

# THE CRAWFORDSVILLE WEEKLY REVIEW.

NEW SERIES—VOL. XVII, NO. 13.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, INDIANA, DECEMBER 2, 1865.

WHOLE NUMBER 1212

## BUSINESS CARDS.

### GLYCERIN.

**For Chapped Hands,**  
Use Binford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
**For Chapped Lips,**  
Use Binford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
**For Chapped Face,**  
Use Binford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
**For Chafed Skin,**  
Use Binford's Glycerin and Camphor Ice.  
IT IS MADE OF THE PUREST MATERIALS. And is unequalled by any other article in allaying all irritations of the skin, with which so many are annoyed during the inclement season of the year. Price twenty-five cents. Prepared and for sale wholesale and retail, by  
**E. J. BINFORD,**  
Washington St., Crawfordsville.

**E. J. BINFORD,**  
**DRUGGIST,**  
AT THE OLD STAND OF HENRY OTT,  
West Side of Court House Square,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA.

**FOR THE LADIES.**  
**Celebrated Pearl Drops,**  
FOR beautifying the complexion and curing diseases of the skin. For sale only by  
**E. J. BINFORD,**  
Price 25 cents a bottle. Feb 27-1864.

**Physician and Surgeon.**

**DR. N. J. DORSEY**  
Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Crawfordsville and vicinity, in all the branches of his profession.  
OFFICE and Residence on Main street, west of Graham's corner. June 18 64ms.

**ELSTON BANK**  
Green St., South of the Post Office,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIA A.  
CONTINUES to discount good paper, and sell exchange on New York, and Cincinnati, and to receive on deposit U. S. Legal Tender Notes, Bank of the State of Indiana, Free Banks of Indiana, and notes of all solvent Banks of Ohio. (Dec 7 64).

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.**  
I would respectfully inform my old customers and the public generally that I can now be found at my  
**New Blacksmith Shop,**  
On Main Street, a few Doors East of the Post Office.

**HORSE SHOEING**  
And Blacksmithing in all its branches executed with neatness and promptness. My work is done on the premises and employ none but experienced and practical workmen.  
JOHN GRIFFIN.  
Jan 4, 1864-1f.

**CHARTER OAK SALOON!**  
THIS subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Montgomery county that he has purchased this  
**New and Elegant Saloon,**  
and will continue to keep his bar at all times supplied with the very best quality of liquors.

**LIQUORS and CIGARS.**  
Particular attention will be paid to the  
**Eating Department.**

**FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS,**  
and all kinds of Game, together with every delicacy of the season, served up all hours and on the most notice.  
JOSEPH BLUE, Proprietor  
Jan 7 65-1f.

**EAGLE SALOON.**  
(Corner Washington and Market Sts.)  
**JOHN CARROL, Proprietor.**  
THIS old favorite Saloon still continues to keep on hand the best quality of liquors. Farmers who desire to purchase by the quart, gallon or barrel are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which comprises the finest assortment of liquors ever brought to Crawfordsville. (Dec 7 64).

**NEW FIRM!**  
**BAIRD, MOFFETT & BOE,**  
EMPIRE BLOCK, No. 4,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

DEALERS IN PURE  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs,  
Perfumery, Farty Articles  
Pure Wines and Brandy,  
For Medical Purposes.  
Patent Medicines, Also, Lamps, Glassware, Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, Pens, Pencils, and Ink.

**Dr. J. W. BAIRD,**  
will attend to Physicians Prescriptions with promptness. We respectfully solicit patronage from the public in general. (Nov 6 65).

**SIR WIN, M.D**  
**Physician and Surgeon,**  
Fredericksburg, Montgomery County, Ind.  
Will pay special attention to  
**DISEASES OF A STUBBORN OR DAN-  
GEROUS CHARACTER.**  
OFFICE hours from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 10 to 1 P. M., closely observed.  
Fees will fluctuate with the times.  
J. W. BAIRD, M.D., Montgomery County, Indiana. (Jan 27 65-1f.)

**AXES.**  
A Superior article of Lippincott & Co's. Double Banded Cast Steel Axes, with  
**LEE T BROTHER,**

## Pension, Bounty, Back Pay,

Commutations of Rations for Soldiers who have been Prisoners of War and Prize Money; also, Claims for Horses and Other Property lost in the Service, and in fact every species of Claims Against the Government

Collected with Promptness and Dispatch by  
**W. P. BRITTON, Attorney,**  
AND  
**GOVERNMENT CLAIM AGENT.**

Office in Washington Hall Building, over Simpson's Grocery Store, Crawfordsville.

**Under the present Laws, Soldiers and Soldiers Heirs are entitled as follows:**  
1st. When a soldier has died from any cause in the service of the United States, since the 13th of April, 1861, leaving a widow, she is entitled to a pension of \$8 per month; also a bounty of from \$75 to \$400, besides all arrears of pay.  
2d. If the soldier left no widow, his children under 16 years of age are entitled to the bounty and back pay, but no pension.  
3d. If the soldier left no widow, child or children, then the father is entitled to the bounty and back pay, but no pension.  
4th. If the soldier left no widow, child or father, or if the father has abandoned the support of the family, the mother is entitled to the back pay and part on her son for support, to a pension also.  
5th. If the soldier left none of the above heirs, then the brothers and sisters are entitled to the back pay and bounty.

**To Discharged Soldiers:**  
1st. When a soldier is discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service, he is entitled to all arrears of pay and the balance of the bounty provided to him after deducting the instalments paid.  
2d. Soldiers discharged for wounds received in LINE OF DUTY are entitled to a BOUNTY.  
3d. Soldiers discharged by reason of disease contracted in the service, or wounds received, which shall disable them, are entitled to a PENSION in addition TO THE ABOVE.  
4th. By a late act of Congress every soldier who shall have lost both hands, or both feet; or who shall have lost one hand and one foot in the service, shall be entitled to a pension of \$20 per month, one Soldier of the rank of private.  
5th. Officers returns to Chief of Ordnance, Surgeon General and Quartermaster General, made up and Certificates of Non-Indebtedness, obtained.  
Fees Reasonable and no Charge in Any Case Unless Successful.  
Special attention given also to the settlement of Decedents' Estates, and other Legal business.  
**W. P. BRITTON.**

**C. W. SAPPENFIELD. E. M. SAPPENFIELD.**  
**SAPPENFIELD & BRO.,**  
**Attorneys at Law**  
AND  
**REAL ESTATE AGENTS.**

WILL ATTEND to business in the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts in this and adjoining counties. Will give prompt attention to the settlement of Estates, collection of Bonds and Satisfactions, and all other business connected with the Law. Office over Kroun's Drug Store, Main street, Crawfordsville, Ind.  
REFERENCES: McDonald & Roach, Indianapolis; Smith & Mack, Attorneys, Terre Haute; Patterson & Allen, do. Hon. I. N. Hildebrand, Judge S. F. Maxwell, Rockville; Wm. Durham, President First National Bank of Crawfordsville; Campbell, Walker & Co., Counselors at Law, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich. (July 18 65).

**ITCH OINTMENT.**  
A Sure, Safe, and Reliable Cure for  
**Itch, Scratches, &c.**  
SOLD BY  
**E. J. BINFORD,**  
Crawfordsville, Ind.  
Price 35cts.

**THE NEW BOOK STORE!**  
**JAMES PATTERSON**  
KEEPS constantly on hand, in connection with his Watch and Jewelry establishment, a complete stock of  
School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!  
Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, and every article used in public and private schools. Teachers and pupils will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. A most magnificent stock of

**ALBUMS,**  
just received and sold at prices to defy competition. Photograph Cards, plain and colored pictures, Mounting, Cord and Tassels, Family Bibles  
**HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,**  
Serap Books, Porte Folios and Fancy Articles of all descriptions in most magnificent profusion! All the New York.

**Weeklies and Monthlies!**  
The Ledger, Weekly, Clipper, Wilkes' Spirit, Waverly, Harpers' Atlantic and Eclectic Monthlies, constantly on hand. Also agent for

**Raven, Bacon & Co's**  
**Celebrated Pianos!**  
Don't fail to visit Patterson's Fancy Bazaar and Book Store, two doors west of the old stand, at the sign of the **GOLDEN WAGON**  
JAMES PATTERSON.  
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**Application for License.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Montgomery county, Indiana, at their next term, commencing on the first Monday in December, 1865, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time. My place of business and the premises whereon said liquors are to be sold and drunk, are situated on part of Lot No. eighty-eight (88) on the original plat of the town of Crawfordsville, Union township, Montgomery county, Indiana.  
**MICHAEL SELLERS.**

(From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.)  
**The Women of the South.**

We had almost determined to pass unnoticed the frequent insulting allusions to the women of the South which some of the Northern papers are disposed to contain. The men who brought on the late unhappy war by lashing the people of the South to frenzy, are now endeavoring to make perpetual the feud which sprung up between the two sections, and was quieted with only blood and desolation. The conservative men of the South, however much they despised many of the prevailing traits of Northern character, and loathed the despicable hypocrisy of Northern radicalism, have been earnest in their efforts to restore harmony of sentiment throughout the country, and dispel the error that the Government is the Northern people. It has been the effort of this class of politicians to impress upon the South that the whole country is the Government, and the people of the South are as much interested in endeavoring to mold the policy of that Government as the people of New England or any other section. With this view, we have counseled a cordial support of the administration, and had hoped that leading men, joined around the presidential chair, from all sections, would lay aside the memories of the past, and strike hands in behalf of constitutional States rights in the Union.

These efforts to render less bitter the cup of Southern sorrow are met, as formerly, by a party at the North, who, cowardly as Falstaff during the war, are brave as that hero when the battle is over. Cautious not to attack Southern men in the day of bullets, they do not hesitate to attack the South in the days of easy peace. "The women of the South are illiterate and unmanly," says the New York Tribune, at whose heels a few satellites follow to catch up and repeat the witticisms and bon mots of the philosopher.

The women of the South need no defender! Their angelic virtues, in the day of darkness and desperation, often held up to the flagging hearts of the people. For four years they labored in behalf of the cause, the success of which was the dearest wish of their hearts. The trials through which they passed were severe and laborious, preparing food for the soldiers from the scanty supplies of their own table, dividing the last morsel of bread with the ragged, weary wanderer; sewing night and day to prepare clothing for the army; nursing the sick and wounded as they cheered the hospitals with their smiles.

Daily would they assume the garb of mourning for a father, a brother or a lover; daily did the shaft of death enter the household and make many hearts quail before the horrors of war; but never for one moment did the women of the South, from the highest to the lowest, fail to support the arms of the soldier, and hold them up until the sinking of the sun. God bless them for what they did in the hour of darkness and sorrow! God bless them for what they are doing now! From one end of the South to the other, the women have joined in noble petitions for the pardon of Mr. Davis; and nightly, beside ten thousand beds, in the silent chambers, kneel ten thousand sainted forms, to offer prayers for the salvation of those we loved.

Such exalted devotion; such immortal endurance; such saintly charity needs no defense from a Southern pen. History will portray their virtues in colors more splendid than those which hand down through the mist of years, the majestic pride of a Cornelia, and the patriotic fervor of a Joan D'Arc.

Let the late war stand in history as it may; let it be damned as a hateful rebellion; or lamented as an unsuccessful revolution; let it pass down the corridors of time with the acclamations of the world, or with the anathemas of mankind; whatever it may be declared by the verdict of history, it will pass onward before the eyes of coming ages with many a glorious deed and many a noble martyr to illustrate its eventful scenes, but with nothing more glorious and beautiful to adorn it than the holy devotion of the women of the South.

Such women are worthy of the respect of the world, and will receive a sneer only from cowards and brutes!

**Ex-President Pierce.**  
We are pleased to hear that Ex-President PIERCE, who has been dangerously ill, is now recovering, and is believed to be out of danger.

**Negro Suffrage Elections.**  
The people of Minnesota have voted down negro suffrage by a majority of 2,500; Wisconsin do. by a majority of 8,000; Connecticut do. by a majority of 6,000; Colorado by a vote of ten to one.—The only State which has sustained negro suffrage is Iowa. Can it be possible that there will be men in Congress base enough to insist upon forcing upon the South a measure repudiated by nearly every Northern State?

A GENTLEMAN who recently inserted a "want" in the Chicago Journal received six hundred and thirty-two answers.—Who says the people don't read the advertisements?  
THERE has been an unparalleled drought in Texas.

**John Brown in Jamaica.**

The poets and philanthropists, falsely so called, of the Republican party are never weary of congratulating themselves and the country that, though

"John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, His soul is marching on!"  
Precisely what JOHN BROWN's soul is "marching on" to accomplish, they are, however, a trifle unexplicit in telling us, and for the credit of their own humanity, we trust, a trifle obfuscated also in perceiving. They carry to the account of this unique ghost of theirs all the war for the Union, fought by men the vast majority of whom would have gladly lent a hand to arrest, in the most summary fashion, the "march" of JOHN BROWN's "body" while it was yet alive and obedient to the dictates of his "soul"; and all the victories won for a nationality which JOHN BROWN himself was ready and eager to disgrace and to imperil.

While the land was all ablaze with battle, this deification of a fanatical public enemy might have been excused, for men's blood was up, their weapons were out, and one trumpet was, perhaps, as good as another for the work of keeping armies in line and spurring soldiers to the charge. But now that the country is returning to that constitutional order which JOHN BROWN perished in striving to subvert, it is time for sane men to call things by their right names, and to abjure the devil's livery in serving the state.

JOHN BROWN's "soul" is verily "marching on" at this moment; and as we can trace its course, by the light of burning passions and the shadow of gallows-trees, heavy with their horrible fruit, in Jamaica, it can do us no harm to consider whether we really desire to see that course pursued through all the valleys and over all the hills of our own Southern States. The grand organ of the gospel of JOHN BROWN, the New York Tribune, is our authority for assuming that the hideous massacres which have just occurred and are now occurring in Jamaica are the work of a Jamaican JOHN BROWN. The Tribune asserts that the outbreak of the negroes in that island against the white race was planned, fomented, and led by a white man. This does not tally with the reports which come to us directly from Jamaica; but we pass over that circumstance. We are willing to concede to a Caucasian brain the horrible merit of devising a project for the extermination of thousands of unoffending white men, women, and children, in order that an unadulterated African civilization might be planted upon the ruins of a colony once the garden of England's West Indian empire.

The existence of the Tribune itself, and of the party for which it speaks, is the irrefragable proof that such things are possible; and all that the Gordon of Jamaica is charged with carrying into fearful and practical effect, the Greeley of America is inviting and praying for, day after day, as a matter of theory. "Negro equality," as preached by the Tribune and the Independents of the United States, is simply the dream of which "negro empire," as aimed after by the insurgents of Jamaica, is the reality. In what that reality has resulted the whole world is now reading with shudders of horror and disgust.

The murder of white men, not slaveholders but abolitionists, not tyrants or "lords of the lash," but sympathetic British clergymen and magistrates, full of hope for the "future of the African," has been accomplished with circumstances of scarcely human ferocity. A whole population have been thrown into a fever of rage and terror by the sudden and lurid upheaving under their very feet of a social volcano, threatening them with nothing less than utter annihilation.—And now the grimes perpetrated and planned by the movers of this new jacquerie are avenging by such wholesale executions as men had come to believe a nightmare of the past, not possible to be paralleled in our own time anywhere out of the Chinese empire. The highways of Jamaica fester with the bodies of insurgents, slain, red-handed, by the infuriated militia of the island, or strung up scores at a time by drum-head court-martials in the trees of the forests. The devouring wave of English victory in India rolling back over the revolted Sepoys of Delhi and Cawnpore was not more merciless than the wrath of the whites of Jamaica who escaped from the horrible fate which the "soul of JOHN BROWN" had prepared for them. It is an obvious and easy thing to retort upon the British critics of our own course in dealing with rebellion with exclamations of horror at the ruthless inclemency of British justice in Jamaica. But these excesses, alike of the conspiracy and of its chastisement, carry a deeper and far more useful meaning for us:

What the maddened colonists of Jamaica are doing our own American forefathers did when the extermination of the New England Indians became the condition of safety and progress for the New England whites. King PHILIP and his Pequots found as scant mercy and as short a shrift as GORDON and his Jamaica blacks. In our own times Minnesota and Kansas have repeated the story; and if the senseless fanatics who are straining every nerve to make a social war of races not only possible but probable at the South, shall succeed in forcing their policy upon the country, our own times will see it repeated again on a far vaster and more appalling scale between the Potomac and the Mississippi.

It is very well to hold up one's hands in deprecation of such horrors after the events which develop them have worked their work. But whenever a lower civilization rises in force upon a higher, it is in the very nature of things that the outrages perpetrated by the men of the lower civilization shall be of such a kind and degree as to rouse in the men of the higher the most ungovernable instincts of vengeance. This truth has been dimly illustrated in a hundred incidents of the history even of men of the same race, from the days of JACK CADE's insurrection in England, down to the terrible battles of the barricades of Paris, in June, 1848. When the antipathies of race, also, are brought into play, the matter, of course, is made infinitely worse. The philanthropy which takes no account of these certainties, and of the natural laws which make them certainties, may fitly enough take JOHN BROWN for its hero and its saint; but the triumph which his faith is winning in Jamaica should suffice for one generation, at least, of the Anglo-Saxon race in the New World.—N. Y. News.

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## Hydrophobia.

The worst case of hydrophobia we have ever been called on to notice, we find in the Cincinnati Gazette. Geo. W. Julian, the speech is one destitute of all reason, all sense, and is but the wild and incoherent ravings of a madman. Such sentiments as he utters are fire-brands in the land, and a shame to every citizen of the North. His call for blood, in the despicable sentence he uttered—"I would hang LIBERALLY while I had my hands in," is, to say the least, shamefully anti-Christian, and solely intended to lead fanatics like himself to mobocracy and murder! Why did not Mr. Julian and his tribe do their proposed hanging while 200,000 or 300,000 Confederate soldiers were in arms in the South with Gen. Lee at their head? Mr. Julian's friends had about 60,000 Southern men in prison at one time—why did not he and his friends drag them out and hang them? Sixty thousand dangling bodies would have been some food for these desperate men! It is perhaps not strange that Mr. Julian and his party should not have been so rampant for hanging them as now. The Southern people have laid down their arms, have given themselves up unto the conquering party, in the name of the Union, to be done with as the Government may please. Having failed, they have acknowledged the error, and have tried to do much that has been undone, and undo much of evil that was done.

Now Mr. Julian wants to commence the hanging. When 200,000 or 300,000 enemies were in arms against Mr. Julian's friends they were for treating prisoners well—as soon as the army disbanded and returns to the pursuits of peace, they become rampant for a bloody carnival.—This is a bad case of hydrophobia. Poor, crazy "patriots!" It is dog-days with them all the time.—Evansville Courier.

## Reform at the Hub of the Universe.

From the newspaper reports it appears that much of the time of the Police Court in the city of Boston is taken up in the trial of complaints made by the "State Constabulary" against persons who do not seem to consider that to do business, "other than works of necessity or mercy on the Lord's day," is a crime and an abomination in the sight of the law which prevaileth in that city. It appears, from the police reports, that it is one of the duties of the State Constabulary to go about on Sundays and eat oysters, smoke cigars, or perchance indulge in the scandal of "doughnuts," for the purpose of "making a case" against the sinful vendors of these commodities. Whether the State Constabulary business comes under the head of "necessity" or "mercy" does not appear. It must be one or the other. The reports do not show that any of the "State Constabulary" have been punished for carrying on the spy business on the Lord's day. The fact, however, was clear, for Constable Holden testified that "he purchased a cigar last Sabbath of defendant," and the Court, after making the profound observation that "no one would say that the selling of cigars on Sunday was a work of necessity," proceeded to sentence the defendant to pay a fine of ten dollars. The point whether any one would say that the buying of cigars on Sunday was a work of necessity, does not appear to have been presented, and the Court, therefore, was not called upon to give its judicial opinion on that point. In another case, Constable McCarthy, (who from his name we judge must be a lineal descendant of Miles Standish,) testified that "he gets his meals at home, but on last Sunday he called at defendant's place and purchased a steak"; he also saw "several boys there eating oyster-stews," and moreover saw "his brother constable, Holden, purchase some doughnuts and coffee." Now, to the mind of the Court, it was as plain as a pike-staff, or any other stake, that the eating of steaks and oyster-stews and doughnuts on the Lord's day was not only not a work of necessity, but was a dangerous transaction to be allowed to go unpunished in the moral city of Boston; accordingly the man who broiled the

steak, and stewed the oysters, and fried the doughnuts was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, while the two constables, in whose stomachs the steak and doughnuts were of course sanctified, were not hauled over the coals by this holy poker.

Another singular feature in this reform is that the outside barbarians of Dorchester, Roxbury, etc., are allowed to defile themselves as much as they choose by selling oyster-stews on Sunday in Boston, for we read that Mr. Ivory G. Curtis was brought up before Judge Maine and the offense proved against him, but he was discharged "because he was a resident of Dorchester or Roxbury." It seems, therefore, to be a strictly private affair for reforming the character of the Bostonians—all other Yankees being allowed to damn themselves without let or hindrance.

Some years ago a reform was attempted in Chicago, (not a Sunday reform, however,) which was prosecuted on the same principles as the Boston regeneration, viz.: by sending a policeman around to stir up the sinful to commit acts in violation of the law, the policeman then becoming a witness against them. The practice was so severely reprobated that it fell into disuse very soon after it was brought to the notice of the public.

## A Miscegen Dance.

A few weeks ago, on a Saturday night, the Ladies' State Fair at Merrill Hall, Detroit, Michigan, closed up with a dance, in which negroes and whites mingled promiscuously, as, indeed, they had in everything else throughout the entertainment. A negro barber claimed the hand of one of our city belles which was joyfully granted, and clasped in his vigorous arms she whirled him through the giddy waltz. Wenches and white females rivaled each other in those tender attentions which seemed to be highly appreciated by their negro beaux. The soft echo of two pair of lips behind the same fan, the close proximity of short crisp wool and the graceful waterfall, in the shady corner of the room could not escape attention. After the heat of dancing had produced that odor peculiar to the African in too powerful a degree to be endured by the nasal organs of the whites, the windows were closed and the party "hoed it down" until a late hour with renewed vigor. It is a curious fact that while the white women mingled promiscuously with the shades, and seemed rather to prefer dancing with negroes, no white man chose a wench for his partner. Miscegenation in this style is wholly a matter of taste.

## Tit for Tat.

A merchant in this city had a hired girl which he was paying three dollars a week to do housework about the house while his wife spent her time mostly on the street. He thought the girl a needless extravagance and, by design was by his wife caught one morning kissing the pretty servant in the pantry. The girl was that day discharged by the wife, who could not stand such treatment, and she determined to have no more girls and the extravagance was stopped. The ruse was too good to keep—the story got out—the wife heard of it and day before yesterday (Sunday) was caught by her husband kissing one of his clerks, and to make matters worse, last night hired a black girl to do her housework! The husband told us of the affair this morning and says it's no use warring against a woman.—[Brick Pomeroy.]

## Taxation of Government Bonds.

In the State Senate, on Monday, Mr. Moore offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into and report to this Senate whether Government bonds are taxed or not by the laws of this State, and if in their opinion they are not, to report a bill taxing the same as other property."

Upon this resolution an animated debate sprang up, during which Mr. Mason moved to amend the resolution so as

**FIND YOUR REPUBLIC FIRST.**—The French Minister is said to be quite merry over the appointment of General Logan to the republic. "Find your republic, gentlemen," remarked he laughingly, a few days ago. The same high functionary is also asserted to have said that if this country wanted a war with France, it could have it, "on demand!"

**OUTRAGEOUS.**—The Louisville Democrat of last Monday says: "Yesterday afternoon two great big, overgrown buck niggers, who disgraced the uniform they wore, went out the Preston street road doing pretty much as they pleased—cursing everybody they met. Just beyond the Lion Garden they met four white ladies walking leisurely along. One of the black scoundrels drew a bowie knife and threatened the ladies, while the other rescals made improper propositions to them, and no doubt they would have accomplished their hellish purpose had not the cries of the ladies brought some white men to their rescue—scaring the niggers away. When will the military authorities disarm the niggers?"

HON. D. W. VOORHEES has accepted an invitation to deliver a literary address before the citizens of Petersburg, Va. during the month of January next.