

THE INDIANA REVEILLE.

OUR NATIVE LAND—ITS PROSPERITY.

VOL. XLI.—NO. 36.

VEVAY, INDIANA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858.

SERIES FOR 1858.

THE INDIANA REVEILLE,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY FREDERICK J. WALDO.

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If not paid in advance, \$1 50.
If not paid within the year, \$2 00.

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S. E. & J. K. PLEASANTS,
MERCHANTS AND TRADERS,
Main Street, Vevay, Ind.

JESSE TEATS,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.,
N. W. Corner of Main and Ferry Sts.,
VEVAY, IND.

CLARKSON & WALDO,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Main Street, Vevay, Ind.

ALFRED SHAW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, &c., &c.,
Corner of Ferry and Market Streets,
VEVAY, INDIANA.

ISAAC STEVENS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS,
PERIODICALS, CONFECTIONARY, &c.,
Ferry Street, Vevay, Ind.

HARWOOD & DOAN,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
PRODUCE, &c., &c.,
Main Street, Vevay, Indiana.

ROBERT N. LAMB,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
VEVAY, INDIANA.
WILL promptly attend to business in the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts of Switzerland county.

FRANCIS ADKINSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
VEVAY, INDIANA.
WILL give prompt attention to all legal business that may be entrusted to his care. Office, on Liberty street, back of Odd Fellows' Hall.

F. L. COURVOISIER,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.,
On the N. W. Corner of Main and Liberty Streets,
VEVAY, INDIANA.

F. L. GRISARD & SON,
DEALERS IN
Iron, Hardware, Groceries,
and
Agricultural Implements.
S. E. Corner of Main and Ferry streets,
VEVAY, INDIANA.

ENOS LITTLEFIELD,
Dealer in Cabinet Furniture,
WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, consisting in part of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining, Breakfast, Center and Card Tables, Stands, Wardrobes, Safes; in fact, anything required in his line. Terms, Cash.
N. B.—Furnerals attended with fleeciness to any part of the country. Coffins kept on hand.

JULIUS BLACH,
Dufour's Row, Main st., Vevay;
DEALER IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
And Gents Furnishing Goods.
HE keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of Clothing, made in the latest style. The public is invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

F. J. WALDO,
Newspaper, Card and Job Printer,
S. E. Corner of Main and Ferry Streets,
VEVAY, INDIANA.

A. L. BOERNER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
MAIN STREET, VEVAY, INDIANA,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has just opened a store on Main street, in F. Dufour's building, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewels.

VEVAY IRON FOUNDRY.
THE undersigned having commenced the Iron Foundry business, solicits the patronage of the public in general. Call and see.
JOSHUA JACKMAN,
Vevay, Ind., April 7, 1858.—if

Hides Wanted.
HIDES of all kinds bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.
CLARKSON & WALDO.

DR. J. W. MURPHY,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
MT. STERLING,
Switzerland County, Indiana.

E. H. ROGERS,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Queenware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye
Stuffs, Notions, &c., &c.,
MOOREFIELD, IND.

ANDERSON & HAGAN,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Ready-made Clothing,
Queenware, Boots and Shoes,
Drugs, Medicines, &c.
MOOREFIELD, INDIANA.

BLACKSMITH SHOP!
YOUR subscriber continues to carry on the Blacksmithing Business at the same old stand on Ferry street, where all kinds of work in his line, is promptly attended to.
Particular attention paid to making Hay Press Irons, and Ironing Huggies and Carriage, etc., etc. A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
JANUARY 58
JOSEPH JAGERS.

DR. W. C. SWEETZEE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DENNINGTON,
Switzerland County, Indiana.

FOR the purpose of being more convenient to my patrons in Moorefield and vicinity, I will after the 26th of July, spend two days in every week at that place, viz: From 9 a. m. of Wednesday till 5 p. m. of Thursday. Room in the dwelling of Geo. Hagan.
Special care given to the treatment of Chronic diseases. Jyl-3m

DR. W. C. SWEETZEE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
DENNINGTON,
Switzerland County, Indiana.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
HAVING formed a co-partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, in their various branches, would respectfully solicit the continued patronage of our old friends. Difficult and dangerous cases will receive our joint attention.
Dr. Gillespie will be at Dr. Sage's office in Allensville, on the Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month, to attend to those patients who may desire his professional services. [May 21, 1858—if]

KATE FRENCH.
REGULAR INDEPENDENT PACKET!
LAVES Madison for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and carries freight and passengers at as low rates as any other boat.
The patronage of the public is solicited, and business entrusted to our care will be promptly and carefully attended to.
Our return from Cincinnati to Madison on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Leaving Madison at 10 o'clock, a m.; Cincinnati at 12 o'clock, m.

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned has received his Spring and Summer stock of
DRY GOODS,
To which he invites the attention of old customers, and the public in general.
I have also a complete assortment of
Family Groceries, Notions,
QUEENWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.,
Suitable for this locality.
As I have selected my stock of Goods with great care, I think that I can please the fancy of all. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—I will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of Country Produce. ap29

HARWOOD & DOAN,
HAVE just received a large addition to their stock of
Dry and Press Goods,
suited to the season, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of those in want of a good article in their line, at low prices.
Our arrangements are such that we shall continue to receive fresh supplies of seasonal goods at frequent intervals, during the Spring and Summer.
A general assortment of Groceries, Queenware, Stoneware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, always on hand, at Nos. 2 and 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Main and Liberty streets.
N. B.—Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Metallic Burial Cases.
JESSE V. SHORT,
UNDERTAKER, has and will continue to keep on hand all sizes of the latest improved Metallic Burial Cases, and also Plates with all kinds of inscriptions. He will also attend to cementing, and all calls in his line of business. He constantly keeps on hand all sorts and sizes of
READY-MADE COFFINS,
lined and trimmed, cloth-covered and plain, and will attend with his horse and funeral calls. Having purchased his metallic cases of the manufacturer, and all his materials at wholesale prices, articles in his line will be disposed of at the most reasonable terms.
Residence and Shop on Seneca street, north-west of Schenck's Flouring Mill.
Jan. 1, 1858.—if

RISEING SUN FOUNDRY.
J. M. REISTER & CO.,
HAVING removed their Foundry into their new building, are now prepared to do all kinds of casting usually done in similar establishments. Having procured good Lathes, we are enabled to do Tinning and Finishing in a neat and workmanlike style.
We are also manufacturing O'Key's Patent Lath Cutter, which with one Horse Power will cut from 60 to 75,000 merchantable Lath per day. We shall also have made and ready for the season, Sugar Mills of the most approved patterns, at prices that will suit all who wish to purchase.
We have made such alterations in our Hay Press from that place them beyond the possibility of breaking.
Thankful for past favors, we earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.
All orders left with F. L. GRISARD & SON, of Vevay, will be punctually attended to.
J. M. REISTER & CO.
Rising Sun, Jan. 1, 1858.

A Prairie Squat.
BY E. DUMONT.
Oh, here's an entertainment
To which I'll invite,
Who would bathe in seas of rapture
And riot in delight:
It is a gorgeous sunset,
See, see the liquid gold,
The scarlet and the crimson
Suffused from pole to pole!
Away with sparkling rubies
And diamonds bright and fair,
And all that soul can fancy
Of cascades rich and rare,
And all the gems that glitter
In the ocean down,
Or dazle in the diadem
Of a kingly crown:
Let all such baubles perish
And mingle with the cloud—
I point you to the drapery
Around the throne of God.

But erst the deep blue ocean
Or seas of molten lead,
Or vast and polished mirrors
Were pendant overhead;
But now the ocean golden,
And now the mirrors' blush,
And glories in succession
On the senses rush.
Tributes fresh glories to the sky
And with its parting beams,
Beings it with azure hues
And with golden streams,
And the clouds that erst were snow-flakes,
Oh, see the bright array—
Now flakes of deep vermilion
And how the ocean spray;
And the distant margin
That erst was dull as lead,
Is now a lake of lava,
As lurid and as red,
And now a conflagration
Too bright for mortal eyes,
A raging tide of liquid flame
Uniting earth and skies.

But as we gaze the brilliance
That would pain the view,
Mellows into shadows
Of calm and tranquil hue,
Spotless as a bridal robe,
Or corals of the sea,
And softer than the anthem
That sets the captive free;
Pelucid as the dew drop
That trembles in the cup
Before the thirsty sunbeam
To glory lift it up,
And now the opening rosebud
Of jewel bright
That nestled in its petal
For but a single night.
Oh brilliance melted into halo
As like the human heart,
After sorrows which do chasten
Have calmed of joy a part;
And the bosom's tranquil,
Though the shock was rude,
And the heart is hopeful,
Though softened and subdued.

Jefferson's Hospitalities.
MR. U. S. RANDALL, former Secretary of State, who has been laboriously engaged for twelve or fifteen years in writing the Life of Thomas Jefferson, has recently published the third and final volume. Though a work obnoxious to criticism, all concede that it is a valuable contribution to the personal history of one of our most illustrious Statesmen and Patriots. With all the Author's enthusiasm for the character, political and personal, of Mr. Jefferson, the truthfulness of his Book is not questioned. Assuming, therefore, that the Ex-President is truly reflected in these pages, how prejudice and hatred soften down and fade away in the contemplation of principles, dispositions and sympathies more like the romance than the reality of life. While in public life Mr. Jefferson's time and talents were given to his Country. Retiring he not only adopted but practiced that golden rule of Dr. Franklin which teaches us to "do as much good as little else can."

In February, 1810, Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Koscusko, describes his manner of life at Monticello:
"My mornings are devoted to correspondence. From breakfast to dinner, I am in my shops, my garden, or on horseback among my farms; from dinner to dark, I give to society and recreation with my neighbors and friends; and from candle-light to bed-time, I read. My health is perfect, and my strength considerably re-enforced by the activity of the course I pursue; perhaps it is as great as usually falls to the lot of near sixty-seven years of age. I talk of plays and harrows, of seedling and harvesting, with my neighbors, and of politics too, if they choose, with as little reserve as the rest of my fellow-citizens, and feel, at length, the blessing of being free to say and do what I please, without being responsible for it to any mortal. A part of my occupation, and by no means the least pleasing, is the direction of the studies of such young men as ask it. They place themselves in the neighboring village, and have the use of my library and counsel, and make a part of my society. In advising the course of their reading, I endeavor to keep their attention fixed on the main object of all science, the freedom and happiness of man. So that, coming to bear a share in the councils and government of their country, they will keep ever in view the sole objects of all legitimate government."
Mr. Jefferson, while in the public service, was compelled to neglect his large Plantations, and therefore, in retiring, found himself in debt. This he soon expected to extinguish from the proceeds of his Farms, and would have done so but for an unforeseen cause. Monticello became a Mecca for all sorts of Pilgrims. His mansion was more thronged than a popular Hotel; and with this difference, that his guests did not go away! Friends would remain weeks and even months. And this excess of company, continuing year after year, actually impoverished a so generous Host. But let us take Mr. Randall's account:—
"We have already introduced to the

reader, old Wormley, a gray-haired servant of Mr. Jefferson. We once stood with him before the dilapidated pile of Monticello. The carriage houses, three in number, were at the moment under our eye. Each would hold a four-horse coach. We inquired, "Wormley, how often were these filled, in Mr. Jefferson's time?" "Every night sir, in summer, and we commonly had two or three carriages under that tree," said he, pointing to a large tree. "It took all hands to take care of your visitors?" we suggested. "Yes sir, and the whole farm to feed them," was the concise and significant reply. The last was a literal truth, and expressed less than the fact. We find in a list of Mr. Jefferson's allotments of his servants, between farming, mechanical and mental occupations, as early as 1810, that the house servants (including children) numbered thirty-seven. The whole Monticello estate, so far as he had laborers to work it, divided in some years furnish a surplus of food sufficient for his guests, and their horses and servants! The general mode of traveling then in Virginia was on horseback, or by carriages drawn by at least two horses; and strangers who came from a distance very generally took carriages from some Virginia town. Male and female servants, much more commonly accompanied travelers than now. Mrs. Randolph, who presided over the domestic establishment at Monticello, being once asked what was the greatest number of guests he had ever been called upon to provide beds for over night, replied, "she believed fifty!" Not only was everything which was raised at Monticello thus consumed, or exchanged for articles of consumption, but heavy drafts were often made on the Bedford estate.
"And such a horde of fashionable company consume something beside common farm products. When Mr. Jefferson first reached what he fancied was to be retirement, he was asked by his daughter, on what scale he desired to live—how he would have the appointments of his table. "I will live like a plain country gentleman," was the answer. But this standard could not be followed, under the actual circumstances. A delicious Virginia ham on its bed of greens, engirdled by its rim of eggs, (a la Old Dominion) and a slice of chicken or turkey might do very well for a "plain country gentleman's" dinner two or three times a week, and these could be had for the asking on every Virginia farm. But people of fashion, to say nothing of "New-England Judges," might not expect to be kept "three weeks on ham and turkey! Clar-et might suffice a 'plain country gentleman,' particularly if, as in Mr. Jefferson's case, he preferred it to all other summer wines. His visitors might chafe something else; and it is not for the hospitable and supposed wealthy entertainer to impose his tastes on his guests. No person need be told that 'entertaining handsomely' is an expensive amusement."

In the Place of God.
Young father, did it ever enter your mind that you are appointed of God to stand in His place and represent His character to your child?
Do you remember that you are, every one of you, commanded to be like God: not like Him in power, but like Him in disposition, and in your government of your children? You are to teach them that your will, not theirs, must be done. You are to be tender and gentle, but ever firm and wise in your government of them. Begin with your babe, and you will have little trouble with your large child. Teach him betimes that he cannot have all that he wants, or be always indulged for much crying. Do not untrue to your little child. He looks to you as you ought to look to God for the formation of character, which will grow closer to the pattern you set out than any which your words may set forth. O be wise in time. Sow not seeds for raising scourges for your elder years. Understand now what is true parental kindness to that helpless, ignorant little creature. If you do not study and try to act upon the pattern which God has given you Himself, be not astonished though One cometh suddenly unto your dwelling to bear its delight away.
Every day brings to light some new proof of the effects produced on the population of Germany by the extensive emigration which has been going on for some years. The most recent instance has occurred in the district around Elberfeld, where, when the allotted contingent of recruits was called out, it was found that, of 1,300 of the male population, for service, not more than 95 made their appearance, and these, upon examination, were found to be unfit for military duty.

A mother, in Cincinnati, having occasion to leave her house, placed her infant, which was sleeping on a bed; the bed had a covering, known as a tester, and upon this was placed a number of blankets, &c. Upon her return, she found that the blankets had fallen upon her child and smothered it to death.

The Sullivan Democrat says that a man named Starks, living in that county, last week took home a jug of whisky and hid it away under the bed, where his little daughter aged 8 or 9 years found it, and drank so freely as to cause her death in a short time afterwards.

Life—a gleam of light extinguished by the grave.

Prayer was not invented; it was born with the first sigh; first joy, the first sorrow of the human heart.

An Incident of Early History.

The county of Posey, Indiana, was organized in the year 1814. The first court held in that county was held in the summer of that year before Hon. Isaac Blackford, who received the appointment of Circuit Judge from Thomas Posey, the Governor of the Territory. There being no court house provided, the Judge held court in the edge of the woods, near the residence of Squire Windmiller—the Jury using the limbs of a large tree for seats.
Early on the second day of the term a case of theft came on to be tried—the punishment for which offence was whipping on the bare back, not exceeding one hundred and forty-nine lashes. The case being called by the Judge for trial, the U. S. Attorney appeared, and also the accused with his attorney, a lawyer from Shawneetown. After the evidence was in and the arguments concluded, the prisoner's attorney (very confident that the jury were on his side) concluded to go to the log cabin for a comfortable dinner while they deliberated upon their verdict. They were however more prompt than he expected, for they immediately returned into court with a verdict of guilty, and thirty-nine lashes; there being no jail for holding the prisoner, the court ordered the sheriff to execute the sentence at once. He took the prisoner a short distance into the woods, and tying him to a sapling, performed his duty deliberately and faithfully. While the prisoner was getting justice in the woods, his attorney came into court, and finding a verdict against his client, moved at once for a new trial, which he proceeded to argue with a great deal of vehemence. At this point of the proceedings the whipped convict hearing that his lawyer was for having him tried over again, made his way through the crowd to the elbow of the eloquent lawyer, and begged him to desist, as he had had enough from one trial, and he wouldn't accept another if they would give it to him.

Beautifully Said.
We make the following extract from the homestead exemption law, from a letter written by a distinguished Judge of Tennessee:

Secure to each family, whose labor may acquire it, a little spot of free land, that he may call his own—that will be an asylum in times of adversity—from which the mother and children, old age and infancy, can still draw sustenance and obtain protection.

Though misfortune may rob them of all else, they can feel they are still free, still entitled to walk the green earth, and breathe the free air of heaven in defiance of the potency and power of accumulated wealth, and the domineering of the pre-tending and ambitious. The sacredness of that consecrated spot will make them warriors in time of eternal strife.

"These shocks of corn," said Xenophon, "inspire those who raise them, to defend them."

Secure a home to every family whose labor may obtain one, against the weakness, vices or misfortunes of the father, and you will rivet the affections of the child in years of manhood by a stronger bond than any consideration that could exist. He will remember where he had gambled in his early youth—the stream upon whose flowery banks he left a mother's love, and the green spot within that limited homestead where sleep the loved and the lost.

Another Paradise.—In Lewis Township, Clay county, Indiana, says the Lafayette Journal, they have a sort of fore-taste of the millennium. It has within its limits one hundred and seventy families, all white except one, and they keep dark about it. There are one hundred and sixty-five voters, and during the last twenty years there has never been a fight or quarrel at any election held in the township. It contains seven school-houses, seven road districts, seven bachelors and seven large men; three churches, three preachers; three pair of twin boys, three fiddlers, three carpenters, three postoffices, three crazy men, add three men over seventy-five years' old. There is not a lawyer, doctor, or loser in it—nor grocery, nor a pauper. A better, friendlier, happier population is not to be found in the State.

Twenty-one hogs were recently sold in Cincinnati, averaging in weight 702 lbs., each, and brought the round sum of 958 dollars and 23 cents. The heaviest in the lot weighed 938 lbs.—the total weight of the 21 hogs was 14,742, and were 30 months old. This is the smallest number of hogs, making so much meat that we have ever heard of. The gentleman who raised them, we understand intends to publish a statement as to the manner of feeding and fattening, which is quite an art.

The 30,000 plates which form the hull of the Great Eastern are bound together by 8,000,000 rivets! These bolts hold together the framework of a structure which would carry 10,000 troops to India, with 18,000 tons of coal and cargo.

Women are true to one another in all things but babies; and there, it must be confessed, they do flatter each other a little bit.

Prayer was not invented; it was born with the first sigh; first joy, the first sorrow of the human heart.

Eleven Sisters of Mercy from the house of the Order in Kinsale, Ireland, and destined for Cincinnati, arrived in the Arago. The Superior of the house in Kinsale is the lady who conducted the Sisters of Mercy to the Crimea. The Sisters now arrived propose opening in Cincinnati a house similar in its objects to the Convent of Mercy in Houston street, New York. A company of Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, from their mother house at Aix-la-Chapelle, are expected in a few weeks at New York, also on their way to Cincinnati. This is an order little known, but which, like the Little Sisters of the Poor, are most energetic in their efforts. They devote themselves in many ways to the poor and forlorn, and in Russia have the care of the inmates in many of the public prisons.

The Baptist Almanac, for 1859 has just been issued by the American Baptist Publication Society. It contains 48 pages. We gather from it the following summary of Baptists in the United States:

Associations,	505
Churches,	11,000
Ordained Ministers,	7,141
Licentiate,	1,025
Baptized in 1857,	63,508
Total members,	923,195

Beside these there are the Anti-Mission Baptists, 58,000; and the Free-will Baptists, 50,312; and of Disciples and other denominations that practice immersion, about 400,000.

The Climate of Frazer River.—This new district, to which all classes are now turning their attention, possesses a mild and genial climate, and a fertile soil awaits the labor of the agriculturist. All our upper Pacific coast has a range of temperature something like the west of England, though somewhat hotter in summer. The gold excitement will turn the world's attention to this land as a field of emigration, and will do much for developing the resources of what may prove to be one of the richest portions of the continent.—Scientific American.

The immense profits made in the African slave trade may be inferred from the case of the brig R. R. Lawton, which recently landed 180 negroes in Cuba, out of 600 taken on board on the East coast of Africa; the rest having died, together with the captain, mate and all but two of the crew. The amount received for the 180 was said to have paid the expenses of the voyage and the cost of the vessel, which, as is usually the case, was burned.

A New Ritual.—We have received a copy of a ritual for the reception of probationers into full connexion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in and at Union Chapel, Cincinnati. We like the questions and answers of this ritual very well, and would like to see them adopted by all our churches. We presume, of course, that our new ritual will contain a form for the reception of members into full connexion.—N. Y. Chr. Adv.

Kit Carson is engaged with Nicaragua Walker and Colonel Titus in the filibustering expedition against Sonora. Carson was at the head of three hundred and seventy-five men, and Walker has eight hundred old maintainers, well-mounted and equipped, and in every respect well prepared for a formidable and successful entrance into and subjugation of the rich Mexican State of Sonora.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Mr. George Chadwick of Peekskill Hollow, Putnam county New York, cut off her hand between the wrist and elbow, whilst laboring under religious excitement. She had recently been frequently heard to say: "If this hand offend thee, cut it off." The wound is a terrible one, and her recovery is doubtful.

Kansas Again.—The Daily Ledger, of Leavenworth City, has been informed that immediate application will be made to Gov. Denver to call an extra session of the Legislature of Kansas, in order that steps may be taken for the formation of another constitution for the Territory.

The following is said to be an excellent remedy against bleeding: Take linen or cotton rags, burn them to charcoal. Put the charcoal on the wound and no more bleeding will ensue.

The New York Herald says Gen. Scott is the only man who can unite the opposition in 1860, and lead them to victory.

There were 1,060 initiations into the order of Odd Fellowship, in this State, for the six months ending June 31st.

The total assessment of property in Indianapolis for 1858 is \$10,475,000, increase over 1857, \$675,000.

Philadelphia manufactures annually one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars worth of goods.

Fifteen millions of dollars are supposed to be spent annually by the people of the Union for newspapers.

There are said to be 892 nurseries in Spain, with 20,918 nuns in them.

The artesian well at Louisville has reached the depth of 1,907 feet.