



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, March 2, 1861.

Printed and Published every Saturday Morning, by

CHARLES H. BOWEN.

The Crawfordville Review, furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 in advance.

CIRCULATION
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THE NEWS.

The report of yesterday's Congressional proceedings, shows that there is but little hope that the report of the Peace Conference will be favorably acted upon. After a good deal of parliamentary sparring, the House refused, by a vote of 91 against 66, to suspend the rules for the reception of the peace proposition. Nothing decisive was done in the Senate.

Ex-President Tyler declares the result of the Peace Conference to be of no account.

A number of officers, including four lieutenants of the artillery and marine corps, have resigned and are going south. Lincoln's Cabinet is not settled upon, except by rumors, which are conflicting. It is reiterated, however, that Gen. Cameron has positively been offered the war department.

The election in North Carolina, so far as heard from has gone against Convention.

DEATH OF F. H. FRY.
The mournful duty of chronicling the demise of F. H. Fry, is upon us. He died at his residence in this place, Feb. 26, of congestion of the lungs at the age of 48. It is another branch lopped from that Kentucky tree, loaded with the best fruits of benevolence, honesty and virtue, to be transplanted from earth to heaven. The honored father of Mr. Fry came to this State from Kentucky in 1835, bringing with him his household domestics whom he emancipated, and whom his son has always cheered with his advice and promoted with his means. Mr. Fry had been engaged in the mercantile business, here for years, and in this, as well as his social relations, the same warm heartedness was manifest. Was there a cry from the distressed, he was foremost to its relief; was there any work of public improvement, for the benefit of his fellow citizens, he gave with a liberal hand. When we say that he possessed the confidence of his fellow men, we mean it in its broadest sense; for so upright was he that none scrupled to bare their hearts to him and receive his counsel. To say that his loss is sorely felt, is but to point, as the funeral cortege winds slowly through our streets, and to the closed stores, the mournful drapery that flutters from the hall of his Masonic brethren, and the crowds, of young and old, who follow in his train with moistened eyes.

Our weather for the last few days, has had all the mildness of May. The frost is entirely out of the ground, and winter no longer "lingers in the lap of Spring."

The term of the Circuit Court commences a week from Monday.

Freese & Kofman's auction store is now in full blast. Goods may be purchased in this store as cheap as dirt.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—This excellent Magazine for the present month has been received. It should be in the hands of every juvenile in the land.

Bill Bowers' new dry goods store is now in full blast. It is well supplied with new and elegant goods, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call at No. 1 Empire Block.

HARPER FOR MARCH.—Frank Heaton is in receipt of this excellent magazine for the present month. The reading is choice.

Lane Wilson, successor to Henry Ott, is in possession of the finest dry goods establishment in Crawfordville. It is ample, well stocked, and we have no doubt will be carried on as advantageously to its customers, as under the former energetic proprietor.

The Montgomery Congress of the seceding States has passed a law calling for a loan of \$15,000,000, payable in ten years, at eight per cent. An export duty of one-eighth of a pound on cotton is to be raised after the 15th of August.

Gaeta, the last stronghold of the Bourbons in Italy, has at last surrendered to the Sardinians, who have been besieging it for some weeks. The conquest of Naples is now complete. All Italy is united under the sway of Victor Emmanuel, save Venice and a portion of the Papal territory.

The admirers of Mr. Lincoln's "under-ground-railroad" exploit could hardly say of him, as Scott did of Marcellus Graeme:

"His silken plaid and tartan hose
Did ne'er more graceful form disclose."

Mr. Lincoln entered Washington in the garb of a Highlander, with the exception that he wore breeches, whereas a part of the uniform of a Highland laddie is bare legs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday Feb. 27.
The Peace Conference has, contrary to the expectations of many, completed its labors and adjourned at twelve o'clock M. The final vote on the proposition as amended was had and resulted in their adoption. Yesterday the Franklin Amendment to the Guthrie proposition was rejected, but was immediately reconsidered, and to-day after a discussion of two hours, the second direct vote on the proposition was taken, and resulted in its adoption. It is as follows:

In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to service or labor as it now exists, shall not be changed; nor shall any law be passed to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts according to the common law. When any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

On this part of the plan the majority of both the Virginia and North Carolina commissioners voted with the ultra Republicans against it. Missouri's delegation was equally divided, as also was the delegation from Kansas, consequently neither of them voted. Upon all the other branches of the propositions, the majority of the Indiana delegation took the responsibility of voting in the affirmative, without waiting to consult their Legislature, as instructed. On the first part of the proposition (Franklin's) they declined voting; their vote, however, would not have varied the result, for it had been thrown it would have been for the proposition. Illinois voted for it. New York was equally divided at one o'clock. The Conference adjourned sine die.

So the Guthrie propositions, with the Franklin amendment, will now be taken into Congress for its action. I hear it confidently asserted on the street that the proposition will certainly pass the House, and may possibly be gotten through the Senate, through the influence of Mr. Lincoln, who, it is said, favors their adoption. His views, since his arrival, have undergone radical change; he now says that the whole of the revenue of the Southern States is not worth one drop of South Carolina blood.

The House killed the Kellogg and Crittenden propositions, while the Peace Conference is now about concluding its labors. Winter Davis of Maryland, voted against Crittenden's, while he knew he was misrepresenting the whole of his constituency and the sentiment of his State. He expects to be removed, but if Mr. Lincoln backs down from his ultra position so far, as it is believed he will, Mr. Davis will be too ultra for the President, and be left out in the cold, after all his hard labors for the last three years.

Every person seems hopeful of a satisfactory result. Now the people of Washington are elated, and have flung the flags to the breeze from all the prominent places. If Congress will not now disappoint the people, how the country will rejoice, and once more return upon its course of prosperity. There are very few here who believe that the Cotton States will be brought back to the Union, but the Border States are safe and will prevent any coercive movement from the North.

Hereafter when confidence is once more restored, the Cotton States may come back—this is the feeling among the conservative men.

Mr. Lincoln's rooms are constantly besieged by the lovers of their country, holding bundles of documents in their hands.

The German element is largely represented, principally from the Western States.

Among the many visitors this morning was Hon. John Bell, who had a long interview with the President elect. It is not true that he is here for the purpose of considering a Cabinet appointment. He came only for the purpose of using his influence to effect a settlement of our troubles.

Horace Greeley is still here, but in the dumps; his star is on the wane, and he knows it.

It is not believed that Mr. Lincoln's hegira was solely planned by Mr. Seward as to have the President elect with him and the conservatives before the anti-compromisers could influence his action.

The Cabinet making still goes on. The latest report is, that the following named agents will be chosen as Mr. Lincoln's advisers, viz: Messrs. Seward, Cameron, Caleb B. Smith, Sinton Wells and Bates.

Greeley and Giddings were on the floor of the House to-day, conferring with all the members, and urging on the scheme to get Seward out of the Cabinet; but as it is generally understood that matters have been settled adverse to their interests, their attempts did not amount to much.

Thurloe Weed arrived to-night, and his influence goes against Greeley, of course. All the preparations for the inauguration are about completed. The platform has been erected over the eastern portico of the Capitol, where the address is to be delivered; and a temporary passage-way to the Capitol has been constructed for the admission of privileged persons on the

day of inauguration. The Inauguration Ball-room is nearly ready, but there is not a great demand for tickets.

I hear it stated that the Hon. Thomas H. Theaker of Ohio is considered to be the most prominent candidate for the Commissioner of Patents. You see that other than Cabinet officers are now being considered. It is said that Mr. Theaker has a recommendation signed by about sixty members of Congress. The Force bill is considered effectually killed, past resuscitation. I hear it from undoubted authority, that the inaugural will be conservative; and, if necessary, that an extra session of Congress will be called, when proper, to make amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Buchanan will leave for Wheatland on the fourth of March at ten minutes past three o'clock, stopping in Baltimore over night.

CLEVELAND.
We are indebted to Mr. James F. Hall, of this county, for late Charleston and Louisville papers. Mr. H. left Columbia, South Carolina, on last Tuesday, the 26th inst. He represents the people there as anxious for peace, but in no case will they allow Fort Sumter to be reinforced. Mr. H. speaks in the highest terms of the kind and urbane treatment received from the chivalrous people of that gallant but misguided State.

It seems that Jeff. Davis made his appearance at Charleston the other day about as suddenly as Old Abe did at Washington. Whether he wore a Scotch plaid and military cloak we are not advised.

It is said that Horace Greeley tore his shirt, pulled his hair, bit his finger nails, stamped with his cowhide boots, ripped, and when he heard that Lincoln fell into Seward's hands immediately upon his arrival at Washington. Oh! if Old Abe should conclude to "compromise with traitors," wouldn't there be some talk screaming in the Tribune office?

The Spring elections in New York are resulting very disastrously to the Republicans. There is scarcely a county in which they do not lose largely.

AN AFRICAN VIEW OF SECESSION.—The following is narrated in the Mobile (Alabama) Tribune:

As soon as the information came that Alabama was out, I walked off toward Government street, to be present at the firing of the 100 guns for Alabama. Arrived half way between Abe's Horse Man and the corner, when an old stoop-backed gentleman, as black as the ace of spades, stopped me.

"Massa Doctor," said he "excuse me, but are we out of the Union?"

"Yes," said I, "Uncle we are out of the Union."

He raised his hat, showing the whitened wool, and said:

"Thank the good Lord Jesus!"

"We hear," remarks a cotemporary, "loud vociferation about the necessity of supporting the Constitution, and enforcing the laws. But there is great reason to suspect that too many who set up this cry have very little genuine regard for either the Constitution or the laws."

Their motive to action is not love for the Union and respect for its laws, but a malignant hatred against the South. The armies they are offering to the President are not to sustain the Union, but to wreak vengeance on one section of the country."

An enthusiastic Calcedonian, who has been driving deep in Arabian lore, has recently discovered that in his flight from Mecca to Medina, Mahomet wore a "Scotch plaid and a long military cloak."

A Republican farmer, who stammers a little, much disgusted one of the brethren a day or two since by telling him that he was soon going to commence seceding.

The New York Tribune carries at the head of its editorial columns, in big black type, the words, "No Compromise; No Concessions to Traitors." It is for punishing traitors at the cannon's mouth now, but here is what it said a few weeks ago:

Briefly, we know no right inhering in any State, as a State, to secede from the Federal Union; we do not think a single State can well get out of the Union; but if the people of seven or eight contiguous States shall pretty unanimously resolve to secede and set up for themselves, we think they should do so, and that it would be most unwise to undertake to resist such secession by Federal force. Why is it that those who want to confute this doctrine always make their attack on something else?

On another occasion the Tribune not only repeated its advice to let seceding traitors go, but proceeded to justify secession itself by the following argument:

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter (the right of secession) to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent, to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the declaration of Independence that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, "etc., etc." We do heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Federal Union in 1861.

If this was good doctrine in November and December, we do not see why it is not equally good now. Can any hair-splitting coercionist tell us?

LINCOLN'S FLIGHT.

He Starts Washington at Night in Disguise.
TERROR OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The following dispatches speak for themselves:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.
A special dispatch to the New York Times says:

On Thursday night after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life and death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did. Such power did the name carry, that while Lincoln was yet disrobed he granted an interview to the caller. A prolonged consultation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Lincoln should not be inaugurated, that he should never leave Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered that city. A list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not confined to this country alone. Statesmen laid the plan, bankers indorsed it, and adventurers were ready to carry it into effect, if they understood it.

During the recital of the details of the conspiracy, the President elect was painfully agitated and alarmed, his knees smote together and his countenance assumed an ashy paleness.

He was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the train from the road at some point where they could rush down a steep embankment and destroy the lives of all on board.

In case of this failure, their plan was to surround the carriage, on its way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with daggers or pistols.

So authentic was the source through which this information was obtained, that Lincoln's friends were compelled to make arrangements that would enable them to subvert the plans of his enemies, greatly to the annoyance of thousands who desired to call on him. Last night he declined to give a reception. The final council was held at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Lincoln, her son Robert and Col. Sumner actually cried indignation. Various articles of wearing apparel were suggested as the best means to disguise him. Several ladies dresses and petticoats, with hoops, etc., were placed on his person, but proved too short for his great height.

He was finally attired in a long military cloak and a Scotch plaid, so that he was entirely unrecognizable, and accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, started while all the town, with the exception of Mrs. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd and two reporters, who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep. The telegraph wires were put beyond reach.

After an interview between the President and Lincoln the former introduced Lincoln to the Cabinet, which was in session. Lincoln, in company with Mr. Seward, subsequently paid his respects to Lieutenant-General Scott. Mrs. Lincoln, family, and suite arrived by this afternoon's train.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.
Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock in the morning, and went direct to Washington. His family and the remainder of his party will arrive at 1 o'clock. Much excitement is occasioned by the rumor.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.
A very large crowd greeted the arrival of the train bringing the Presidential party at York. Mr. Wood announced from the rear platform that Mr. Lincoln was not on board, having gone direct to Washington. Mr. Wood then introduced Robert Lincoln, who happened to stand beside him, and very much to the latter's astonishment.

At 11:40 the train passed the Maryland boundary. The committee from Baltimore joined the party at Harrisburg, consisting of W. G. Strethen, W. S. Marshall, L. Blumenberg, W. Bell, J. Bishop, W. E. Gleason, J. M. Farmer, and F. S. Corkran, the latter on behalf of the electoral college. All of them felt very indignant in the want of confidence in the citizens of Baltimore, as evinced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood he was opposed to it, but overruled by other parties, who have assumed control of his movements. The crowd blocked up all the Calvert street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans, on learning that Lincoln was not on board.

Arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force were all out fully equipped, and all good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested. The apprehension entertained was that certain untoward persons who lately attacked themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have aroused bad feelings in the minds of some, and partially cause a disturbance, otherwise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

Judge Samuel Hall of Princeton made a strong compromise, anti-coercion speech in the Union Convention at Indianapolis on the 22d. Judge Hall has been a life long opponent of the Democratic party. He was elected Lieutenant Governor by the Whigs in 1840, and of late years has acted with the Republicans. But now as a true patriot, he is willing to abandon his party to save his country.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—It is known that large rewards have been offered by societies and organizations of various countries for the discovery of a certain cure for hog cholera. Mr. R. D. Cook, of Rockcastle county, who has been experimenting that way, avers that he has made the coveted discovery. His prescription embraces apple brandy, soda, and a small quantity of tar, which he says he has used with unfailing success. Those interested are requested to make the experiment.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Morrill Tariff Bill only requires the assent of the President to be enacted. Since the Black Tariff of 1842 we have not had so objectionable a revenue law.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," as old Abe said when he donned the "Scotch plaid and very long military cloak."

MR. LINCOLN "NOT AT HOME" TO MR. GREELEY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, in his letter of last Wednesday, says:

The Hon. Lewis Cass, Ex-Secretary of State, called in company with Mr. Seward this morning, and paid his respects to the President Elect. They conversed some time on the present condition of the country, and the veteran statesman exhibited great emotion as he addressed Mr. Lincoln in relation to the difficulties by which he was surrounded. Mr. Lincoln was much affected, and expressed himself as fully appreciating his position.

After an interchange of opinion for more than a half hour, Mr. Cass retired, in company with his son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, leaving Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward closeted together. In a few minutes after Gen. Cass had left, a servant appeared with a card inscribed "H. Greeley." Mr. Greeley was waiting in the passage, and the servant returned in a few minutes with the reply that "Mr. Lincoln was engaged." Mr. Greeley questioned him, and on ascertaining that Mr. Seward was there, and that he passed the card to him as he gave the answer, was quite furious. He had just arrived and presented himself in a new black suit, and a black beaver, looking better than I have seen him for some time. Having cast the vote of Oregon for Mr. Lincoln, he had come to exclaim, *et tu brute*. There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Seward has the inside track of the Tribune.

SHARP CRITICISM.

The Rochester Union gives a lengthy report of Mr. Lincoln's arrival and reception at that place, and also his departure. Speaking of Mrs. Lincoln, the paper says:

Mrs. Lincoln is a stout, plump lady, very well rounded and developed, and her physique as a whole is rather agreeable. She is inclined to be chatty, but is not so smart as has been represented, else some incidents of the trip are not rightly told.

The same paper adds:

The persons composing Mr. Lincoln's suite, are not the sort to make a good impression, nor are they such as he should have selected to attend him to the Capitol. He has three or four gentlemen with him—the rest are far from being that title rightly. Pillsworth, who is somehow dubbed "Col." and who had command of the Chicago Zouaves, is the most active and officious, and makes himself particularly offensive by overdoing his part in the play. If Lincoln does not cast off his suitor in part and get a new one before he reaches Washington, he will be very likely to have trouble. It is more of an undertaking to go through with the task he has commenced than many suppose, and to have the party more on smoothly through the assembled masses, good engineering is requisite.

THE TWO CONFEDERACIES.

Our paper to-day presents a most novel appearance, and were it not for the gravity of the thing, we should be inclined to spend some of "old Abe's wit" on the scene. We allude to the progress of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Davis to the Capitals of their respective Confederacies. We follow Mr. Lincoln only to Cleveland from this place, by way of Pittsburgh. His speeches will be found in the inner pages—on the outside will be found the Inauguration of President Davis, who on the route, it is reported, made a number of addresses to the people at the different Railroad stations, where he was met by crowds of men and women cheering him on his way. Lincoln has got as far as New York City. We may give extracts of some of his sayings after he has left Cleveland, but they are so nearly repetitions, that the novelty of saying foolish things as an excuse for saying nothing has become stale, it would hardly pay to repeat them.

The difference between these two Presidents "of the United States" is very marked, and all must admit that Mr. Davis has the advantage ground in intellect and directness of speech, as well as directness of route. Lincoln's track is very serpentine and his speeches Delphian. Davis was educated in the arts of war and Lincoln in the art of rail splitting.

Davis was a prominent soldier and officer in the Mexican war, and Lincoln was at the same time in Congress poking fun at the army. Davis is great on making rifles crack and Lincoln is great on *cracking a joke*. Davis is always grave and serious and Lincoln is *always funny*. But we stop the *parade*, hoping that the philosophy of two lines, approaching each other to all eternity and never meeting, may in this case be exemplified, unless they meet by themselves and not by proxies, and then in peace.

But we regret to say that the dim glare in the north off distance shows no good, and the ray of prophetic light peers up from behind the curtain of futurity tinged with red, with cross lines of human souls as they take their solemn flight from the fields of deadly strife.—*Crisis Columbus.*

Russia is rapidly extending her telegraphs into the Amoor country, intending to reach the Pacific and the vast country of Siberia.

BLOWING UP A CREOULE ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.—The River Indus, in the East Indies, was infested by a large old crocodile, who carried off two or three of the natives, one of them a woman. Its skin was so thick that no ball penetrated it, so some young military officers formed the following plan of destroying it: They killed a sheep, and in its body placed a bag filled with gun powder, and some other combustible matter, to which a long wire was attached, with detonating powder at the end. Presently the crocodile saw the prey and seized it, and carried it to a hole which he was known to frequent. Time was given him to swallow the sheep, when the wire was pulled—the water then became violently agitated—a loud report was heard, and up came the crocodile dead, and his stomach blown open.

We have noticed that several times during the past week or two, the trains on our railroad have been considerably behind time, particularly those from the North. Have they been loaded down with editors, taking their last free ride over the road, or what has been the cause of it?—*Bloomington Rep.*

If reports from Washington are to be relied on, Lincoln has set his foot down firmly on Greeley's corns. Lincoln may rely on the country sustaining him in that.

THE FREE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Remarks of Mr. Yancey in the Alabama State Convention.

In offering the resolution relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi River, in the Alabama State Convention, on the 25th ult., Mr. Yancey said:

The resolution is designed to meet a state of public opinion in the North-western States, which, based as it is, upon a misapprehension as to Southern views, is to be regretted, and to be removed, if possible.

We have a few intelligent friends in the Northwest, who are embarrassed in their efforts to set our cause in a proper light before the community by this very question.

I have not the least doubt that it has never been intended by any of the seceding States to shut out the commerce of the States lying on the Mississippi and its branches from egress through the mouth of that great stream; and I would have that intention expressed by the seceding States.

Some restriction should be laid upon the commerce of the States of the Federal Union passing over the mouth of the Mississippi. As all who pass over it have the benefit of lights and buoys necessary to an equal distribution of these burdens.

Our peculiar domestic institutions, too, may require some laws to be observed by foreign citizens navigating said stream, through the seceding States, and the resolution provides for that policy.

I believe, Mr. President, that the policy of the South—the cotton-growing States—should be to leave commerce as unrestricted as possible, having reference to our State and federative necessities. "Free Trade" should be our motto; and as, in my opinion, these natural and commercial affinities between the South and the great North-west, however unnaturally disturbed by the prevalence of certain financial ideas there prevalent, I believe that it would be wise for the South to combat the fanaticism of the North-west with the more enlarged and enlightened and friendly commercial policy indicated in my resolution.

Offered in a spirit of comity, I have no doubt that the people of Louisiana and Mississippi will look upon the resolution as one in which all their seceding sisters are interested.

THE FUGITIVE PROPOSITION.

The radical section of the Republican party proposes that the Government shall retake all the Southern forts, and hang all the ring leaders in the rebellion. This little job would involve the conquest of nine millions of white people for the citizens of the border slave States would all resist it to a man; it would lead the bloodiest and most disastrous civil war the world ever saw; it would lead to the entire destruction of the Union, no matter which way the contest terminated—to the overthrow of our liberties, to the reign of a military despotism. That is just what such advice would be entailed upon the Union by the adoption of the war policy. We should like to see an army raised to the North, composed, as it would be, of fools and fanatics, to undertake the conquest of the South and the hanging of its leaders. Before they got through with the extensive conquest they would, if they lived, be sadder but wiser men. We propose, if any body wants to fight in the North against the South, or *vice versa*, to go ahead and fight. We have no idea, however, that the men of sense, the lovers of the Union, who have not caused any of the difficulties, should take part in the contest. Let the ultraists fight it out! Let Greeley engage KITT and CHASE, YANCEY, LOVELLOY, KITT, and if it should happen that they all get killed, the country would be better off.—*Cin. Eng.*

HOW LINCOLN CAN TAKE HIMSELF A SECOND WASHINGTON.

Each of the editorial articles in the New York Herald of last Wednesday concludes with a few sentences of patriotic advice to Mr. Lincoln, which, for the sake of prominence, are uniformly set in italics. As Mr. Lincoln was in New York City last Wednesday, it is to be hoped that the Herald of that day came under his eye, and that he read its advice with profit.

We append the following recipe from the Herald as a sample, by following which the President elect is assured that he will render himself a second Washington:

If Mr. Lincoln desires to be the second Washington of this great Confederacy, let him emphatically recommend in his inaugural the Crittenden resolutions as amendments to the Constitution; let him call an extra session of the new Congress, and in his first message boldly reiterate this plan and its submission at once to the people throughout the States; let him appoint his Cabinet, but not dispose of another office in his gift till this great and overwhelming question is settled.

HALL MONTGOMERY LODGE, No. 50, F. & A. M.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

At a special meeting of the Montgomery Lodge No. 50, of Free and Accepted Masons, held in the Hall, February 27th, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from us, by death, our loved and respected brother, FRANCIS H. FRY, therefore, resolved,

1st. That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and relations of our deceased brother, in their sorrow occasioned by his death.

2nd. That he has ever been a true and faithful brother to us, and that as Masons we sustain by his departure to Him in whom he put his trust, a great and irreparable loss.

3d. That for the space of thirty days the Lodge be draped in mourning for him, and that for the same number of days, the brethren wear the accustomed badge of sorrow.

4th. That those resolutions be published in the several papers of this place, and also in the Masonic Review, at Cincinnati, Ohio, together with a notice of his death, and that a copy of the same be sent to the widow and family of our departed brother.

Committee on Resolutions:

M. D. MANSON, Chairman

JAS. HEATON,

H. HOBERT MASON.

The Government intends to prosecute General Twiggs for treason in surrendering the Texas forts.

The United States soldiers now doing duty in the entire department of the East are rapidly put upon a war footing, although the orders have not been made public. Indeed the preparations for hostile duty are so quietly carried on that recruits see nothing unusual. Ball-cartridges are in readiness at all the guard-rooms; and the marching ambulances are so arranged that the garrison of any fort in the department could be put upon the road in a few hours.—*New York Post.*

The Press says that [Lincoln left Springfield] declaring that he put a trust entirely in Divine Providence, but that when Abraham reached Harrisburg he lost faith in Divine Providence and took the night train! Republicans say Lincoln did just right.

"A Scotch plaid and a very long military cloak" will hereafter be one of the disguises adopted at fancy balls and parties. It will be styled the Lincoln costume.

Lincoln in his stocking feet measures six feet four inches.—*Exchange.*
It took a "very long military cloak" to conceal such measures.

We invite all wishing to obtain good and pure Drugs and Medicines to the Drug Store of Ott & Son, where Pure Drugs, and such valuable medicines and standard remedies as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters, and Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup and Cerate can always be found. To deal in such pure and valuable remedies warrants prosperity, and to use them secures health.
Sold by all medicine dealers.

OWNERS OF HORSES, READ THE FOLLOWING.