

friendship. Democrats have every-where given me a warm and kind welcome; but at the same time I wish it to be understood that from this moment all memory of any opposition that has been made to my nomination is forgotten forever. I honor the men who honored my opponents; I respect the zeal with which they have urged their nomination; but all is from this moment obliterated from my memory.

I expect to devote what of talent and energy I possess to secure the success of the nominations this day made, by the greatest convention before which I have ever stood. How shall I be received by you and the men you represent, when we come to fight the battle next summer? How shall I be received in the strongholds of the Indiana Democracy? When I come into Eastern Indiana, where true men have fought the battles of Democracy against great odds; I know now that I shall be well received; and when we go to the North, where cold winds blow upon warm Democratic hearts, I hope we will be well received. I know you will put a good ticket in the field, one worthy of the support of the Democracy of Indiana, and I undertake now to say, that every gentleman will put forth all the energy he possesses to secure the triumph of the Democratic cause. Indiana is one of the States that has stood out against the current of fanaticism that has swept over so many other States; that current has reached our borders; shall the heart of Indiana cease to beat for the Union?

[Shouts of "Never, never!" interrupted the speaker, who was for some time unable to continue.] Let that be the word till October shall have decided the result. If you will go back to your counties satisfied with the proceedings of this convention, and will give them your unanimous support, your result is certain. For myself, I thank you that you have already put upon the electoral ticket the Hon. C. L. Dunham and the gallant Walker to help me in this fight; I thank you for that, and if every man here to-night will go to his home, and labor with zeal in the Democratic cause, I believe that victory will perch upon our standard. Let it be so, and believe me, gentlemen, I will fight the battle to the best of my ability.

I do not believe that the men of Indiana are going to become sectional in their views. They love not Indiana alone, but all the States cemented together in union by the blood of our fathers. You have come up here as representing the great Democracy of this State; and from this day forth let it be understood that you fight the battles of Indiana's Democracy; and let it not be said that our success depends upon the Charleston convention; but that Indiana has strength enough to stand upon its own Democracy.

I have the highest confidence that we can achieve a triumph, and in it I will rejoice with you; and if we fail, I will with you, the banner of Democracy falling around me. I once more thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

On the conclusion of Mr. Hendrick's speech, a motion to adjourn was made by Colonel Walker, but met with the general disapprobation of the members, and was lost.

The following gentlemen were then offered for nomination to the office of Lieut. Governor:

David Turpie, of White county; James R. Slack, of Huntington; Wm. E. McLean, of Vigo; Edmund Johnson, of Henry.

No majority resulting from the first ballot, a second was ordered, but was preceded by the retirement of the Committee on Resolutions at the request of Dr. Eddy, of St. Joseph, Chairman.

The second ballot was then called and resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes.....	389
Necessary to a choice.....	195
Turpie.....	189
Slack.....	190
McLean.....	191
Johnson.....	192

Mr. Turpie was accordingly declared the nominee, and on motion of Mr. Vandergriff, was declared, by acclamation, the unanimously chosen candidate of the Convention. Mr. Turpie then took the stand and thanked the Convention for the honors conferred upon him in a neat, pithy speech.

The nomination for Secretary of State being declared next in order, the following names were proposed:

J. I. Alexander, of Owen; John C. Burton, of Franklin; Dr. A. Weaver, of Wayne; W. B. Beach, of Boone; B. B. Edmondson, of Dubois; C. S. Dobbins, of Martin; B. Newland, of Lawrence; B. Mattux, of Madison; W. H. Schlatter, of Wayne; A. T. Whitley, of Vanderburg.

Before the first ballot took place, the names of W. B. Beach, Dr. A. Weaver and B. Mattux, were withdrawn.

No majority resulting from the first ballot, a second ensued, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. W. H. Schlatter, of Wayne, figures standing:

Whole number of votes.....	387
Necessary to a choice.....	194
Alexander.....	191
Burton.....	192
Edmondson.....	193
Dobbins.....	194
Schlatter.....	195

The nomination of Mr. Schlatter was voted unanimous by acclamation.

Joseph Ristine, of Fountain; W. C. Tar-kington, of Monroe; T. G. Palmer of Marion, and Archibald Kennedy, of Rush, were then proposed as nominees for the office of Auditor of State.

Four ballots were held, the fourth giving the following result:

Whole number of votes.....	380
Necessary to a choice.....	190
Ristine.....	187
Tar-kington.....	188

Mr. Ristine was declared the nominee, and as in previous cases, the nomination was voted unanimous on motion from the Chair. The name of Mr. Kennedy was withdrawn after the first, and that of Mr. Palmer after the third ballot.

Nathaniel F. Cunningham, of Vigo, and Matthew L. Brett, of Davies, were then put in nomination for the Treasuryship of State.

Whole number of votes.....	377
Necessary to a choice.....	189
Cunningham.....	186
Brett.....	191

The closeness of this contest, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Cunningham, did not prevent this gentleman being declared, like his predecessors, the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Oscar B. Hoard, of Decatur; Thomas D. Walpole, of Hancock, and L. P. Milligan were the proposed nominees for the office of Attorney General.

Mr. Hoard was declared the nominee of the Convention, the first ballot having

Whole number of votes.....	381
Necessary to a choice.....	191
Hoard.....	187
Walpole.....	188
Milligan.....	190

For Superintendent of Public Instruction the following names were offered:

W. M. Daily, of Jefferson; M. B. Hopkins, of Clinton; and Samuel S. Rugg, of Allen. Samuel S. Rugg was declared the nominee on a second ballot, which gave the following result:

Whole number of votes.....	387
Necessary to a choice.....	194
Daily.....	191
Hopkins.....	192
Rugg.....	194

For the Clerkship of the Supreme Court the following names were offered:

Cornelius O'Brien, of Dearborn; Samuel W. Sproth, of De Kalb; S. R. Hamill, of Sullivan; Samuel M. Chord, of St. Joseph; James H. Stewart, of Carroll; Nathan Tompkins, of Bartholomew, and James Ways, of Knox. Four ballots were held on the above names, the fourth resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes.....	386
Necessary to a choice.....	193
O'Brien.....	190
Sproth.....	191
Hamill.....	192
Chord.....	193
Stewart.....	194
Tompkins.....	195
Ways.....	196

Mr. O'Brien was then declared the unanimously elected nominee.

Michael C. Kerr, of Floyd; Gordon Tanner, of Jackson, and J. B. Merriweather, of Jefferson, were then offered as nominees for the Reportership of the Supreme Court. No majority resulting from the first ballot, a second was ordered, but ere it took place, the name of Mr. Merriweather was withdrawn, leaving the contest between Messrs. Tanner and Kerr. By the second ballot, Mr. Kerr received the nomination, figures standing thus:

Whole number of votes.....	380
Necessary to a choice.....	190
Kerr.....	187
Tanner.....	193

Mr. Kerr was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. With this nomination all balloting on office terminated.

Dr. Eddy, chairman of the committee on Resolutions, stated his readiness to report, requesting that Mr. Devlin, of Wayne county, be permitted to accompany him to the stand. Mr. Eddy then read the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The time is fast approaching when the American people are again to be called upon in consonance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws, to determine by their suffrages what principles shall be recognized and adhered to in the administration of public affairs, and to select the agents who are to be invested with the high trust of carrying those principles into effect; therefore, it is by this Convention, representing the masses of the Democracy of Indiana, this day

Resolved, That our Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution; that the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful Constitutional powers.

Resolved, That now, as heretofore, claiming fellowship with and earnestly desiring the cooperation of all who regard the preservation of the Union and the Constitution as the paramount issue, we again declare our utter repudiation of all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which tend to embroil the States and invite to treason and armed resistance to law, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in disunion and civil war.

Resolved, That the history of the past fully attests the correctness and wisdom of the adoption by the American Democracy of the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only safe and sound solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of the whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That it has been fully demonstrated that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States may be preserved intact, the original compact of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union insured to its utmost capacity; embracing in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republication form of government.

Resolved, That in the harmony and union of the Democratic party consists the strongest bond of union among the several States of this Confederacy; and that the harmony and union of our party can only be maintained by a strict observance of, and faithful adherence to, the established rules and regulations of the party; therefore, be it further resolved, that, in the contest now going on for the election of Speaker in the House of Representatives at Washington, it is the imperative duty of every Democrat from Indiana to stand firmly by, and support by his vote for the office the regular nominee of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention that the subject of slavery has been long mingled with party politics, and as the result has been the creation of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter and spirit of the Farewell Address of the Father of our common country; that, therefore, it is the duty of every citizen, North and South, East and West, to discountenance all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution and the advice of Washington.

Resolved, That recognizing its importance as a measure of great national interest in securing our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and maintaining a permanent protection to American commerce, we shall have with satisfaction the success of any efforts which may be made by the present, or any future Administration, for the honorable and peaceful acquisition of Cuba.

Resolved, That any distinction amongst citizens on account of their religion or place of birth, continues to be utterly repudiated by the Indiana Democracy, in common with their brethren of the other States, as neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in union with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of government; and that we most earnestly denounce the unjust and disparaging imputation upon the character of our foreign-born population, contained in the recent

that State by the so-called Republicans of Massachusetts, whereby a class of white men, whose rights are entitled to equal respect with those of all others, are deprived of privileges and immunities accorded even to the negro, and whereby a most odious example has been set, from which that party, if successful in retaining power, may feel justified in perpetrating, there and elsewhere, new aggressions and outrages on that portion of our population.

Resolved, That the incipient efforts foreshadowed by the Opposition, or so-called Republican party, to kindle anew the fires of fanaticism with a view to the establishment of such laws as are calculated to infringe on the Constitutional rights of the people in determining what they shall eat and what they shall drink or wherewithal they shall be clothed, will hereafter, as heretofore, meet with our most persistent opposition.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Indiana entertain a high appreciation of the ability and capacity of our distinguished Chief Magistrate James Buchanan, and that he has our patriotic wishes for the success of his administration, and that we will on all proper occasions defend his action when carrying out the principles of the Democratic party against the unjust and unprincipled attacks of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we appreciate the past labors of our present State Executive, Asahel P. Willard, in behalf of Democratic principles, and congratulate him upon the success which has attended his administration.

Resolved, That as a statesman of tried character, and a citizen in whom all sections of the Union may confide their interests as the friend and supporter of our rights at home and our honor abroad, and in the sincere conviction that we will there by contribute to secure to all sections of the Union, and each of the States, their just and equal rights, and their full share in the benefits of our Federal Union, and in no sectional spirit, but in the expansive love of our whole country, the Democracy of Indiana present to the Convention of the American Democracy to assemble at Charleston, as their choice for nomination as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and believing him to be the preference of an overwhelming majority of our people, we hereby instruct the delegates this day appointed by us to that Convention to cast their votes in his favor as a unit, so long as his name is before the Convention, and to use all honorable efforts to secure his nomination; and the delegation is also instructed to vote as a unit upon all questions which may come before that body, as a majority of the delegates may determine.

Resolved, That we protest against and denounce as contrary to the pledged faith on which the Constitution of our country was established, all acts of inflammatory appeals, which intend or tend to make this Union less perfect, or to jeopard or disturb its domestic tranquility, or to mar the spirit of harmony, compromise and concession, upon which the Union was formed by our fathers.

Resolved, That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the State of Virginia, but against the Union itself, and we hereby reprobate and denounce the crime and the treason.

Resolved, That we are in favor of home-stead to all actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States.

Resolved, That we accept the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as the best evidence of the true meaning of the Constitution, and will respect and maintain them with the fidelity we owe to the Constitution itself.

Resolved, That adhering to and being determined to stand by the well considered declaration of principles contained in the Cincinnati Platform, as expounded by President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance, we affirm that it is the unquestionable right of "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Resolved, That it is a slander upon the Democratic party, both North or South, made by the Opposition, when they charge them with being in favor of a reopening of the African slave-trade.

Resolved, That we believe in that provision of the Constitution and the laws thereto enacted for the naturalization of foreigners, and that when they declare their intention to become citizens of our Government, we believe that they are entitled to its protection, wherever the flag of our country may wave over the land, as though they were native born citizens.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the transfer of the Wabash and Erie Canal to the State, or any change in the relation of the State to the canal bondholders.

After the resolutions had been read Mr. Devlin stated that he, though a member of the committee charged with their preparation, did not fully concur in all of them; but he acquiesced for the sake of peace and harmony, and especially for the sake of that glorious victory the Democrats must achieve.

The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Eddy, remarked that there was nothing in them that any gentleman of the Convention could object to. There must be a minority wherever there is a majority, and the minority had rights as well as the majority; but he thought both should in this case be satisfied, and hoped that the resolutions would be unanimously adopted.

Mr. Robinson, of Rush county, did not see the need of any resolutions, they had the Cincinnati platform and might abide by that till the Charleston Convention problem by making objections, as he considered State Resolutions on National subjects of but very little importance.

Colonel J. C. Walker thought the resolutions just read unnecessarily long, and offered as a substitute the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati Platform. The reception of this substitute being refused by the acclamations from all parts of the hall, Mr. Walker offered it as merely an additional resolution, but finally withdrew it altogether.

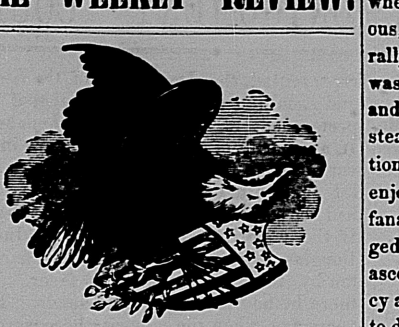
The question being put on the acceptance of the committee's report, the resolutions were carried unanimously amid most cordial and zealous cheers.

Here ended the work of the glorious convention, whose members, in the most stormy moments of debate, never forgot for an instant that gentlemanly courtesy and willingness to hearken, which distinguishes those who argue for the truth.

On a motion made by Mr. Baskirk, the House yet

thanks of the convention were unanimously tendered to the Hon. Robert Lowry, for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over its deliberations.

## THE WEEKLY REVIEW.



### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, January 21, 1860.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordsville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance, or \$2, if not paid within the year.

CIRCULATION

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Advertisers call up and examine our list of SUBSCRIBERS.

### For President in 1860,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

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

### DEPARTURE OF TRAINS ON THE NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD.

#### GOING NORTH.

Accommodation at..... 10:30 a. m.

Freight at..... 9:35 a. m.

Through Express at..... 9:55 a. m.

#### GOING SOUTH.

Through Express at..... 5:50 a. m.

Freight at..... 6:55 a. m.

Accommodation at..... 7:25 p. m.

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

R. E. BRYANT, Agent.

### Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Shelby.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

DAVID TURPIE, of White.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER, of Wayne.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE.

NATHL F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT.

CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, of Dearborn.

FOR REPORTER SUPREME COURT.

MICHAEL C. KERR, of Floyd.

### LAST CALL.

Every man who has neglected to pay his subscription for the last year and those who are in arrears since 1854 are requested to make immediate settlement and save cost, as we intend to commence suing—We have thrown grass long enough and like the old man in the fable shall try what virtue there is stones.

### BAYARD TAYLOR.

This distinguished lecturer and Traveler has written to Frank M. Heaton that he will positively be here on Tuesday the 31st, and deliver his great lecture "Life in the Arctic Regions." He lectures at Chicago on Monday night, the 30th. From present indications he will be greeted with the largest audience ever assembled in Crawfordsville. Tickets can be purchased at Heaton's Book Store.

The Journal of this week blows a blast upon its trumpet, calling upon all the irrepressible disciples of the Apostle Hesper to come up to the scratch, and go forth to meet the National Democracy in the approaching campaign. Like all future contests with this sectional negro-loving party, we anticipate an easy victory. Indiana will roll up a majority of forty thousand in October for the Democratic ticket as sure as the sun rises on the morning of the election. The events of the last few months has awakened a feeling in the minds of the American people. They see plainly the anarchy and convulsion of the country that would inevitably follow the accession to power of this Northern sectional party; and remembering the admonitions and warnings of the Father of his Country, they will put down with a strong arm this rebellious spirit of disunion that seeks the dismemberment of the Confederacy. The affair at Harper's Ferry, where a sovereign State was ruthlessly invaded by a band of armed traitors, at the connivance and instigation of Republican leaders, fell "like a fire bell in the night" on the conservatives of the Union. They beheld the first tokens of an impending convulsion and civil war, and like the patriots of the days of '76 they have enrolled themselves in the ranks, and will again do battle for their country. Let the enemy rally at the call of their Swards and Helpers, and unfurl their black banner for the fight. We will meet them at Phillips.

### DEATH OF MACAULAY.

The telegraph announces the death of Lord Macaulay, the reviewer and historian, at London, on the 28th ult. In his death the world has unquestionably lost the most brilliant writer of the age.

Frank Leslie's and Harper's Weekly illustrated papers for the present week can be found at Heaton's Book Store.

### THE OLD STORY.—No organization of the House yet.

### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A FAILURE.

The Chicago Times says, if on no other ground than the government of this Union has always, or most always, been in the hands of the Democracy—certainly always when the country has been most prosperous, powerful and happy—one might naturally conclude that the Democratic party was destined to shape the administrations and wield the power of the Government steadily in the future. If these institutions, under which the people live, and the enjoyment of which all but a few restless fanatics are content, are to remain unchanged, and if the Union is to last, it is thus ascertained beforehand that the Democracy are to officially cherish the former and to defend the latter. No miserable sectional party can ever get control of the high places of the government. Lice once overrun everything in Egypt; but Abolitionists can never reach the Executive seat of this Republic. That is certain.

A curse, solemn and effective, was placed on all sectional parties in the confederacy by the pure WASHINGTON, and that curse the American people will never take off—But it is undeniable that the Republicans have, by one device and another—by perpetuating one deception and one fraud after another—succeeded in gaining so much of power in the Union as to seriously disturb and impede the free movement of the Government, and greatly to endanger its stability.

A carefully prepared and full biography of the Republican party would be a curious and valuable acquisition to current literature at this time. It was born in fanaticism; it thrived for awhile by deception, it keeps alive still the wild fanaticism of the land; and it is now as rapidly waning as it rose suddenly. Its leaders, in the first year of this party's existence, went to the power with a huge lie, but it gave them power for awhile. The lie was a double one—the first part was a lie denouncing the crime of pro-slaveryism upon the Democratic party; the second part was a lie advancing themselves. The Democratic party is neither for nor against slavery, as a party. It has never legislated in favor of or to prohibit it. Slavery being a local and domestic institution, we as a party leave it with the people of each organized community to treat for themselves, in their own way. The charge, however, was a bold one, and it was for a time partly effective. But meanwhile the Democratic policy as to this subject has been carried out—and its results have given the lie direct to the Republicans. They were to be the great emancipation engine of this country. They have had things their own way in many of the States, but they have not advanced the cause they profess to have at heart, in the least conceivable degree. All they have done in this line was what they persuaded old John Brown to do, and furnished him means to attempt, at Harper's Ferry.

This Republican party was to effect a purification in the financial affairs of the States, and of the general government, which had languished under the administrations of Democrats. Now, the one great thing for which the Democratic party have been most celebrated and honored, is their honesty and tact in the management of the public finances. The United States Treasury has never been plundered or the people's money squandered except when the Opposition, under one and another name, have been temporarily in power. And at the time, 1855, when Republicans overhauled so many of the States of the East and North and West, we believe that the funds of those States were in good condition and safe from speculation and profligacy. At this moment, however, the case is widely different. Not a State, hardly, could be named amiss, in which the financial interests of the people have not severely suffered at the touch of Republican officials. We have just now heard of the great and astounding defalcation in Maine; but not to branch out too far, it is only necessary to remind the people of the sad and shameful, if not criminal mismanagement of the public funds in this State. So, up to this time, the mission of the Republican party—that great reformatory organization, as it styles itself—has been a humiliating failure.

George Van Blaricum, a son of the Mr. Van Blaricum of Indianapolis, who was shot by his son-in-law a year or so ago, has been arrested in Evansville for stealing money from the landlord of the Hotel he was stopping at. Only a short time before he had been held to bail in Madison, on a charge of forgery, and a year or two before that, he was sentenced to the Illinois penitentiary, from Chicago, for theft, but got out on a decision of the Supreme Court ordering a new trial, forfeited his bail and ran off. His father was supposed to be worth over \$100,000, of which he has a handsome share, and his motive for stealing must be pure depravity, and nothing else.—Gaz. Cin.

This individual flourished in Crawfordsville some few years ago. He was a student at Wabash College, from which institution he was expelled, and was regarded by many as a very fast young man.

### THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

We publish this week a full and complete report of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention. The Administration wing having after a fair fight yielded gracefully and like men who were honorably beaten, we trust that hereafter the Democracy of Indiana will work together like a band of brothers, and meet the Black Republican horde in October with the determination of cleaning them out to the tune of forty thousand majority.

### FRANKFORT & DARTINGTON RAILROAD.

The citizens of Clinton county are moving actively in raising funds to build this road to Colfax, some \$20,000 having already been subscribed. From Colfax the road will be extended some eight miles, to Dartington. The citizens of the latter place, together with the farming community living in that section of our county, undertake to raise the necessary means to accomplish that object. The completion of this road will undoubtedly be of great benefit to Dartington and the region of country surrounding her. The grading of the road is already completed, and nothing remains to be done to add another link in the grand system of railways in our State, but the building of a few small bridges and the laying down of the iron, which can all be accomplished during the present season.

THREE HORSE THIEVES LYNCHED IN IOWA.—Three brothers named Bunker, residing near Des Moines, were hanged in the woods of Tama County, Iowa, last week by a number of persons from whom they had stolen horses. It appears that a Mr. Small, member of the City Council of Des Moines, and Seaman, a constable of Des Moines, were the chief actors in this lawless deed of vengeance. Small and Seaman had been arrested by the sheriff of Tama county, but were detained at Des Moines by a writ of habeas corpus, and while that was pending before the Supreme Court, the culprits made their escape.

Henry Lorenz, a fellow-townsmen and proprietor of the Crawfordsville Brewery, sent up to our office a few days since a keg of Lager Beer. On the assurance of Mr. L. that it was of a superior quality and had the recommendation of Dr. T. W. Fry, a practical chemist, who after a careful and thorough analysis had pronounced it pure, we went in, and drank frequently, as also did many personal friends, who all testified to the excellence of this favorite beverage of "Faderland." To Mr. L. personally and individually, we tender our thanks for this testimonial of his regard for our alimentive condition.

Lithographs of that peculiar snail, hero, robber and murderer, John Brown, represent him as seated on a chair, reading the New York Tribune. Out of two hundred prisoners in the Wisconsin State-prison, two were subscribers to Democratic papers, and sixty-one drew their mental pap from the weekly edition of the Tribune.

Five men named J. N. Henderson, J. Aufoldish, J. Wamble, Thomas Tullan and H. Rose, were arrested at Dayton, O., last week, charged with manufacturing bogus money. In a hotel room occupied by two of them, were found \$1,262 of counterfeit \$1's on the Harrison Branch, Cadiz, O., \$710 of 10's on the Canal Bank, New Orleans, \$55 of 5's on the Bank of Hadley Falls, \$10 State Bank of Indiana, \$80 in 20's on the State Bank of Missouri, \$170 in 1's on the State Stock Bank of Wisconsin, \$3's on the Bank of Chippewa. Six bogus half dollars were also found in their possession.

The Greenacres Press records a case of lunacy occasioned by over-excitement at a religious meeting. The subject is a Miss Black, 23 years of age.

In consequence of the enlargement of the area of Paris, on the first of January, the government has ordered the opening of three hundred and nineteen bakers' shops.

One thousand people were killed on the railroads in this country last year.—In all Europe, same time, the whole number of deaths does not exceed 100!

A man and five children broke thro' the ice at Cold Spring, N. Y., on Monday, were drowned.

Mr. Daniel Webster leads a quiet and dignified life in New York city, surrounded by relatives and friends.

CLERICAL POOL CAUGHT IN HYMEN'S NOOSE.—How it was done.—Rev. A. S. Fincher publishes in the Brockport Advertiser a card of warning to the public, and his brethren, the clergy, in particular, against a woman whom he married early last fall, and who has since deserted and ruined him. He explains how his ruin was accomplished. While attending the Brockport camp-meeting, a woman, small stature, wearing specs, and prepossessing in appearance, appeared, pursued him in a carriage, told him of her esteem and how much she was worth, and induced him to marry her. He consented, the knot was tied, and she, having accomplished his ruin, forsook him, probably to find another victim. Mr. Fincher asserts in his card that this woman had served two