

# 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  
troubled 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, Ind.

**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 dis-  
eases of the skin. For sale only by  
E. J. BINFORD.  
Price 25 cents a bottle. [Jan 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 1864.

## ELSTON BANK

Green St., South of the Post Office,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIA A.  
CONTINUES to discount good paper and sell ex-  
change on New York, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, and to re-  
ceive 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 1864.]

## NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

I would respectfully inform my old customers and  
the public generally that I can now be found at  
**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 dispatch, and at the lowest rates.  
I also employ none but experienced and practical  
workmen. [Jan 1864.]  
**JOHN GRIFFIN.**

## CHARTER OAK SALOON!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citi-  
zens of Montgomery county that he has pur-  
chased this  
**New and Elegant Saloon,**  
and will continue to keep his bar at all times suppli-  
ed with the very best quality of

## 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 at all hours and on the short-  
est notice. [Jan 1864.]  
**JOSEPH BLUE, Proprietor**

## EAGLE SALOON.

(Corner Washington and Market Sts.)  
**JOHN CARROLL, 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 1864.]

## NEW FIRM!

**BAIRD, MOFFETT & BOOE,**

EMPIRE BLOCK, No. 4,  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

## DEALERS IN PURE

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs,  
Perfumery, Fatty 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 prompt-  
ness. We respectfully solicit patronage from the  
public in general. [Nov 1864.]

## S. IRWIN, 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 5 o'clock A. M., and from  
10 to 1 P. M., closely observed.  
Fees will fluctuate with the times.  
[Address, Main Post Office, Montgomery county  
Indiana. [Jan 1864.]

## AXES.

A Superior article of Lippencott & Co's. Double  
headed Cast Steel Axes, warranted by  
decif

## 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, Craw-  
fordsville, Ind.

## Under the present Laws, Soldiers and Soldiers

Hairs are entitled as follows:

1st. When a soldier has died from any cause in the  
service of the United States, from the 1st of April  
1861, leaving a widow, she is entitled to a pension of  
\$8 per month; also a bounty of from \$25 to \$400, be-  
sides all arrears of pay.

2d. If the soldier left no widow, his children un-  
der 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  
bounty, and if she was dependent in whole or in  
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  
promised 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 con-  
tracted in the service, or wounds received, which  
shall disable them, are entitled to a PENSION in ad-  
dition to the BOUNTY.

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, and  
the balance of the bounty.

5th. The balance of the bounty paid to a soldier  
shall be paid to his widow, child or next of kin.

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 Decedent's 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 settle-  
ment of Estates, collection of Bonds and Satisfac-  
tion of Mortgages, and all other business con-  
nected with the Law. Office over Kroun's Drug Store, Main street,  
Crawfordsville, Ind. [July 1864.]

REFERENCES: McDonald & Roach, Indianapolis;  
Smith & Mack, Attorneys, Terre Haute; Patterson &  
Allen, do. Hon. N. K. Hiers, do. Judge S. F. Max-  
well, Rockville; Wm. Durham, President First Na-  
tional Bank of Crawfordsville; Campbell, Walker  
and Co., Counselors of Law, Michigan University,  
Ann Arbor, Mich. [July 1864.]

## THE NEW BOOK STORE!

**JAMES PATTERSON**

KEEPS constantly on hand, in connection with  
his Watch and Jewelry establishment, a com-  
plete stock of

School, Blank and Miscellaneous Books!

Writing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, and every ar-  
ticle 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 else-  
where. A most magnificent stock of

**ALBUMS,**

just received and sold at prices to defy competition.  
Photograph Cards, plain and colored pictures, Mou-  
ding, Cord and Tassels, Family Bibles

**HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,**

Scrap 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, Waver-  
ley, Harpers' Atlantic and Eclectic Monthlies, con-  
stantly 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.  
aug 20 1864

**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 drank, 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 un-  
noticed the frequent insulting allusions  
to the women of the South which some of  
the Northern papers are disposed to con-  
tain. 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, how-  
ever much they despised many of the pre-  
vailing traits of Northern character, and  
loathed the despicable hypocrisy of  
Northern radicals, have been earnest in  
their efforts to restore harmony of senti-  
ment 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 coun-  
seled a cordial support of the administra-  
tion; and had hoped that leading men,  
joined around the presidential chair, from  
all sections, would lay aside the mem-  
ories of the past, and strike hands in be-  
half of constitutional States rights in the  
Union.

These efforts to render less bitter the  
cup of Southern sorrow are met, as form-  
erly, by a party at the North, who, cow-  
ardly 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 them in the day of  
peace. "The women of the South are  
illiterate and unmannerly," says the New  
York Tribune, at whose heels a few satel-  
lites follow to catch up and repeat the  
philosophy.

The women of the South need no de-  
fender! Their angelic virtues, in the day  
of darkness and desperation, often held  
up 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;  
sowing night and day to prepare clothing  
for the army; nursing the sick and wound-  
ed 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 fer-  
vor of a Joan D'Arc.

Let the late war stand in history as it  
may; let it be damned as a hateful rebel-  
lion, or lamented as an unsuccessful rev-  
olution; let it pass down the corridors of  
time with the acclamations of the world,  
or with the anathemas of mankind, what-  
ever 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 illus-  
trate 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-Pres-  
ident 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 ad-  
vertisements?

THERE has been an unparalleled drouth  
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 per-  
ceiving. 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 obedi-  
ent 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 bat-  
tle, 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 ab-  
jure the devil's livery in serving the  
state.

JOHN BROWN's "soul" is verily "march-  
ing 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 South-  
ern States. The grand organ of the gos-  
pel of JOHN BROWN, the New York Tri-  
bune, is our authority for assuming that  
the hideous massacres which have just  
occurred and are now occurring in Ja-  
maica 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, fo-  
mented, and led by a white man. This  
does not tally with the reports which  
came 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 un-  
offending white men, women, and chil-  
dren, in order that an unadulterated Afri-  
can civilization might be planted upon  
the ruins of a colony once the garden of  
England's West Indian empire. The ex-  
istence of the Tribune itself, and of the  
party for which it speaks, is the irrefrag-  
able 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 In-  
dependents 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 slave-  
holders 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  
jurid 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 jac-  
querie 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 in-  
surgents, 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 ruth-  
less inhumanity of British justice in Ja-  
maica. 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 Ja-  
maica are doing our own American fore-  
fathers did when the extermination of the  
New England Indians became the con-  
dition 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 poli-  
cy upon the country, our own times will

see it repeated again on a far vaster and  
more appalling scale between the Poto-  
mac 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 civiliza-  
tion rises in force upon a higher, it is  
in the very nature of things that the out-  
rages 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 dismis-  
sily illustrated in a hundred incidents of  
the history even of men of the same race,  
from the days of JACK CADE's insurrec-  
tion in England, down to the terrible bat-  
tles of the barricades of Paris, in June,  
1848. When the antipathies of race, al-  
so, 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 fly  
enough take JOHN BROWN for its hero  
and its saint; but the triumphs which  
their faith is winning in Jamaica should  
suffice for one generation, at least, of the  
Anglo-Saxon race in the New World.—  
N. Y. News.

### Hydrophobia.

The worst case of hydrophobia we have  
ever been called on to notice, we find in  
the Cincinnati Gazette. Geo. W. Julian,  
of this State, has even more reason for  
his speech is one destitute of all reason,  
all sense, and is but the wild and inco-  
herent ravings of a madman. Such sen-  
timents as he uttered 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 then 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 be-  
come 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.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

### 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 scan-  
dal of "doughnuts," for the purpose of  
"making a case" against the sinful ven-  
dors 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 de-  
fendant," 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," pro-  
ceeded 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 Mc-  
Carthy, (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 on-  
ly 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 constab-  
les, 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 Dorches-  
ter, 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, there-  
fore, to be a strictly private affair  
for reforming the character of the Bos-  
tonians—all other Yankees being allowed  
to damn themselves without let or hin-  
drance.

Some years ago a reform was attempt-  
ed in Chicago, (not a Sunday reform,  
however,) which was prosecuted on the  
same principles as the Boston regenera-  
tion, 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 Miscegenation 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 enter-  
tainment. A negro barber claimed the  
hand of one of our city belles which was  
joyfully granted, and clasped in his vig-  
orous arms she whirled him through the  
giddy waltz. Wenches and white females  
rivaled each other in those tender atten-  
tions which seemed to be highly appre-  
ciated by their negro beaux. The soft  
echo of two pair of lips behind the same  
wool, the close proximity of short crisp  
hair, and the graceful waterfall, in the  
shady corner of the room could not es-  
cape attention. After the heat of dan-  
cing 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 pro-  
miscuously with the shades, and seemed  
withered 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 need-  
less 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 couldn't 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 morn-  
ing 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 Govern-  
ment 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 de-  
bate sprang up, during which Mr. Ma-  
son moved to amend the resolution so as