



CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Saturday, March 30, 1861.

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CHARLES H. BOWEN.

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

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN Crawfordville.

Advertises, call up and examine our List of SUBSCRIBERS.

THE NEWS.

The Post's special says John G. Palfrey has been appointed P. M. at Boston.

Sec. Chase remitted the forfeiture of the schooner Restless, on the payment of all costs, charges and expenses.

The opinion is almost universal that a session of Congress will be called to consider the operations of the new tariff and the condition of the treasury.

Orders have gone west to confiscate all goods introduced into the Southern ports without the payment of the regular U. S. duties.

It is now said that Fort Pickens was reinforced more than a week ago, and that several hundred U. S. troops were taken in from vessels off the harbor by small boats in the night time. The Southern commissioners, however, doubt the truth of the report, and profess to have assurances from the government to the contrary.

France and England are both fitting out a powerful fleet, which will sail with sealed orders.

Spain is about to send an armed fleet to the Gulf of Mexico.

Jacob Paxton, a young man confined in our county jail for dementia arising from an unhappy attachment to a young lady a few miles from this place, escaped from our county jail last night. It seems the girl had rejected him, and the desperate nature of his passion caused him to attempt her life. Being found insane on trial he was confined in our county jail. During his incarceration he managed to convert his knife into a saw, and cut through an iron bar an inch and a half thick, and make his escape. Paxton is nearly six foot in height, with dark hair and whiskers, restless eye, and very pale. We understand a reward will be offered for his apprehension.

March came stealing in with sunny days and moonlight nights, leading us to hope that winter and rough weather had been swept away. The last two weeks has destroyed that delusion, and we have had great contentions in the elements; flash after flash rent the clouds, and carried in its track the rumbling thunder; the floodgates of heaven unloosed, and the roads made very bad.

The Boone County Bankers.—Miles J. Bradley, one of the individuals connected with the Boone Co. Bank frauds, has been convicted at St. Louis for his complicity therein, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The sentence was ameliorated by the Jury in consequence of the age of Bradley, some sixty-five years. This is the first conviction of those engaged in that affair.

Some of the papers say that the wife of President Jeff. Davis is a native of Indiana, having been born near Vincennes. We presume reference is made to the first wife of Mr. Davis, a daughter of Gen. Taylor, who was at one time stationed at Vincennes in a military capacity. The present Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Col. Howell of New Orleans.

Rev. Thomas Whittemore a distinguished Universalist preacher, died at Cambridgeport, Mass., on Friday last.

The New York papers of Saturday are filled with accounts of the great snow storm of Thursday night and Friday. All the railroads were obstructed, and many of the trains delayed over twelve hours between Albany and New York.

The Nashville Democrat says that Mr. McNish, who has been, or is to be appointed Postmaster at Nashville, is a rank secessionist and condemns Mr. Lincoln for the appointment of a man of that sect.

Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell, Galey, & Harter, has returned from the east with their stock of goods. This reliable firm have spared no pains or expense to present such qualities of goods as will insure their customers the full return of their investment.

The Excelsior Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, are coming, and will give one of their inimitable and eccentric entertainments, at McClelland's Hall, Tuesday Evening, April 2d., on which occasion will be introduced a choice selection of songs, solos, duets, burlesques, jigs, and fancy dances, &c. For particulars, see posters and small bills of the day.

NEW STORE.

A new dry goods store will be opened in a few days in the room immediately north of the Review office, by Messrs. Pottinger & Myers. Mr. M. is now East purchasing the stock.

HARPER FOR APRIL.—Heaton is receipt of this favorite magazine.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION CONVENTION.

The Convention was held in the Court House, Crawfordville, Montgomery Co., Indiana, March 25, 1861. On motion of John Lee, James Byres was called to the Chair, and on motion of Lew Wallace John Lee was appointed Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolution were offered by Hon. Lew Wallace:

Whereas, It is now very questionable whether we have a government or not; if we have, its situation is so deplorable that it behoves every good citizen to break ground in its favor and support; and that this cannot be done effectually, if the people any longer suffer themselves to remain bound hand and foot by old party ties.—Therefore,

Resolved, That this is the time to begin asserting independence of action, and as a first step, we solemnly declare we will vote for no man for office, township, county, state or national, who is not openly and indisputably in favor of the Union and Government, at every cost and at all hazards.

After some discussion by Mr. Wallace, Mr. George W. Snyder and others, the following additional or amendatory resolution was offered by John Lee, viz:

Resolved, That we are unalterably attached to the Government and Union of these States, and will maintain them by every peaceful and lawful means, so that all the citizens of all the States may be protected in equal measure, in all their constitutional rights.

Upon further discussion they were all adopted.

The Convention nominated James Lee, for Trustee of Union Township, and John N. McConnell, Supervisor. The following names were put in nomination for constables for said Township, viz: F. M. Jones, James McIntire and Daniel Thompson.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the Review.

JAMES BYRES, Pres't.

JOAN LEE, Sec'y.

NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

At a meeting of the Montgomery county Agricultural Society, held at the Court House on Saturday, March 23d, 1861, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

T. H. FITZGERALD, President.

JAMES FISHER, Vice Pres'ts.

DOCT. J. B. JOHNSON, Vice Pres'ts.

JAMES HEATON, Treasurer.

JOHN SWEETSER, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Smith Conner, Walnut Township.

Fnoch B. Smith, Union "

Isaac Davis, "

Robert McKaken, Ripley "

John Gaines, Coal Creek "

Bli Louts, Sugar Creek "

J. S. Gray, Wayne "

John A. Adelt, Madison "

Alex. Harper, Franklin "

S. C. Davis, Brown "

James Shannon, Scott "

M. B. Anderson, Clark "

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors held at the Court House on Saturday, April 13th, 1861. A full attendance of all who feel any interest in the success of the Fair is solicited.

T. H. FITZGERALD, Pres't.

JOHN SWEETSER, Sec'y.

CARL SCHURZ PRONOUNCED A DEAD COCK IN THE PIT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in his dispatch of the 24th inst., thus speaks of the way Schurz is behaving himself:

It has been openly charged, within the last forty-eight hours, that Schurz, in the desperation of his efforts to secure a diplomatic place in the public crib, has been guilty of the folly and recklessness of running his machine on false pretences. He has made statements, both on the street and in places of public resort, in reference to the President and Secretary of State, that after proper investigation, are pronounced wholly destitute of truth by intimate friends of the Administration.—He stated that a carte-blanche had been given to him of the Portuguese and all the South American missions by both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. He furthermore claimed that an immediate nomination was promised to him after he had determined on Portugal, and that it had not been made, he went to the White House on Friday and told the President that the intention to disregard his claims was now evident to him; that he would leave Washington the next day; that he and the Republicans had been heretofore supposed to have elected a President, and not a sub-Secretary of State; that two-thirds of the Republican Senators would be before long hostilely arrayed against the Administration; and that upon these and other threatening remarks Mr. Lincoln requested him to postpone his departure for a day or two.

Not only the alleged promises, but also the declaration of war and consequent backing down of the President are now pronounced entirely imaginary. It is certain that some of Schurz's best friends are disgusted with his indiscreet eagerness for his share of the spoils, and pronounce him a dead cock in the pit now and forever.

THE MAN WHO WANTS TO CROSS THE OCEAN IN A BALLOON, BUT DON'T.—Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, who got up a great ado about making a balloon voyage from New York two years ago, but didn't do it, who made another great ado in Philadelphia about starting on an air voyage across the sea, but didn't do it, last year, is now in Cincinnati trying to get up a great ado about a proposed balloon voyage from that city to the Atlantic coast, and then cross the sea. "The object of the voyage is experimental; to demonstrate the existence of a constant easterly current in the upper regions of the atmosphere—a conviction of which is the foundation of his great, projected enterprise of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon."

The Cincinnati Press says Prof. Lowe speaks of his Atlantic voyage as a thing that is absolutely determined upon, nor does he express any feeling of doubt of its success.

A VISIT TO CHARLESTON.

A passenger on board the steamer Massachusetts, which arrived at Boston from Charleston last Friday, gives an interesting account of what he saw and heard in the South Carolina Capital. The Boston Post relates his impressions as follows:

On nearing the coast of South Carolina in the night, all was dark and dismal—not a light to be seen. In the morning a pilot came quite leisurely on board and entered on his duties. In passing up the river several land marks to run by, and that so displaced as to deceive any one not constantly familiar with the channel.

A custom-house officer soon appeared on board. The interrogatory, "Your luggage, sir?" was addressed to each passenger in turn, and every trunk was opened in his presence, after which a fee of twenty cents in each case was demanded, "on the European plan."

Arriving at the Mills House, our friend and his companions were met with the utmost courtesy; nothing of the surveillance sometimes witnessed at a Northern hotel on the sudden appearance of a Southerner.

The display of military in all parts of the city and surroundings, surpassed any published description. At the hotels about seven men in ten were in uniform, many of them officers of well established reputation. There was but little excitement among them, the general feeling being that the present state of affairs was a necessity, and must be endured with patience and fortitude.

A short visit was paid to an iron foundry, where the quantities of shot, shells, &c., being manufactured was surprising. The negroes employed there exhibited none of that sluggishness frequently found on a plantation. They were evidently under the impression that there was danger from a foreign foe, and labored "with a will."

The recently built land fortifications are described as very neat and strong. Neither of these qualities, however, are attributed to the "floating battery." Most of our readers have some idea of the mud-digging machines with which our docks are cleared. The "battery" somewhat resembles one of them, and it is generally admitted by those who have seen it, would be just about as effectual in withstanding the terrific fire of the modern "columbiads." This floating "slaughter-house," as it has been called, is only about eighty feet by forty. Four heavy guns were placed on the end, already the heaviest before (from the sand and iron plating) when it became necessary to pile bags of sand on the other extreme to restore the balance. This settled the machine pretty well in the water, and when visited, four negroes were lustily exercising their "muscle" in keeping it from sinking. It was afterward towed down the harbor, but will probably never be used for an attack.

Only one opinion was expressed in an attack on the "floating battery." The United States are not mentioned by Southerners; they speak of the "Northern Confederacy." Our friend objected to this, considering that our name has not yet been changed. The reply was "Oh, just as you please, sir; terms are not important." He was very politely invited to ride down among the forts, and lack of time only prevented. Very little business was doing, and hard money very hard to obtain. Great confidence was everywhere felt in the ability of General Beauregard, now in command of the forces. The expense of the "Confederate Government" for himself and officers is estimated at several thousand dollars a day. He is considered with the means now at hand, entirely adequate to the task of reducing Fort Sumter, or the accomplishment of any necessary military exploit. It was believed, however, that the fort would be peacefully surrendered, in which case, the friendship once existing between the North and South, it was hoped, would be restored, if not surpassed. But should the "blast of war" be sounded, the bitter animosity which would date from that moment, the present generation has not beheld the equal of on this continent.

A rumor has been circulated that Major Anderson would leave the fort last Monday and land in Charleston. It was proposed that he be tendered a dinner and public reception. The reply of Major Anderson is said to have been that he hoped he would not be obliged to land in Charleston, and if he did, he must respectfully decline any public reception. He expected to be taken off by a steamer.

A few luxuries sent out from Boston, were promptly forwarded to him by the authorities at Charleston; and as the steamer was leaving that port, passing near the fort, the gallant Major, with several of his officers, appeared on the ramparts waving their handkerchiefs, which was returned on board. A report having gained currency that Anderson was expecting some patent fuse, everything sent down to the fort was closely watched, and a large can of condensed milk was the subject of much suspicion.

PROTE TING.—Many of the newspapers in the Southern Confederacy are insisting that the permanent Constitution be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection as they may decide. They deny the right of the conventions chosen in the several States to act upon the question of secession, to decide upon the Constitution.

"For a convention," says the New Orleans Bulletin, "to attempt to perform acts and exercise authority that were never contemplated by the electors at the time, would be neither more nor less than an unwarrantable assumption of arbitrary power, foreign to the genius of our institutions, and repugnant to the will of the people."

A sea horse was lately caught in the Rappahannock river, Virginia. The creature is about five inches in length, has the body and tail of a water dragon, and the well formed neck and head of a horse. It has fins instead of ears on the head; also along the back and underneath the belly. It is said to be the first of its kind ever caught in the waters of Virginia. It was kept alive for three weeks, during which time it showed a fierce disposition, raising itself when angered, and making a short, snorting noise, somewhat similar to a horse. It will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution for exhibition.

The estimated value of negro property in Virginia is put down at \$400,000, and the annual products of their labor \$28,000,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 28.

Our people are again becoming excited on the probabilities of war. I learn to-day that orders were sent last week to the Naval commanders at Washington to land the four hundred troops on board the Brooklyn and reinforce Fort Pickens. No intelligence, however, of the execution of this order has yet reached the Government, as all communications are cut off by the State troops.

The particulars of the result of Lamson's mission to Charleston have not been made public, but it is known that Fort Sumter will be evacuated as soon as the vessel detached to convey away the garrison shall reach Charleston Harbor, and arrangements for their removal have been completed. If it is not done soon we shall certainly have trouble there, as the papers received here to-night indicate that the people are getting restless under the pro-secessionary policy of the Administration.

Parties arrived here from Richmond to-night say that the citizens of that place will not allow the removal of the United States arms to the North, as ordered by the Department. Trouble is apprehended if they attempt to carry the order into effect.

C. M. Clay having at last peremptorily declined the mission to Madrid, Carl Schurz has been appointed to the place. Clay is expected to go to Russia.

J. S. Pike, the notorious correspondent of the New York Tribune, goes as Minister to the Hague.

Mr. Defrees, the new Superintendent of Public Printing, has taken possession of the office and commenced operations. The old fogies are rather indignant at his expressed determination to have them read proof at the office, instead of having it sent all over the city for them.

All the necessary details for the operations of the Post office Department have been forwarded to Mr. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederate States, including blank-books, schedules, &c.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT ITHACA.

Horrible Murder at Ithaca, Three Persons in One House Found Brutally Murdered.

(From the Clinton Herald.)

One of the most frightful and inhuman transactions which has ever been our lot to record, was enacted last week, in the village of Ithaca, Gratiot county, about twenty miles north of this place. The result of the horrible transaction—which was the murder of three persons, a man aged about forty-five, and two girls of about seventeen years—was discovered on Friday of last week, and in consequence of which that village was thrown into the highest state of excitement. The circumstances attending this heart-rending transaction, as we have learned them from persons who reside in the immediate vicinity, are as follows: The murdered man, whose name was Thaddeus Green, moved into that vicinity about five years ago, where he resided sometime, and then removed to that place with his daughter, his wife, and his two children. On Sunday, the 8th inst., the daughter of a Mr. Taylor, who resided about five miles distant, went to Green's house to spend a day or two with the daughter, but not returning as she had intended, the family very naturally became somewhat uneasy about her, when Mr. Taylor started off to learn the cause of her delay. Upon arriving at Green's house he knocked at the door, but no response was made. He then attempted to open it, but found it fastened, and upon looking into the window he discovered a pair of boots standing at the side of the bed, as well as other things which excited his suspicion that all was not right.

Upon inquiring of the neighbors of the family since that time, Sunday, and as every body had remained quiet about the house, it was supposed they were absent from home. This aroused his suspicions still more, and he in company with three or four others, immediately proceeded to the house and broke in the door.

Upon entering the room, such a sight there presented itself to their view as would make one's blood run cold to look upon. There upon one bed lay the lifeless forms of the two girls, murdered by blows upon the head from a hatchet which was found near by. And upon further search being made, another equally horrible sight arrested their attention. There upon another bed lay lifeless the body of the man with his throat cut from ear to ear, evidently by his own hand, as the knife with which the act had been committed was sticking in the floor at the opposite side of the room, as though it had been thrown from the bedside.

Considering the circumstances connected with the affair, as they have reached us, there can be but one opinion as to who the perpetrator of the foul deed was, and this we learn is the only one which obtains any credence in that vicinity. It is that the man Green first murdered the two girls, and then, preferring death to the penalty of the law, put the knife to his own throat, thus ending a miserable existence. And this belief is strengthened by the fact that the house was securely fastened from the inside, and nothing could be found indicating that any person or persons had left the house after the act was committed. But as to what should bring about such action on the part of Green, is still more in the dark, and circumstances would warrant the belief that the whole matter will ever remain so. Although there are many conjectures and suppositions as to the cause, that there is just foundation for any of them we are not aware. Our informant states that Green was a man of limited circumstances, and possessed of rather a shiftless disposition, but that otherwise he bore an ordinarily good character.

The Logansport Journal says the last spike has been driven on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. The connection between those two cities, via Logansport, is now complete. Regular trains will be put on about the first of April.

A destructive fire occurred in New York Friday morning, which burnt out eleven Masonic lodges, all located in one building.

THE SOUTHERN REVOLUTION—IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE STATES.

A FRIENDLY CALL ON MAJOR ANDERSON.

We learn from the Charleston Courier of Tuesday that Colonel B. T. Watts, Secretary to Governor Pickens, on Saturday visited Fort Sumter, on a friendly call to Major Anderson. The Major and Colonel Watts were "old acquaintances," having known each other for over thirty-five years. At the time when Major Anderson's brother was Minister to Colombia, Republic of Bolivia, Colonel Watts was then Secretary of Legation.

The meeting was a very pleasant one, reviewing many reminiscences of the past.

THE CHARLESTON AND NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The Southern Congress has appropriated 5,000 for preserving the unfinished work upon the Charleston Custom-house during the year ending February 4, 1862; also \$10,000 for roofing and preserving the unfinished work on the New Orleans Custom-house; and 15,000 to fit up suitable rooms for the accommodation of the Court and Clerk's office at New Orleans.

BOGUS CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Charleston Courier again states that the New York Tribune has no correspondent in that city, and that all the letters in the Tribune purporting to come from Charleston are false or fictitious.

In the same issue of the Courier (the 19th) we also find the following items:

We learn from a telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday by a mercantile house of our city, that the proper officers at the Custom-house at Havre, France, has notified the merchants of that place that ships from the seceded States will be admitted into that port on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.

Commodore Ingraham and Capt. Hart-stead, in pursuance of orders from Montgomery, by the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War, took their departure on Monday, at two P. M., for the above place. They both bear important dispatches for General Beauregard and Gov. Pickens.

THE PROPOSITION TO BLOW UP FORT SUMTER.

The Mercury is, of course, indignant at the suggestion that Major Anderson should blow up Fort Sumter when he leaves it, and says:

We see it suggested in Northern papers that if compelled to evacuate, the military authorities of the Black-Republican Government should at least make a ruin of Fort Sumter. We respectfully suggest, situated as Major Anderson is, it would be both difficult and dangerous in him to execute such a maneuver. How he could arrange to effect such a hostile purpose and escape with his command is easier to speak of than to plan and perform. Our Northern friends may be very sure that before he is provided with the means of transportation from the post with his command, the condition of the fort will be properly looked after. We would not suspect a brave officer of foul play; but if his Northern advisers were in his place to practice the treachery they suggest and advocate, they would literally rue the deed.

THE CHARLESTON LADIES ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

On Saturday there was a large party of ladies on board the Government steamer Catalpa, who went the rounds with the Secretary of War and other officers in their usual visit to the fortifications in Charleston harbor. The ladies of Charleston, as soon as the Surgeon-General's department was organized, volunteered to supply bandages, lint, linen, flannels, and even surgical instruments, and tendered their services as nurses and stewardesses, to take care of the wounded and prepare their soups and diet. In view of this fact, those on board the Catalpa were honored with a salute from the batteries at Morris Island. The Courier adds:

The batteries are in fine order, and arrangements are complete to prevent "a fire in the rear," with which General Scott is so familiar. The party was a charming one and enjoyed the day very much. Walks upon the beach, visiting batteries, seeing camp life and meeting husbands, sons, brothers and friends, made the excursion very pleasant.

THE ANTICIPATED EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.

When it was first announced that Sumter was to be evacuated, the Charleston papers were jubilant, and considered the fortress as already in their possession. The frequent hitches in this important move have made them a little suspicious. The Courier says:

The latest intelligence from Washington seems to leave the evacuation of Fort Sumter in a state of uncertainty. Nothing positive has reached us, and present appearances indicate further delay of any decisive action on the part of the Administration at Washington. The dispatches to the Northern and Southern press, and their comments on this subject, have confirmed us in the opinion that they originated from the fountain head. One thing is certain, however, they have only led to increased activity on the part of General Beauregard and Governor Pickens, in adopting measures of vigilance. The Coast Guard has been doubled and the forts at the various fortifications along the coast almost trebled. We repeat again, that with the extensive preparation already completed, any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter will prove a hopeless and disastrous undertaking.

Private dispatches yesterday were of the most conflicting nature. The following dispatch was received by one of the authorities from a prominent gentleman of New York, who received it from Washington on the 13th:

"The steamers Crusader, Mohawk, Harriet Lane, Bibb, and the brig Perry with the storeship Star of the West, will leave port to-night for Charleston, S. C. They received orders this morning to be ready at one o'clock."

It was also rumored that another dispatch had been received in high quarters, from one of the Commissioners of the Confederate States, to the effect that a messenger had been dispatched to Charleston with the orders for evacuation. Later in the evening, contradictory information

was received, stating that the Cabinet had been in session, and that the final consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow.

Many of the Republican papers and politicians are beginning to throw out feelers in regard to the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. Thus writes "Occasional" to Forney's Press:

Shall the Southern Confederacy be recognized by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln? This is the question that begins to excite the attention of the country, North and South. Like that which preceded the proposition to evacuate Fort Sumter, which may now be regarded as almost finally decided upon, this discussion will awaken intense resentment in many quarters, particularly among those who have taken the ground from the beginning that the revenues ought to be collected, even if bloodshed should ensue. But may not the Administration in this, as in the Fort Sumter matter, be driven by circumstances to recognize the Confederacy?

Many Republicans take the ground that it is better to pursue this course than to embark in the fruitless undertaking of collecting the revenue at the risk of precipitating a conflict with the seceded States. The paralysis that has settled upon business, the growing demands upon the Treasury of the United States, the daily resignations in the army and navy, not to speak of other indications, all establish the fact that we are in the midst of extraordinary exigencies, and that no past example of administrative skill or party craft can be initiated to deliver us from the novel and threatening occurrences of which we are the creatures.

We might give other evidence to show that many of the Republican leaders seriously favor the recognition by Mr. Lincoln's administration of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. It is scarcely necessary, however, as events are rapidly bringing matters to a crisis, and a few weeks may solve, for weal or woe, the fate of the country.

About the middle of the map of the State of New York, as near as you can put your finger, unknown to fate, and called East Hamilton, you will find a country village. They have a newspaper there, from which we cut the following resolutions, unanimously passed, with reference to a lecture on temperance:

Resolved, That we consider the Lecture of Dr. Moran well calculated to awaken mental research—develop the truth of nature—diffuse the light of science—lead to unity of thought—obliterate prejudice—and elevate the common standard of morality.

Resolved, That this Society be known as the Daughters of Mr. Moran.

Everybody has heard of Theodore Parker, and everybody around Boston knows Theodore D. Parker formerly largely engaged in the Rio trade. The latter had occasion, some time since to visit New Orleans, and on his trip down the Mississippi a very agreeable Southern planter shared his state-room. As Theodore D. is the soul of sociability, they soon formed a very friendly acquaintance. When they arrived near Natchez, where the planter was to land, and at parting asked him for his address. Mr. Parker handed him his card. The planter looked at the card and then at Mr. Parker with much surprise, and exclaimed:

"You ain't Theodore Parker, that Boston abolitionists we have heard so much about?"

"No," says he, pointing to the D in his name.

"Oh! I see," says the planter. "Well now, my friend, let me give you a piece of advice. When you register your name on the hotel books down South, you write that D almighty large!"

The original of the underwritten paper is on file in Jacksonport, Jackson County, Arkansas, bearing date of 1831:

I, John Toury, an acting Justice of the Peace, unanimously elected, and duly qualified, in and for the county of Jackson and State of Arkansas, do certify that one Coleman Stanton did come before me and make affidavit that one Jack Layton did run at him with a long butcher knife, and stick, and stab, and jab within three inches of his heart; and the knife gone three inches further, and had he not taken refuge by his heels, instead of now being a living monument of humanity, cutting his way and elegant capers on the top side of this green earth, would be dead and under the sod.

JOHN TOURY.

We have a little friend of the name of Freddy, who is less than four years old. His sister who is not quite a year old, was sitting in her father's lap one day, crying and fretting for her mother, who had gone away, when Freddy turned to her, and said, in the most earnest manner possible, "There Alice, you've cried enough; there's no use fretting any more; mother's gone away, and father don't keep the article you want."

A little light-haired girl six years old, a few evenings ago, when kneeling down to say her prayers, looked up at her mother's face and said, "Ma, ain't there some prayer to keep away war?" Her mother told her to make a prayer for peace, and perhaps God would bless it. So after saying "Our Father," and "Now I lay me," she said, "God bless Ellie, and make her a good little girl; and bless pa and ma; and O God! bless all the people, and make them good, and then they won't want to go to war and fight and kill one another."

On one of the ferry boats that ply between Covington and Cincinnati, are two Irish laborers. One of them, Pat, is humpbacked. The other day Mickey, after giving Pat's deformity a while, said, "Pat, if yer head wud turned round the other way, begorra and what a fine full chested ye'd be!"

OLD BELLS IN ABUNDANCE.—Some 300,000 tons of old bells have arrived in West Troy, New York, to be re-cast. They come from Mexico, and bear a very antique appearance. One purports to have been cast ninety-seven years since, and the others range in date from fifty to seventy-five years.

The London Omnibus Company calculated that the peculations of their drivers are at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

SLAVES IN THE TERRITORIES.

By the present census, we find the number of slaves in the different Territories of the United States as follows:

Nebraska..... 10

Terr. of Colorado..... 34

Terr. of Kansas..... 38

Terr. of Nevada..... 2

Terr. of Washington..... 1

Total..... 95

And it is for about thirty-three miserable specimens of Africans that this great and prosperous nation has been broken up, and for which twenty-seven millions of white men threaten to go to cutting one another's throats? What a tale of human weakness, human passion, crime and inhumanity to be read and wondered over by future generations!

THE CENSUS.—The following is the complete return of the census for 1860.

Free persons..... 37,477,000

Slaves..... 3,953,801

Total..... 41,430,801

In 1850 the total population was 23,191,876 showing an increase of 8,238,925 in ten years.

SCHEME FOR SMUGGLING.—The New York World has the following:

We have received information, from sources deserving the fullest reliance, that there are persons now doing business in this city who are making extensive arrangements to cheat the Federal Government out of its revenue on foreign goods by importing them into Savannah under the low rates or the free list of the present present or the prospective tariff of the Southern Confederacy, and smuggling them North, eastwise and overland, to compete with the goods honestly imported by honest merchants here under the higher rates of the new tariff which goes into operation on the first of April.

A WONDERFUL PROGRESS.—The Melbourne Herald states that in less than a quarter of a century Australia has increased from a population of 170 to 530,000 persons; and in ten years has exported 23,000,000 ounces of gold.