

# THE RENNELLAER GAZETTE.

RENNELLAER, IND.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1859.

Blackberries are now a drug in our market at six cents a quart.

We learn from the Indianapolis Journal that two mad dogs were killed in that city last week.

We are this morning being favored with a refreshing shower of rain, which will make the corn crop of Jasper county "all right."

We have received the Atlantic Monthly for August. It is, as usual, interesting. Price \$3 per year. We can furnish it to our subscribers at \$2.

We are requested to state that the Revs. Lemuel Shortridge, of Valparaiso, and M. L. Coffinberry, of Morocco, will preach at the residence of Mr. Bedford next Sunday forenoon.

The Court of Common Pleas has been occupied since last Thursday morning with the cattle case of Dougherty vs. Martin. It will probably go to the jury this evening.

Flour is now worth \$3 per hundred here. In Chicago last Monday white wheat sold at \$1, red at 85 cents, and spring at 62. Extra family flour, \$5 per barrel, and spring flour, \$3.75 at \$4.

Our friend, Van Nostrand, owing to increased business, has concluded to remain another week to take ambrotypes, melainotypes, photographs, &c. We unhesitatingly pronounce him a superior artist, and worthy of support.

The Odd Fellows hold their celebration at Francesville next Friday, on which occasion Hon. Schuyler Colfax is to deliver the oration. A large crowd and good time generally is anticipated by members of the order.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat of the 29th ult., says that three men had arrived at St. Joseph with \$12,000 in gold dust. The same parties had disposed of \$8,000 at Omaha, making a total of \$20,000 brought by them from the Kansas mines.

The owner of the two mares and three colts we spoke of last week as having been stolen from near Kunklee City, passed through here on his return last Monday with one mare and two colts. He found them in Marshall county, where the thief had disposed of them. He also ascertained that the "folks" of the thief reside in that county.

Mr. J. S. Wigmore, clock and watch-maker, of Lafayette, has taken up his quarters for the present in our town, and may be found at Harding's store, where he is prepared to attend to anything in his line. The Monticello Spectator, (at which place Mr. Wigmore stopped for several weeks,) speaks of him very highly as a workman, and in a private letter to the editor says he "is a high-minded, honorable gentleman." Read his card in another column, and then call and see him if you have any business in his line.

## THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

One week from to-morrow is the day set for holding the primary elections in the several townships of the county, to nominate Republican candidates for the different county offices to be filled next fall. Let there be a good turn out, for in that way the choice of the people can be accurately ascertained. There are no fears but that good men will be nominated, but it would be better and more satisfactory if every Republican voter in the county would express, at the primary election, his choice. We hope that every one who can spare the time will not fail to cast his vote on to-morrow week.

## WHISKY RIOT AT MONTICELLO.

We learn from the Lafayette Courier that a serious whisky riot occurred in Monticello one night last week. The County Commissioners had refused to grant any licenses, and the retail trade was about dead. A Jew, thinking it a good opening, brought in a stock of liquors and commenced selling in defiance of public opinion. A riot was the consequence, led on by a reformed drunkard. The shop was demolished entirely, and everything in it. The owner fought hard for his whisky, but was wounded severely with a hatchet, and put out of the way.

## CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.

We expect to commence a Camp Meeting, for the Morocco Circuit, on Friday, the 12th of August, at four o'clock P. M. We extend a general invitation to all, except hucksters, who will not be allowed near the ground. The spot selected is about two miles south of the little village of Brook. We invite especially tent-holders from adjoining Circuits. Come, brethren, and let us worship God together. The location is pleasant, and plenty of good water near the ground. J. C. MAHIN.

## LOGANSPOUT AND PEORIA R. R.

The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company commenced laying the track at the junction with the New Albany and Salem Railroad, at Reynolds' Station, on the 16th ult. The Monticello Spectator of last week says that the iron was then laid for about three-quarters of a mile east from the junction.

The N. Y. Times says that about 3,000 tons of iron have already arrived from England, and bills of lading for the balance contracted for. It is the intention to make the connection with the Peoria and Oquawka road, at the State line, by the 15th of October next.

The road runs through the southern part of our county. It runs, most of the way, through rich agricultural and grazing country, and will greatly aid in developing the resources of the southern part of Jasper county. We congratulate our friends along the line on the prospects of a speedy completion of the road.

## JASPER CO. AGRICULTURAL SOC.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jasper County Agricultural Society, at the Court House in Rensselaer, on the 20th day of August, 1859, at ten o'clock A. M. Important business will demand the attention of the Board.

ROBT. PARKER, Pres't.  
S. DONALDSON, Sec'y.

## PRESBYTERIAL.

There will be a Cumberland Presbyterian Meeting held at Pilot Grove on Wednesday, the 17th inst., commencing at three o'clock, and will hold over the following Sabbath. Ministers and members of other denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Session.  
E. JONES, Moderator.

## FIRST RENNELLAER RIFLES.

In accordance with previous notice, the First Rensselaer Rifle Company met at their headquarters, on the 30th day of July, and was called to order by Captain W. S. Hopkins. After some preliminary exercises, went into an election of officers, which resulted as follows:

### OFFICERS ELECTED.

Captain—Albert Guthridge,  
1st. Lieutenant—William S. Hopkins,  
2d. Lieutenant—L. A. Cole,  
3d. Lieutenant—Henry Sparling,  
Ensign—Henry Miller,  
Orderly Sergeant—I. N. S. Alter,  
2d. Sergeant—R. S. Dwigins,  
1st. Corporal—I. M. Stackhouse,\*  
2d. Corporal—Stephen Wilson,  
3d. Corporal—W. D. Lee,  
4th. Corporal—Charley Rhodes, Jr.\*

[Those names marked by a star hold office by former election.]

The report of the Committee on Uniform, not being concurred in, was handed back for further consideration. D. F. Davies appointed on the Committee, vice E. T. Harding, resigned.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, by vote, had their time for consideration extended to next meeting.

E. T. Harding tendered his resignation as a member of the Company, and was elected an honorary member of the same; and a vote of thanks tendered him for the unyielding interest taken in military service for the past seven years.

Adjourned to meet on Saturday, August 13, 1859, at ten o'clock A. M.

## Discussions of the President and Vice President.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia Press:

"The bitter feelings of the President against the Vice President are well known. They were exhibited immediately after the election in 1856, and the jealousy of the old man against the young man was manifested on repeated occasions.

"He seemed to be fully impressed with the old English proverb, that 'the heir apparent is always in opposition to the crown'; and when the Vice President refused, patriotically, to put himself upon the shameless platform of a slave code in the Territories, he filled the measure of his unpopularity at the White House. The object of Mr. Buchanan is to create the impression that after killing off Wise, Hunter, Davis, Stephens, Orr, and Breckinridge, J. B. is the only man that can be selected at the Charleston Convention, and therefore the article referred to may be regarded as *ex-cathedra*.

"It is astonishing that the imprudence or stupidity of the local organ of Philadelphia should have allowed it to disclose the hostility of the President to Mr. Breckinridge, and to place it distinctly on the ground that he had not advocated Lincoln—a Republican—in opposition to Douglas, which the Administration, over and over again attempted to disclaim for itself."

GARIBALDI A SCOTCHMAN.—Scotch journals are trying to make out that Garibaldi is a Caledonian. His father, they say, was a shoemaker at the Auld Brig o' Stirling, and his name was Garrow. His son's Christian name was Baldis—a common Christian name in some districts of Scotland. In consequence of some freak or other the son went to Italy; and the natives of that sunny clime, being unable to pronounce the names of Baldis Garrow, transposed them to the more mellifluous Garibaldi.

Public meetings have recently been held in Missouri for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the driving of Texas cattle through the State to the North. It is alleged that these droves leave malignant diseases along the route, of which many Missouri cattle have died.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following Constitution and By-Laws of the Jasper county Agricultural Society are published by request:

### PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, We, the undersigned, citizens of Jasper county and State of Indiana, are desirous of promoting the prosperity and encouragement of agricultural and mechanical pursuits in all its various branches, the improvement of mechanism and arts—the improvement of the race of all useful domestic animals and the dissemination of useful information on all the above-named subjects, and believing from past experience that an organization on the same principle as heretofore practiced in this county, is inadequate to the carrying out of the above objects so full as is desired. Therefore,

Be it known that we, whose names are hereunto annexed, or subscribed, propose and agree to form a Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of the Jasper County Agricultural Society; the capital stock of the company not to be less than \$500, and to be divided into shares of \$5 each, and to be divided as nearly as practicable equally among the several townships of this county, in ratio to the population of the several townships respectively, and the company proposes to organize, in all respects, in strict compliance with all the laws of the State of Indiana in force for the encouragement of agriculture, and in subordination to all rules and regulations of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, and that the stock shall be used by the company in aid of all purposes properly connected with the State and County Societies, and of the object above specified, and to attain the above named objects we adopt the following constitution:

ART. 1. The said company shall be governed by the following officers: A President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, also one Director for each civil township in said county, who must be elected from among the stockholders of said company.

ART. 2. Said company agree to hold a fair annually, at, or near, the county seat, on such grounds as may be hereafter selected by said company, and offer and pay premiums on various articles or products exhibited, in accordance with the advertised list each year.

ART. 3. Stockholders and their families shall enter the gates free of charge. A stockholder's family shall consist of all who reside with him, under twenty-one years of age, and all females of any age whatever.

ART. 4. All tolls, rents and profits that may arise from said fairs, and grounds, and property, owned by said company shall be owned by, and be under the control of the stockholders.

ART. 5. A stockholder shall have one vote for each dollar of the stock taken in said company, and annual members shall have one vote each in the election of officers, provided they have paid into the treasury one dollar, prior to said election.

ART. 6. The stock of said society shall be transferred, but no one person shall be entitled to hold more than two shares of stock except by consent of two-thirds of the Board of Directors.

ART. 7. That a suitable committee be appointed, as soon as practicable, to draft By-Laws for the government of said society.

ART. 8. Whenever there shall be a surplus in the treasury, after paying all debts of said society, the Board may declare a dividend to be made to the stockholders of the company.

ART. 9. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

### BY-LAWS.

1. This Society shall be styled and called the Jasper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

#### PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.

1. He shall preside at all the meetings of the Board, and in his absence the Vice President shall preside, and in the absence of both a Chairman *pro tem.* shall be appointed.

#### SECRETARY'S DUTIES.

1. He shall attend all meetings of the Society and of the Board, and keep accurate minutes of all the transactions of the Board, and record the same in a book kept for that purpose; and shall be ready at all times to furnish copies, or a portion thereof, on the request of the presiding officers or Board.

2. All documents and records, or reports, and other papers of the Society, except such as belong to the Treasurer's Department, shall be securely kept by him, and shall, at all times, be ready for inspection by any member of the Board.

3. He shall register in a book, kept for that purpose, the name and account of every stockholder of the Society.

4. He shall give time, by notice, of the time and place for holding all the meetings of the Society, and to the Board when the meetings are called.

5. He shall register in a separate book the name of every person competing for premiums, and the kind of an article exhibited; and shall, in the same book, record the decisions of the judges.

6. He shall make an annual report of the transactions of the Society to the State Board of Agriculture, according to the laws governing such cases.

7. He shall deliver to his successor in office all books, papers, &c., that may be in his hands, belonging to the Society.

8. He shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is elected; but he may be removed at any time by a vote of the majority of the Board.

9. He shall receive a salary of twenty dollars a year for his services, and be furnished with suitable books and stationery for transacting the business of the Society.

#### TREASURER'S DUTIES.

1. He shall receive all monies due the Society and be kept safe by him; and he shall pay the same out on an order signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, and shall keep accurate accounts of all the receipts and disbursements of the same, and shall be ready at all times to make an exhibit of the financial condition of the Society.

2. He shall keep separate accounts of all moneys paid in by life members from that of annual members, the amount paid in by life members, or stockholders, to be subject to all expenses incurred in purchasing and improving the Fair grounds of the Society; and the amount paid in by annual members to be considered as a general fund of the Society, in purchasing premiums, &c.

3. He shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is elected and qualified; and he shall deliver over to his successor all moneys or valuables belonging to the Society; and he shall be required to give bond and security in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars for his faithful performance of the above duties, and he shall receive twenty dollars per year for his services. He may be removed at any time by a vote of a majority of the Board.

### GENERAL LAWS.

1. No member shall withdraw from the Society until all arrears are paid, except by consent of the Board; and no one in arrears shall compete for a premium.

2. The Board may expel any member from the Society for disorderly or ungentlemanly conduct, at any of its fairs or meetings.

3. Spirituous liquors shall not be sold or drunk on the grounds of the Society.

4. The Board shall appoint all subordinate officers that they, in their judgment, may think sufficient to carry on the Fair, together with a sufficient number of police to maintain order and promote the general interest of the Society; also, the Board shall fix and regulate the admission fees and terms at any of its fairs.

5. Every article or animal upon the grounds of the Fair, shall be under the control of the Executive Committee during the Fair, and no loose animal shall be admitted on the Fair grounds of the Society during the days of exhibition, except by consent of the Executive Committee.

6. No article or animal shall compete for a premium, unless a regular entry of such articles shall have been made on the Secretary's books, by ten o'clock A. M., on the day of exhibition.

No barren animal shall compete against brood stock, and no premium will be awarded on articles or animals in the absence of competition, unless the Judges deem such worthy of a premium.

8. No one who is related to a competitor for premiums, or is a partner in an article or animal competing, shall act as a Judge on the same animal or article.

9. Judges shall be appointed by the Board at least two months previous to each Fair, who shall be notified of their appointment by the Secretary, immediately.

10. The decisions of the Judges shall be in writing, and delivered to the Secretary, who shall record the same in the appropriate book.

11. When the decision of the Judges has been made known to the Secretary, he shall have the same proclaimed aloud, by the cryer, from the stand.

12. All articles or animals shall be entered by numbers and shall be exhibited according to their number; and every article or stock on exhibition shall have a card attached, with the number and age of the said article or stock, corresponding with the entry on the Secretary's book.

13. Whenever the Judges shall be dissatisfied as to the regularity of their entry, they shall apply to the Secretary for information.

14. Any one attempting to influence the Judges, or misrepresent their articles or animals, with a view to deceive, shall be ruled out of the exhibition.

15. So soon as the Society shall, in their judgment, think proper, they shall cause to be erected a number of booths and stalls for the sale of refreshments, which shall be rented out during the days of the Fair, to persons who may desire them, at a fair consideration.

16. All shows, confectionery wagons, melon wagons, &c., or anything calculated to attract a crowd outside the Fair ground, shall not be allowed during the Fair, but the same shall be admitted inside of the enclosure by paying a reasonable consideration for the same.

17. A majority of the members of the Board being present at any meeting of the Society, shall constitute a quorum to transact business, and the Board shall have the power to fill vacancies when any officer elected shall resign, or refuse to act.

18. The Board may select, or appoint annually, some one to deliver an address to the assembly at some time during the Fair.

19. At annual elections for officers for this Society the voting shall be done by ballot; but any member, being authorized by the stockholders of his township, may cast the vote for his own township.

20. The President may call a meeting of the Board at any time the interest of the Society may seem to demand it.

### The Douglas Programme.

The most conspicuous quality of Mr. Senator Douglas is an untiring and unparalleled audacity. In a woman, it would be called effrontery; in a common man, impudence; in a soldier, heroic valor; but, in a politician, who has neither the qualities of a woman or a soldier, audacity is its proper name—bold, shameless, and persevering. It is not a quality to be despised; for audacity has often won a battle when skill would have lost it. It imposes upon shallow men for talent, upon brave men for courage, and upon timid men with the assumption of success. It has a certain sort of popularity with the multitude, who rather like a man, who, without the talent to be a general, yet boldly assumes to be a leader. There is a sort of claim upon the smiles of fortune, in one who has the impudence to ask her favor, without one earthly virtue to deserve it.

Mr. Douglas develops his own talent with a perfectly admirable perseverance. He has now formed his programme for the performance at Charleston, and it is attended with all his usual modesty and discretion. In the columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer, (in a recent elaborate article,) his heralds proclaim war upon the Administration—defy the South and assert in advance the triumph of the Douglas Democracy. In his private caucuses in New York, he claims the lead of the party, considers his nomination certain, asserts success, and has the impudence to tell his fellows he can get the North-west.

All this has a definite meaning, which has at last emerged from the obscurity in which it was long hid, and reveals to the public the plan of the campaign. After the Lecompton affair, there was much billing and cooing between Douglas and the Administration; he almost swallowed himself whole, but as that was a thing not quite possible, he did not succeed, and he was obliged to leave Buchanan, humiliated but unsuccessful. He next made his tour to the South, and conciliated a portion of the Democracy there with unmeaning explanations of his grand pan-

acea, Squatter Sovereignty. He was compelled to be satisfied with a few crumbs, and returned to the North to arrange a *coup de main*. This is nothing less than to carry the Charleston Convention. How is that to be done? It is not impossible. First, the free States have a majority of the delegates, and in most of these the political machinery is in the hands of the Douglas men. In the next place, a few scattered Douglas delegates, to give coloring to the affair, are expected in the South; and lastly the main instrument is to impose upon the timid of his party, the idea that he alone can be successful. It is in this that his great talent and audacity is available. Certainly he never had more need of it. The obstacles seem almost insuperable. The first great obstacle is the hostility of the Administration, and as that is not to be got over the *Enquirer* article takes ground that it is weak and powerless. Douglas is the great article of the North. Such weak things as the *Constitution*, (the President's organ,) Bigler, (his right hand Senator,) Cook, (his postmaster at Chicago,) *et id omne genus*—comprising the whole Administration party, are nobodies, froth and scum, to be put aside by one move of the hand from the mighty Douglas!

There is much thunder, and some little heat of lightning, in this proclamation from the clouds, but no storm worth fearing. Not only has Douglas to fight the Administration, but he has to brave nearly the whole South, and face another body of men whom, perhaps, he has thought little of. In half the States voting for Buchanan, there would have been no majority, without a large body of old Whigs. Such was the case in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. No scheme of politics can be more abortive for these men than that of Douglas, for it presents no feature but that of a bare-faced demagogue.

The programme of Douglas, then, is nothing more nor less than this: Having almost destroyed the Administration, he asks its help; having reduced the Democratic party to a Southern party, he asks the South not to be South; as using Squatter Sovereignty, (the very antipodes of anything conservative,) he expects conservatives to support him; and, in fine, having opposed every element of his party in succession, he expects them all to combine to favor his pretensions. If this be the height of audacity, it is also the height of absurdity. The truth is there is nothing in this assumption, but assumption. His followers talk of the cabinet apprenticeship, about to be cabinet-maker, and of the little giant about to achieve great events. This was the cry of his partisans in 1852, succeeded by the nomination of Pierce. Is his prestige any better now than then? Is he not the main cause of the events which have shattered and scattered his party? Let us see. The Nebraska-Kansas Act was emphatically the act of Douglas. It contained the Squatter Sovereignty principle, and this act was deliberately prepared as a great measure to settle the slavery question, and give peace to the country. What followed, the world knows. A series of most unprecedented acts of wrong and violence—a civil commotion—yet even a civil war, continuing agitation, the usurpation of the government, the continuance of the slavery agitation with no prospect of its settlement. Such are the fruits of this one measure of Mr. Senator Douglas, and this is the prestige of his statesmanship. But, was his leadership any more successful? What was, and what is, the Democratic party of the North? Let old Democrats answer. In the sixteen free States of 1852, the Democratic party had a majority in fourteen—giving 164 electoral votes. In 1856, the Democratic party had in these States, five States—giving 62 electoral votes. Looking to the Senate, we find, when the Nebraska Act was passed, the Democratic party had twenty-one Senators from the free States, to eleven Opposition. Now, that party has in the same States, seven, to twenty-five Republicans. Looking a little farther, the Democratic party has no majority in any free States but Indiana and California. All this was the legitimate consequence of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which overturned old principles, and opened up the slavery question to continued agitation. Five years have passed, and neither the President, the Supreme Court, nor political parties, have been able to construe the act, in any permanent way, or conciliate the adverse elements which it called into existence. What then, is Mr. Douglas' prestige, but that of failure? He failed to get the nomination of his party, when that party could have given him a victorious result. He failed to get anything but agitation and defeat, from what he supposed a great peace measure of his own. He fails to announce any system of policy which may benefit the country: reform abuses. He is successful only in the narrow field of State or party controversy, where the art and audacity of a demagogue is more valuable than the talents of a statesman.—Cincinnati Gazette.

ERRORS IN RAISING STOCK.—Prof. James McCall, a distinguished veterinarian of Edinburgh, strongly condemns some practices which are common in every country. He says breeding in and in, or keeping one bull more than one year upon a farm, predisposes any herd to disease and deterioration. Preventing calves from sucking their mothers when quite young, or feeding them only twice a day, weakens both stomach and constitution. Crossing the herd of one farmer at a distance with another, letting calves suck when young, and feeding them sparingly from three to six times a day, are ways of promoting health and saving the expense of a veterinarian.

The Connersville Times tells the following story: "We learn that the wife of Josiah Harris, living in the south-west part of this county, gave birth to three fine, large and healthy children a few days ago—two girls and one boy. The three weighed twenty-one pounds. Curiosity has induced many persons to call and see the trio, several of the visitors esteeming it a privilege to pay for the sight in clothing for them. The parents, we presume, do not seriously object to accept the presents, considering the hard times."

A contract has been let in Toledo, O., and the work has commenced, for the boring of twenty artesian wells, to be located at the corners of the streets in various parts of the city, for the accommodation of the public.

### Various Items.

The Edgfield (S. C.) Advertiser is the only paper at the South that advocates the nomination of Douglas.

Paint your garden fences black. It absorbs the heat, and, if mixed with coal tar, it is said to effectually keep off spiders, bugs, caterpillars and snails.

Mr. Pratt was fined \$50 in Memphis for whipping his wife. The judge said, as a salute to his feelings, that it was "no great harm to whip some wives, provided the public were not disturbed by the operation."

The record of the case of Mrs. General Gaines, about to be carried to the United States Supreme Court at Washington, has been made up at New Orleans, and covers 2,121 pages of manuscript.

Messrs. Wasson & Co., car builders of Springfield, Mass., have just received an order from the Pacha of Egypt for \$50,000 worth of passenger cars, two of which are to be finished in Oriental style for the Pacha himself.

HORRIBLE!—The Washington Constitution announces a discovery which may startle the country. Mr. Seward has gone to Europe professedly on a tour of pleasure and observation, but in fact to perfect an alliance to overthrow this government! Let the Democratic organs sound the alarm!

A cotemporary affirms that a memorial requesting the Hon. D. E. Sickles to resign his seat in Congress has received 1,400 signatures, and that in the Eighth Ward a movement is on foot among his late sympathizers to hold a public meeting at which to make the request openly.

During a storm in Philadelphia recently, a streak of lightning killed eighty-five sheep in one drove. They were huddled under a tree at the time. Only one of the sheep was marked by the disaster, that being evidently the first one struck, and it was hit in the side and cut open in every direction.

Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati millionaire, was sitting on the steps of a drinking house the other day, with his hat between his knees, waiting for a friend, when a passing stranger dropped a quarter into his hat, thinking him a beggar! Nick's personal appearance is said to justify the inference.

The first case of sun-stroke, of which we have any record, is related in the Bible. The victim was the little son of the Shunammite, who, "being in the field with the reapers, said unto his father, 'My head! My head!' And when he had taken him to his mother he sat on her knees till noon; and then he died."

Some of the United States Senators from the new Pacific States have been lucky in serving short terms and drawing heavy pay. Hon. Delazon Smith, of Oregon, served seventeen days and pocketed \$10,000, of which \$7,000 were for mileage, and Col. Fremont served about the same period, but his compensation was somewhat less.

Whoever heard of such a thing as the conversion of an intelligent English gentleman to Mahomedanism? It is announced from Ceylon that Hon. Mr. Stanley, a son of Lord Stanley of Alderly, has become a Mahomedan. The matter is mentioned in three local journals, so that we suppose there can be no doubt as to the truth of the honorable gentleman's conversion.

A true bill was found at the late session of the Federal Court, at Oxford, Mississippi, against M. Brodnax, a slave dealer of Memphis, for offering four or five Congo Africans for sale in the Columbus market, last March. The negroes were not sold, nor has Brodnax been arrested. He will probably be taken into custody and tried at the next session of the court.

There is much excitement in Davies county, Ky., relative to a plot among the slaves, the object of which was robbery, poison, arson and burglary. A few nights ago, a house was burned near Masonville, and seven negroes were implicated in the crime. The offenders would have been executed at once, but their owners promised to remove them from the State, and immediately sold them for the Southern market.

A negro who had been convicted of murdering a white man in Saline county, Missouri, was taken from the custody of the sheriff of that county, on the 19th ult., while being conveyed to the jail, and burned to death at a stake. Two others—one for attempting the life of a white man and the other for committing an outrage upon a young white girl—were taken from the jail and hung. More than 1,000 persons were present.

A movement is on foot against Mexico, in which the precaution is taken to enlist citizens of this country on Mexican soil. About ten thousand men are already enrolled under the title of "Knight Crusaders of the Order of the Montezumas," and the funds and munitions of war will be fully provided, it is said. Loans, based on the generosity of an adequate American firm, are to be taken by British bondholders.

The Journal of Naples tells us that Vesuvius is getting more and more out of sorts, and is fretting and fuming at a very violent rate. The river of lava running out of the lower openings of the crater is already more than three miles long, and is widening and deepening every day. It is destroying orchards and vineyards, and it will be a piece of good fortune if the damage is not much greater as the stream continues to roll toward the sea.

A TENNESSEE CITY.—An incidental meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Altamont, the seat of justice of Grady county, was held in the counting-room of a dry-goods store in that town, one day last week. A good deal of important business was transacted. When our special reporter left, the Board was gravely, and we need not say eloquently, discussing a bill imposing a fine of \$5 upon one of the citizens, for *fencing in one of the streets and cultivating it.*—Nashville Patriot.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal states that John C. Smith, of that city, son of the late Hon. Perry C. Smith, U. S. Senator for Connecticut, and himself formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, eloped on Thursday night last, with a woman about forty years of age, and has been heard of at Michigan City, whence he addressed a letter to his wife, stating that he had been called off on business, and should return in a few days. The Journal says Smith is a middle-aged man, and, unlike his inamorata, good looking.