halos; for when it is there, a kind of
semi-transparent mist. These half-frozen
globes conduct the electricity to the surface
of the earth, near the pole, and are at the
same time, illuminated by those currents
of electric discharges. In fact, all observ-
ers agree in asserting that the Aurora Bo-
realis is constantly preceded by a mist,
which rises from the pole, and the margin
of which, less dense than the remainder, is
colored the first; and, indeed, it is very
frequent near the pole in the winter months,
and especially in those where there is an
abundance of vapor in the air.

Some of our Louisville girls might thus
"fare up" after being kissed enough, if
they could ever decide in their own minds
that they have been kissed enough.—Lou-
isville Journal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sep. 8.
The P. M. Gen. has received other as-
surance from the parties under the John-
son Peace contract, that they will execute
the service if the U. S. vessels will ren-
der any protection which may be neces-
sary in connection with the Nicaragua
route.

About 1100 muskets and rifles were sold
at auction by order of the government to-
day. The former brought from \$1 to \$4
apiece. They were bought by a citizen of
New York, together with 5 pieces of can-
non.

Leslie, the actor in the swindle upon
the Philadelphia ladies, was taken to Phila-
delphia to day.

SALT LAKE.

Mr. Greeley, in one of his letters to the
Tribune, from Utah, gives the following
concerning this body of water:

That this Lake should be salt, is no
anomaly. All large bodies of water into
which streams discharge themselves, while
they have several no outlet, are or sh'd
be salt. If one such is fresh that is an
anomaly indeed. Lake Utah probably re-
ceives as much saline matter as Salt Lake,
but she discharges it through the Jordan
and remains herself fresh; while Salt Lake,
having no issue save by evaporation is
probably the saltiest body of water on
earth. The ocean is comparatively fresh,
even the Mediterranean at Leghorn is not
half so salt.

I am told that three barrels of this wa-
ter yield a barrel of salt; that seems rather
strong, yet its intense saltness, no one
who has not had it in his eyes, his nostrils,
can realize. You can no more sink in it
than in a clay bank, but a very little of it
in your lungs would suffice to strangle you.
You make your way in from a hot, rocky
beach over a chaos of volcanic basalt that
is trying to the feet; but at a depth of a
yard or more you have a fine sandy bottom,
and here the bathing is delightful.

The water is of a light green color for
ten or twelve rods; then "deeply, darkly,
beautifully blue." No fish can live in it,
no frog abides it; few birds are ever seen
dipping into it. The rugged mountains in
and about it—just such scraped and seamed
and gullied precipices as I have been
describing ever since I reached Denver—
have a little fire and cottonwood, or quak-
ing asp, in their deeper ravines or behind
their taller cliffs, but look bare and deso-
late to the casual observer, and these out-
lets the Lake into sections and hide most of
it from view. Probably less than a third of
it is visible from any single point. But this
suffices.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF SENATOR
DOUGLAS.—Senator Douglas left Cincin-
nati at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, by
the Lawrenceburg Railroad, on his route
to Chicago. At every station along the
road crowds were assembled who greeted
him with marked enthusiasm. At Law-
renceburg people were gathered from all
the surrounding country, and his reception
was a perfect ovation. Cannon were fired,
a band of music culminated the occasion,
and the cheering of the immense
crowd was hearty and prolonged. Mr.
Douglas returned his thanks briefly to the
people, and while he was addressing them
from the hindmost car the train started.

At Greensburg his reception was equal-
ly warm and enthusiastic.

It was 11 o'clock when the train due at
10:30 arrived here. There had been many
conflicting statements in regard to the
probability of his arrival, and the rain
which poured down in a torrent up to 10
o'clock, prevented seven hundred persons
from waiting at the Union Depot when the
train came in. Mr. Douglas when he ap-
peared was hailed with loud cheers. He
was taken to the American House, where,
from the balcony he returned his thanks
to his friends, who had waited until that
late hour at night to greet him. He said
he could not, unwell as he was, worn out
and his voice broken, even if it was prop-
er that he should do so, make a speech
then, but he hoped the time was not far
distant when he could meet his friends in
Indiana and address them. He again
thanked them and retired to the rear car
of the Lafayette train, which was waiting,
where for a few moments, he received
such of his friends as desired to be pre-
sented to him.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

FOUND ITS DADDY.—Some three or four
weeks ago, a very pretty girl was sent to
the County Poor-house, and she had not
been many days there when she presented
to the institution, for registry on its
books, a fine, bouncing baby. Now a new
baby is generally a source of great rejoic-
ing in a house, but although Doctor Lynch
pronounced this one a beautiful baby, we
do not know that its infantile existence
was lauded with the usual demonstrations
of joy. On the contrary, no sooner had
it begun to cry for food, than a serious
question arose. The keeper is allowed
\$1.60 each per week for the board and
clothing of each inmate. Here was another
mouth to feed and another back to
clothe, but the Commissioners thought,
some of them, that there should be no
separate entry of baby—that he should be
considered a part and parcel of his moth-
er while he drew nourishment from her
breast. There was evidently trouble brew-
ing over baby when Mr. Langdale, one
of the overseers of the poor, who has had
large experience in his younger days in
baby matters, resolved to end the dispute
by hunting up baby's father. By what in-
fernal germain he worked we are not informed,
but he found a young man in Warren town-
ship, who was willing to own baby and pay
the prescribed price of baby board. Mr.
Langdale, by his zeal in this matter, has
not only prevented a lawsuit and relieved
the county of expense, but he has found a
daddy for baby.—Ind. Jour.

AN AMERICAN HORSE FOR MARSHAL
McMAHON.—A number of Irish gentlemen
who reside in New York, desirous of ex-
pressing their admiration for Marshal Mc-
Mahon, of the army of France, in some
way that would be likely to prove most ac-
ceptable to him, have decided upon send-
ing him a fine specimen of an American
horse. They have been quietly collecting
the money necessary for the purchase dur-
ing the past week, and now, it is said, they
have in hand something over one thousand
dollars for that purpose. They have not
yet decided upon what particular horse they
will send.

The new hall of the U. S. Senate
allows seats for a hundred Senators.

"HER MAJESTY."

The British Ministry, consisting of five-
teen highly educated noblemen and com-
moners, appear unable to write intelligibly.
The Queen's Speech, read by commission
on the 13th ult., at the prorogation of Par-
liament, is scarcely good English, and at
all events, is disgraced by ridiculous rep-
etitions. The Cabinet are the joint au-
thors of that composition. The com-
mencement runs thus: "We are com-
manded by her Majesty to release you
from further attendance in Parliament,
and at the same time to convey to you her
Majesty's acknowledgments." The repe-
tition of "her Majesty" is to prevent the
Queen being named as she or her, as if she
were an ordinary person! This may seem
absurd etiquette, but the fact is as we state
it. Here is another sample, with "her
Majesty" thrice in one sentence: "A ple-
nipotentiary would be sent by her Majesty
to assist at such Conferences; but her
Majesty had not received the information
to decide whether her Majesty may think
fit to take part in any such negotiations."
And again, "It will be her Majesty's ear-
nest endeavor to promote their internal
improvement, and to obliterate the traces
of those conflicts which her Majesty wit-
nessed with such deep concern." Also,
"The financial arrangements of that por-
tion of her Majesty's Empire will continue
to engage her Majesty's serious attention."
Finally, we are told that "The happiness
of her Majesty's people is the object near-
est her Majesty's heart."

Who was it that said that Majesty de-
prived of its externals, was a jest? He
spoke the truth.—Phila. Press.

THE FIRE EATERS DENOUNCE TOOMINS.

Senator Toombs made a speech at Lex-
ington, Ga., the other day, which startled
the fire eaters. The Dispatch, one of their
organs, lets off the following:

He rolled Douglas as a sweet morsel un-
der his tongue, and swallowed his squatter
sovereignty heresies with as much relish
as he would gulp down a brandy toddy.—
He characterized Iverson and Bonham and
the lamented and chivalrous Quitman, in
the severest terms for their course on the
Kansas question, and exhortated Hon. L.
J. Gartrell, because he says he will not
vote for Douglas.

HOGS IN INDIANA.

The Cincinnati Price Current publishes
returns of the number of hogs in fifty-one
counties of Indiana. Compared with 1857
and 1858, the result is as follows:

1857	1,448,062
1858	1,507,346
1859	1,345,990

Showing a decrease of 161,356 as com-
pared with last year.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday,
8th of June, at No. 5 Haymarket, by Mr.
Skaife, of Vanburgh House, upon a new
method of employing the art of photogra-
phy.

Several months ago Mr. Skaife was led
to undertake some experiments in relation
to the velocity of shot and shell, and the
possibility of using photographic means for
registering the character of the motion.—
The phenomena presented were of a novel
and peculiar kind, and they suggested the
idea of practical application. In the nar-
row corners of some four inches, Mr. Skaife
has resumed an entire photographic appar-
atus which can be carried in the hand,
and which,