State Sentinel.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1856.

Abolitionism Run Mad.

In the Richmond *Palladium* of the 7th inst., we perceive a call for a "Kansas Meeting" inviting the citizens of Wayne county to come forward and donate money to buy "SHARPE'S Rifles" with which to drive the advocates of slavery from the soil of Kansas.

We copy the following paragraph from the *Palladium*, in order that in its own language it may speak its sentiments:

"Sharpe's rifles, as Mr. Tropper, of Kansas, declared at a large public meeting, held in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening last, which could be discharged six times in a minute, and would kill at a half a mile, "were the best peace-makers in the Territory, and they intended with these to prepare themselves to to defend their homes; and before Kansas could be made a slave State, three thousand of her young men would be cut off. They had set their stakes and made their homes there, and were bound to defend them against the institution of slavery. Sharpe's rifles cost about $45 each, and by them the question must now be settled. Kansas men were now in all the free States asking aid. They wished the appointment of committees here to collect money and retain in their hands till the Executive Committee in Kansas should draw it for their needs. Large amounts had already been collected in New York, Boston, Cleveland and other cities."

It is astonishing that men who profess to be peacable and orderly citizens, who pretend to respect the laws of the State which they inhabit, and of the country in which they dwell; men of the Quaker faith, as is the editor of the *Palladium*, and of a very large proportion of the people of Wayne county, should allow their fanatical feelings to sway and govern, in this incendiary manner, their judgment and their duty. What! Has it come to this, that the citizens of one State of this confederacy, shall by force of arms, openly intrude upon the rights of a sister State or Territory, and attempt to coerce, by brute force, such condition of law as may best suit their excited or over zealous opinions?—What would the people of Indiana say if the people of Virginia or of North Carolina should send arms and armed men into our borders with instructions to change our municipal laws in such manner as to suit their peculiar views on any one or more subjects? Would not such an occurrence be the signal for an immediate civil war, and would we not at once invoke the aid of the general government to protect us from such an outrageous aggression? But, say these hot-headed men, these "Sharpe's Rifles are the best peace-makers," and they pretend that they are intended to repel and prevent the aggressions of the citizens of Missouri upon the right of suffrage in Kansas.—We contend that neither Missouri nor Indiana has any right to interfere with the Kansas elections, and we argue that the avowed assumption of such right, as declared in the Richmond paper, on the part of Indiana, goes a long way to irritate the citizens of slave States to resist the effort of Indiana to control these elections, and that the people of Missouri have as good a right to use SHARPE'S rifles, as peace-makers, as have those of Indiana. The law of force should never be thought of in such cases, and nothing but the desire of *agitation* on the part of the Abolitionists, induces them to enter upon such a detestable crusade. There is no evidence that the people of Missouri will disturb the Kansas settlers in their right to establish their constitution or their laws.

The President has plainly told the country that such attempts shall be promptly repressed by all the power at his disposal; and Congress being now in organized session, will certainly take all legal and necessary steps to prevent any improper exercise of power over the people of the Territory.

All reflecting patriotic citizens, the whole sentiment of the country, and the good sense of a vast majority of the people, will look upon this incendiary movement in Wayne county as being extremely fanatical, wrong, and revolutionary. We deeply regret that such a stain should be placed upon the reputation of our State.

Col. Walker.

We have received several letters from various persons confirming the account given by General ELLIOTT, in the *Sentinel* of the 5th, respecting the difficulty between Col. Walker and the Cincinnati policemen.

We do not deem it necessary to publish any thing more at this time on the subject. After what has appeared, none but a fanatic, on whom reason, argument, and fact are all thrown away, would need any more evidence of the justification of Mr. WALKER in the affair.

CENSURE OF GOV. CLARK.—The New York Assembly has passed a resolution censuring Gov. CLARK, for stating in his message that the Prohibitory act had been disregarded, through connivance of magistrates sworn to support the laws. This language is regarded and very justly too, as an outrage on the independence of the judiciary, for the constitutionality of an act is a legitimate subject before all courts. This, we believe, is the first instance where a Governor has been directly censured for the tone of his message.

WESTERN JUSTICE.—The St. Louis (Missouri) *Herald* says that a week or two ago a wealthy young Tennessee planter took passage for that city at Paducah, Kentucky, on board the steamer Helen Mar, and on the passage succeeded in gaining the affections, and finally accomplishing the ruin, of a young and pretty girl on board. By some means, the matter was suspected by the boatmen, who, through some of the lady passengers, obtained a verification of their suspicions.—They waited on the planter and told him to prepare to get married or be put ashore on a sand bar to freeze to death; then made the boat fast at Chester, Illinois, sent for a Justice, whom they pulled out of his bed, and in a few minutes the pair were married, and the sum of $4 50 exacted from the bridegroom to treat all hands. When last heard from, the newly married couple were at Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

THE WILD HUNT.—The dispatches from Washington represent a beautiful state of affairs there. There is almost an irresistable rush of the unpurchasable patriots who hate office, for the few crumbs that are to fall from the Know-Nothing Abolition table. If such a calamity should occur as the election of a Know-Nothing President, the United States army would have to be called out to protect Washington and the U. S. Treasury from the gang of devouring office hunters.

A Great Failure.

The great JEROME Clock Company, in Bristow, Connecticut, has failed for a large amount. BARNUM is endorser for the Company to the amount of $510,000!

This will somewhat deplete the purse of the great showman.

Horace Mann.

The Dayton *Empire* contains some severe strictures on a lecture lately delivered in that city by Hon. HORACE MANN. We have seen, in one of the New York papers, a report of the same lecture, from which we infer that Mr. MANN considers the human race as having reached a condition of *depravity depraved*.

We knew that there was a class of men, who either from peculiar mental constitution, or from erroneous faith, look only on the dark side of human nature—a class of men always croaking about the degeneracy of the times—prophets of evil, who see no good in human nature. But we did not know, till of late, that HORACE MANN was one of this class. We had supposed, from what we had heard and read of him before he came to the West, that he belonged to the school of liberal philosophers—that he looked kindly on human nature—that he believed in the progress of the race towards perfection in intelligence and in morals.

Either Mr. MANN must have changed his views since he came West, or we were mistaken in his sentiments, and in our estimate of his character. We are inclined to think the gentleman has been overestimated. His success in the West has not been such as his friends, who invited him here, had reason, from his reputation in Massachusetts, to expect. The college over which he presides is said to be hopelessly in debt. This is a state of things which MR. MANN should not have allowed. It shows a want of practical tact. And this is, we are inclined to think, the difficulty with MR. MANN. He is theoretical and impracticable. He can talk, he can write, but he cannot act. Nor can others reduce to practice his fine theories. Such men, men of theory, but wanting in good strong common sense, and practical talent, are not the men for the West. Such men often come here from the older States, sounding a trumpet before them, and exciting great expectations of the wonders they are to accomplish in the cause of education and of morals, but their enterprises generally prove a dead failure. It is generally unwise for a man, who has acquired reputation and character in his own section of the country, to emigrate, after mature age, to another section. He seldom, if ever, can take with him his reputation and influence. He soon finds himself among a people whose character he does not understand, and with whose sentiments and taste he cannot sympathise. He becomes discouraged and misanthropic, and accomplishes little or nothing.

KANSAS LIES.—The Providence *Post* has been at some trouble to look up the number of lies the abolitionists have circulated about Kansas, and the result of its investigation is, "that during the past year at least one hundred Methodist ministers, fifty to seventy-five Baptist ministers, fifteen to twenty quakers, twenty-five to thirty orthodox deacons and about two hundred and fifty very peaceable, very respectable, remarkably harmless settlers in Kansas, have been murdered, or tarred and feathered, or tied hand and foot, and placed on rafts, by the "Border Ruffians" of Missouri!" We thought "the outrages" had been more numerous than this, but this list "will do."

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF WISCONSIN.—The Bank Comptroller has published a statement exhibiting the condition of thirty-two banks in the State to the 7th ult., showing the capital, circulation and deposits, specie and cash items, and public and private securities of the same.

The following is a recapitulation, giving the aggregate of the specified items:

Capital	$1,870,000 00
Circulation	1,060,055 00
Deposits	2,950,341 61
Cash Items	331,713 64
Cash Items	57,618 80
Public securities	1,170,422 92
Private "	3,930,043 14

INDICTMENT FOR A RAPE.—ANDREW J. PARKER, the founder of the Know Nothing Order in Rochester, New York, was indicted in that place, on the 28th ult, for committing a rape, on the 29th of December last, on the person of SARAH DAVIS, of the same city. MRS. DAVIS is living with her husband, and is said to be a respectable woman. Oh! these pure, moral, Pope-hating Know Nothings.

A DUEL IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Commercial* says that much anxiety is felt in that community relative to the fate of MR. FULTON, of the *Journal*, and MR. BURR, of the *Herald*, who left town on Wednesday last to fight a duel somewhere beyond the borders of the State. MR. FULTON was the challenger.

THE POOR BIRDS'—The Rhode Island *Patriot* says that the late cold weather has been very destructive to the birds. Great numbers of quails, partridges, and other birds, have been found dead in the woods. There will hardly be a quail left alive in Maryland and Northern Virginia, we presume, except such as have been taken and protected through the present Siberian winter.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION.—A great railroad celebration came off in Iowa city, on the 3rd instant, to commemorate the completion of another link in the chain of the great Pacific railroad. Iowa city is the first city west of the Mississippi conected by railroad with our eastern seaboard, and the occasion was accordingly honored by a large and enthusiastic assemblage.

SPIRITED YOUNG LADIES.—The young ladies of Aurora, Illinois, have determined not to let the leap year pass without an effort to get into "another and a better state." At a public meeting they have resolved, "That if we, the young ladies of Aurora, don't get married this year, *somebody will be to blame.*"

☞The children are so dirty in a place on Cape Cod, that a mother frequently goes into the street and washes the faces of half a dozen children before she discovers which is her own Cleanliness is not "a virtue" in Cape Cod.

BURIED ALIVE.—On Wednesday last, while a number of hands were engaged in digging at the College farm, on the Rellefontaine road, the earth caved in and buried one of the hands to the depth of near twenty feet below the surface.

PORK.—The dispatch from New Orleans, quoting pork at $22 75@$23 00, is unquestionably erroneous. The figures should be $6 00 or $7 00 less.

☞The Cleveland *Herald* says, the mania which induces treasurers and cashiers to run off with corporation funds, is now called the *chest* disease. Defalcations in future will be treated pathologically.

☞Miss HERON continues to fill, not only the theatre at St. Louis, but the columns of all the St. Louis papers. Her success in that city is said to be unsurpassed by the achievements of any actor or actress in the Union.

☞The Museum building at Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Loss $150,000.

Mr. Keitt of South Carolina.

This gentleman concluded a speech in Congress, during the time speeches were admitted in that body, in reference to the election of a Speaker, in the following emphatic, but manly language:

"My object, Mr. Clerk, was to define my own position. I will add, however, that I believe the democratic party is to-day purer and truer to the constitution than it has been for many years. It has passed through fire and water, and many of its impurities have been consumed or washed away. It has the smell of fire upon its garments, and while it moves on in the historic track of the founders of the republic, I shall bid it God speed! Many of the halt, and lame, and the blind, have fallen by the way; had this fate overtaken all such, it would have been better. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Campbell] says that the Democratic party came into this hall two years ago upon the created wave of popular power; and he asks where is it now? He says it is a feeble and scanty band, clinging to its broken altars. Why feeble and scanty? Because it has been much more friendly to the South and truer to the constitution than either of the other parties. Clinging, says the gentleman to its broken altars! Why, sir, to what else should it cling? While abolition fanaticism is sweeping over the free States, prostrating the guaranties of the constitution, and tearing down the remaining pillars of our republican edifice, where should the Democratic party be but within the sacred precincts, fighting down the foe? While the last of northern domination and free-soil propagandism is driving the chariot of sectional power over the remains of the constitution, to what should the Democratic party cling but to those altars reared by the founders of the republic? If it be true to the constitution, and steadfast in the faith of the fathers, let it bind itself to the horns of the altar, and as the angel decended to rescue the son of the patriarch even from the uplifted knife, so may the genius of the land stoop down to rescue it from the gleaming dagger of the fusion cohorts!"

The Compromise Hobby.

The Newbury (Mass.) Herald says:—

The restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as a political hobby, may not be entirely used up in all the States, and may therefore do to talk about, but there is no more chance of its actual restoration than there is of legalizing the African slave trade again. It was once submitted to as a necessity, by men who did not care to enquire too closely about the abstract right, if it would prevent the greater evil of national distraction; but a different day has come, and it will not be so conceded again. The equality of the States, and the right of local legislation, independent of Congressional action, will not be yielded at once. Such an issue will only be raised by politicians. Those who care about the wrong and evil of slavery, will see that its restriction and abolition is not by laws, but by moral opinion and self interest. In such a country as ours, a law is rather the index of public feeling, than an instrument for public action. Convince men that any act or institution is morally wrong, and show them further that it is pecuniary as well as a moral loss to themselves and the community, and the evil will stop as soon as a way of action can be had. It must be so with slavery; and so with intemperance; but where passion and pride and prejudice uphold the wrong, a reformation is not the work of an hour. So far have we progressed now, that we do not have the least fear of new slave States coming into the Union, unless by annexation. Men will run away from slavery, and run away from negroes; but they will never emigrate to the wilderness to plant slavery or breed negroes, in the latitudes we now possess.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO JACKSON.—In a speech recently delivered by Colonel EDWARD PICKETT, Jr., in reference to the Democratic victory in Tennessee, he said:

It was well for the memory of the immortal sage of the Hermitage, that the bigoted crusade aginst foreigners should receive such a rebuke from the people of the State beneath whose soil his mortal remains repose. In every drop of his blood, Jackson was an Irishman. His father was one of the Irish patriots whose brow turned pale with indignation at the oppression and insults offered to his native land. His mother's cheeks were fanned by the soft breezes that blew over the blue bay of Dublin, and wreathed in the roses that grow on the Green sod of Erin. But if, as the hero of New Orleans was ascending the steps of the capitol to take the oath of feality to the constitution of the United States, a foul whisper had reached his ears that the President elect was an Irishman, and therefore an anti-American, one hand would have been laid on his breast, and the other would have grasped his sword, and he would have said, "yes, in every drop of my blood and every nerve of my arm, I am an Irishman; but here at least is an American heart, that while it beats will love the constitution and the liberality it guarantees, and here and American sword shall be ready to defend that liberty till this arm is palsied in death."

The Cause of it.

HANGING.—A year or two ago the good people of Wisconsin abolished the death penalty in that State. The increase of crime has since been so great that the papers are demanding that the ensuing Legislature shall restore it.—*Albany Register.*

A year or two ago, the death penalty was *re-affirmed* in Massachusetts, and the increase of crime has been so great since, that they hardly have jails enough to hold the murderers, to say nothing of other criminals; and this fact proves as much on one side, as the Wisconsin matter does on the other.—*Portland State of Maine.*

☞It is rumored in Washington city that John Pettit, of Indiana, is to take the War Department when vacated by Jeff. Davis, recently elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Mississippi.

We find the above poragraph going the rounds of the papers in this State. We presume there is no foundation whatever for the rumor, but we are satisfied the post could not be conferred upon a truer Democrat or a more capable man. We suppose it is not certain that Col. Davis will resign his position in the Cabinet, as his Senatorial term will not commence until the close of the term of the present administration, and there is no need for the occurrence of a vacancy.—*Lafayette American.*

STRONG BUTTER.—Gov. Draper, of New York, it is said, was dining the other day at Congress Hall, in Albany, where the butter happened to be particularly rank. "Here, John," said Draper to a favorite waiter who was standing behind him, "John, take this plate away; some people have their butter stronger than others." John took the plate, held it up to his nose a moment with the air of a conneisseur, then put it back again in its place, and observed in a firm voice: "Misther Draper, that is the strongest butter we have in the house."

Destructive Fire—One Hundred and Fifty Persons out of Employment.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

Joseph Garside's extensive factory of carpet and woolen goods, on Haydock street, was destroyed by fire this morning, throwing one hundred and fifty persons out of employment. The loss is $80,000. Insurance, $50,000.

Four frame buildings opposite were also destroyed.

BAD FOR THE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from Weston, and giving an account of the journey of General HARNEY from Fort Pierre to a point several hundred miles below, says:

"On the 7th of January General Harney arrived, twenty-two days out from the Fort. He travelled all the way on the ice, with only thirty men. During his journey he saw a large number of Indians, and told them that "this was the time for them to fight, while the cold weather lasted; he had but a few men, and they might kill him now, but he would give them h—l in the spring."

Let the Sioux look out. This cold winter may be hard on them, but it is nothing to the infernal treat General HARNEY has in store for them in the spring.

☞The fall of snow on Wednesday has rendered the sleighing excellent.

Increase of Crime, Decline of Religion, and the Cause Thereof.

It is undoubtedly true that crime has increased at least two-fold, in nearly all the States, in the last five years. During the same period, Christianity, in most of the old States, has been at a perfect standstill. In the city of New York, we are reliably informed, there are not so many Christian communicants outside of the Catholic church, as there were even ten years ago; and almost everywhere else the same or similar results are shown by undoubted statistics, and admitted by the highest authority in the churches.

Something has produced these results; and there can be no harm, we think, in inquiring what it is. If Christianity really possesses the beauties and virtues that are attributed to it, and vice is really the hideous monster that moralists and poets have painted it—how comes it that Christianity is declining, and vice increasing? As citizens, if not as Christians, we have a right to ask this question; for the community and the State are alike interested in it. It is our right to answer it, also, if we are willing to submit our answer to the scrutiny and criticism of both the political and the religious communities.

We say, then, in the exercise of this right that the present deplorable state of things, can be attributed, with perfect justice, to this single fact—that for the last ten years the constant tendency in the moral and religious world has been, to an abandonment of those instrumentalities pointed out in the Sacred Scriptures as affording remedies and restraints for the vices of the world; and a reliance, in their stead, upon coercive enactments, to be enforced by severe and sometimes abhorrent penalties. In other words, the tendency has been to abandon the effective influences of other times, and resort to the machinery of government to accomplish whatever seemed desirable in the matter of moral improvement.

The time was,—for we can recollect it,—when the Christian minister spoke occasionally of the beauties and steadfast pleasures of Christianity—when he told us that the way of the transgressor was hard, while the way of the believer was pleasant and cheerful—when he warned his hearers against the snares and pitfalls of the world, against the sins that most easily beset them, against intolerance and bigitory, against oppressions of the poor, against lying and cheating, and against pride and extortion;—when he appealed to all men to lead virtuous lives and leave virtuous examples—to go out into the highways and byways in search of the down-trodden—to preach consolation to the afflicted, repentance to the wrongdoer, and faith to the feeble—to attend to the sick, visit those in prison, feed the hungry, and clothe the naked—to be kind, gentle and sincere—to persuade men, rather than drive them, and in all things to remember that all were the children of a common Father. In those times, we had societies for the promotion of temperance and other undoubted virtues; and their influence, gentle but powerful, was felt everywhere—in every city and village, in every neighborhood, in every dwelling. Then, every community, every family,—nay, the State itself—owed a debt of gratitude to these barriers against vice.

How is it now? The temperance societies, and nearly all their cotemporary organizations in the work of reform, are dead; and their old supporters are weary and worn with a five years crusade against intemperance and its accompanying vices through the political channels. They have been trying the machinery of government—the Maine Law battle-ax—shouting for dungeons, and bolts and bars learning to hate and curse their enemies—and wondering, sometimes, we suppose, why God did not annihilate everybody and everything which did not yield peacably to their mandates.

And this new madness has gone into the church. The minister has become a politician, and told us who and what to vote for. In the morning we have had the Maine law; in the afternoon, anti-Nebraska and the Wilmot Proviso; and in the evening, Know-Nothingism. This, we admit, has not been true of every church and every minister.—Some denominations have kept themselves out of the whirlpool; and in others, there have been many noble instances of a refusal to exchange religion for politics. Nevertheless, enough has been witnessed to sicken and disgust the community, and to produce those results to which we have already referred.—The precepts of Christianity have been disregarded—practical Christianity has been voted obsolete.

Who wonders that crime has increased?—Who wonders that vice flourishes? Who wonders that murder follows murder? How far think you, reader, would the fame and influence of Christianity have reached, if its founder had spent his time in Know Nothing lodges, and in exhorting the people to vote for this or that political party? Is it reasonable to expect that the world will grow better so long as the pulpit is a political rostrum, and the reformer a mere advocate of chains and dungeons?—*Providence (R. I.) Post.*

A MAIDEN'S FIRST LOVE.—Human nature has no essence more pure—the world knows nothing more chaste—heaven has endowed the mortal heart with no feeling more holy than the nascent affection of a young virgin's soul. The warmest language of the sunny south is too cold to shadow forth even a faint outline of that enthusiastic sentiment. And God has made the richest language poor in that same respect, because the depths of hearts that thrill with love's emotions, are too sacred for the common contemplation.—The musical voice of love stirs the source of the sweetest thought within the human breast, and steals into the most profound recesses of the soul, touching the chords which never vibrated before, and calling into gentle companionship, delicious hopes till then unknown.

☞Yes—the light of a young maiden's first love breaks dimly but beautifully upon her, as the silver lustre of a star glimmers through a thickly-woven bower; and the first blush that mantles her cheek, as she feels the primal influence, is faint and pure as that which a rose leaf might cast upon marble. But how rapidly does that light grow stronger and that blush deeper, until the powerful effulgence of the one irradiates every corner of her heart, and the crimson glow of the other suffuses every feature of her countenance.—*Mysteries of London.*

FRUIT GROWING IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—Some portions of Western New York are greatly beautified in their landscape and have the promise of large pecuniary advantages, from the increased attention which is given to the production of fruits and the culture of young trees. Large tracts of land may often be seen, thickly set with young fruit trees of every description, planted in long rows, with mathematical exactness. In Monroe county, much attention is paid to this branch of agriculture. The report of the census marshals, just completed, gives the number of barrels of apples grown in that county last year, as 486,525, in addition to a variety of other fruits, the total value of which was $181,302. The number of barrels of cider produced was about 11,000.

The nurseries are under high cultivation. There are between thirty and forty in the county, occupying, perhaps, 1,200 or 1,500 acres of land, and the annual products of which are estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—About two o'clock this morning, the extensive factory of the Missouri Hemp Company, on Stoddard Avenue, between Choteau Avenue and Hickory street, was discovered to be on fire. The discovery was made by the private watchman, whose attention was attracted by the blowing off of the steam from the boilers. Some of our fire companies were promptly on the ground, but could get no water, owing to the plugs being frozen up. They could have rendered but little assistance, however, in any case, owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building. The whole establishment was a total loss, all that was saved being about two hundred bales of rope. The large stock of hemp on hand was entirely consumed.—The walls have all tumbled in, and the machinery is rendered worthless, except as old iron.

The Company was insured for $30,000 on the building and machinery, and $10,000 on the stock.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.—The New Haven *Palladium* relates an incident, which it states oscurred on the Western road, near Worcester, several years since:

An old man had been in town upon business and imbibed pretty freely, was returning home in the evening in his wagon, and losing his reckoning, permitted his horse to take the railroad track. Jogging along leisurely, it was not long before a train of cars overtook him, and, the locomotive striking the wagon, sent the old man "flinking," and killed the horse, without, however, injuring the man. The train was stopped, and the conductor returned to ascertain the damage. As he approached the scene of the accident, he inquired of the old man if he was much hurt?

"Hurt! no," he replied; "but I'd like to know what in thunder you are running your blasted old cars on the turnpike for?"

Railroad Collision.

HILLSDALE, MICH, Wednesday, Feb. 6.

A collision occurred half a mile west of this place last night between the Express train eastward and the Express train westward bound. The track-master, baggage-master, fireman, and one other man were killed. The engineer, brakeman, and trainboy had each a leg broken. Several others were injured. The engines and baggage-cars were completely demolished. The baggage-car of the Eastern Express was entirely consumed, with all the baggage and mails.

THE FAITHFUL WIFE.—A true-hearted woman always walks by faith and not by sight; no matter that the world forsakes the object of her affections, he that stumbles and falls, and repeats his error, or that adversity overwhelms him in his career, she is always in the right place, her heart ever glowing with hope and pointing to the future when all shall be bright and cheering. She never assails the heart of her friend rudely, but charms it by those delicate touches of silent eloquence, that speak without a voice and find their way to the heart's best fountain as heat penetrates and vivifies the world of beauty and life.

TRUMPETERS.—There are three sorts: 1st. The impudent man, who blows his own trumpet. 2d. The clever man, who gets the trumpet generally blown for him; and 3d.—The really clever man, who will see all the trumpets blown first before he will stoop to any such trumpery expedients.—*Punch.*

Russian Plan of Next Year's Campaign.

A letter from Moscow, of the 20th ult., says:

"The grand council of Generals lately convened at St. Petersburg, under the personal presidency of the Emperor, have settled the principles on which the forthcoming campaign shall be carried on. St. Petersburg and Moscow are to be fortified, and, together with Warsaw, will form the three first class fortresses of the Empire. Gen. Todtleben has arrived here, and, notwithstanding the extreme rigor of the weather—the frost having set in here with all the proverbial violence of a Russian winter—may be seen every day, accompanied by his staff of engineers, all wrapped up in bears' skins, surveying the ground, and fixing the poles to designate the line of circumvallation, which will be commenced on the breaking up of the frost.

Besides this, other fixed principles of strategy have been agreed on for the prosecution of the war, though it must be confessed that, as it is so essentially a defensive war on the part of the Russians, all those plans may be completely upset, or, at all events, greatly modified, by any change in the system of attack on the part of the Western Powers. It is fully expected in Russia that next year the principal seat of the war will be transferred to the North, and the greatest exertions are making for an efficient defence.

For the safety of Cronstadt and Helsingfors no fears are entertained, as the experience of the last two years has shown that the enemy are not able to inflict much damage; nor is it feared that even if the fleets are increased by 200 steam gun-boats they could take either of these strongholds, unless with the co-operation of a numerous and well-appointed army on shore.

The system of tactics resolved on by the great council of war may be summed up as follows: The fortification of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiew, Warsaw, and Nicholaieff; secondly, the concentration of few but imposing armies; and, thirdly, the abandonment of all the minor places—so Lieban, Riga, and even Odessa, will be deprived of regular garrisons, and left to their fate and the tender mercy of the enemy."

CRIM. CON.—A case of this nature has transpired in this city, which is accompanied by circumstances of more than usually painful character. A married lady, and the mother of three children, became acquainted with a gentleman, an acquaintance of her husband, also married, and an intimacy was kept up between the parties, which soon ripened into criminality. Suspicion was aroused, and a brother of the injured husband tracked the guilty pair on a recent occasion to New York, and saw them enter a house of assignation in Mercer-street.

He then sought the aid of a policeman, and, bursting in the door, apprehended the pair in *flagrante delicto.* The brother-in-law of the frail one would, it is said, have inflicted summary punishment on the gay Lothario had not the police officer restrained this manifestation of his resentment. The lady manifested neither remorse nor confusion on being detected, but acted with the utmost nonchalance and unconcern.

The husband, on being made acquainted with the facts, removed his children to the residence of a relation, preparatory to a final separation from his faithless wife. The author of this dissolution of a happy and respected family has a wife and family himself, at present residing out of the city. What makes his conduct the more perfidious is, that he was on terms of intimacy and friendship with the husband and family whose peace he sacrificed. "When lovely woman stoops to folly," &c.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

BRUTAL MURDER.—A brutal murder was committed near Gallows Hollow, in Clark County, on Sunday, the 20th inst. The particulars, so far as we have been able to learn, are these: A party of four or five men went to Mr. Patrick Langen's house for the purpose of having a dog-fight, and he not being willing for his dog to fight, a quarrel ensued, whereupon a Mr. Knowland drew a pistol upon Mr. Langen, when he clinched Knowland, and while they were thus engaged, a Mr. Sanders struck Mr. Langen several blows upon the head, which caused his death in a short time.

Mr. Langen, had been employed on the railroad and was considered a peaceable citizen. He leaves a family to mourn over his death.

The transaction was kept secret, until, by accident, it became public, when the Sheriff of that county made a feeble effort to arrest the perpetrators, but without success.—*Lexington (Ind.) Guard*, 31st. ult.

☞We remarked, a few days since, that, in our opinion, it was highly improper to present the name of any gentleman for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction, who, at the same time, was the editor or publisher of the organ of any party.—*Lafayette Daily Courier.*

Well, what of it? What if you did so remark, "a few days since,"—or what if you should keep so remarking? The Democracy selected their candidates to suit themselves without the slightest expectation that our straight-forward, consistent Republican, Temperance, Abolition, Know-Nothing contemporary would think their nomination otherwise than highly improper. We doubt if Prof. Larrabee's qualifications are any less than when he most unfortunately received the vote of the *Courier* editor, nor are his chances for an election, at all diminished by not receiving his approval and support now.—*Lafayette American.*

HOGS.—The hog market has closed in this city, and we have been kindly furnished the following statement, as the correct number packed at this point.

Whole number packed at Terre Haute and Durkee's Ferry, in 1854–5, ... 69,976
Do, do. in 1855–6, ... 48,562
Increase in weight of this season over last, 8 per cent.—*Terre Haute Express.*

FARMS AND LANDS
FOR SALE BY
CONDIT, WRIGHT & HAYDEN,
Real Estate, Stock and General Agents
INDIANAPOLIS, NDIAINA.

PULASKI COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
E hf n e qr	14	29	4	80
n w qr n e qr	14	29	4	40
n w qr s w qr	15	29	4	40
n e qr n e qr	18	29	4	40
n e qr n w qr	18	29	4	40
s w qr s e qr	18	29	4	40
s w qr s w qr	18	29	4	40
n w qr n w qr	19	29	4	40
w hf n e qr	19	29	4	80
e hf s w qr	19	29	4	80
n w qr s w qr	19	29	4	40
n w qr n e qr	21	29	4	40
n e qr s e qr	21	29	4	40
s w qr n w qr	22	29	4	40
s e qr s e qr	22	29	4	40
n e qr n e qr	23	29	4	40
s hf s w qr	23	29	4	80
w hf s e qr	23	29	4	80
n w qr n e qr	24	29	4	160
n hf n e qr	24	29	4	80
s w qr n e qr	24	29	4	40
n w qr s w qr	24	29	4	40
s w qr s e qr	25	29	4	40
s w qr n e qr	27	29	4	40
n e qr s w qr	27	29	4	40
n e qr n e qr	6	30	4	160
n w qr s e qr	6	30	4	40
s e qr s w qr	6	30	4	40
e hf s w qr	8	30	4	80
n w qr s w qr	8	30	4	40
s w qr s w qr	9	30	4	40
n e qr n w qr	18	30	4	40
n w qr n e qr	18	30	4	40
s hf n e qr	18	30	4	80
s e qr s w qr	18	30	4	160
s e qr s w qr	20	30	4	40
n hf s e qr	30	30	4	320
s e qr s e qr	30	30	4	160
e hf s e qr	33	30	4	80

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
N w fraction qr	5	21	14	11

RIPLEY COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
N hf n w qr	20	7	11	80
e hf s e qr	20	7	11	80
s w qr	29	7	11	160
s e qr n w qr	29	7	11	40
e hf s e qr	31	7	11	80
n w qr s w qr	32	7	11	40
n e qr n e qr	3	6	11	40
w hf n w qr	5	6	11	80
pt of west end	19	6	11	25
n e qr n w qr	7	6	11	40
n w qr n e qr	7	6	11	40
n hf s e qr	7	6	11	80
w hf	36	7	10	9-17
e hf n e qr	1	6	10	80
pt n w qr s w qr	1	6	10	25-25
e hf s w qr	1	6	10	14

SHELBY COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
E hf s w qr	35	12	6	80
w hf s e qr	35	12	6	80

SPENCER COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
S w qr	26	6	5	160
s w qr n w qr	26	6	5	40
e hf s e qr	27	6	5	80
s w qr s w qr	36	6	5	40
s e qr s e qr	36	6	6	40
s w qr n e qr	36	6	6	40
s e qr	11	7	6	156

STARKE COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
E hf n w qr	32	33	1	80
s e qr	32	33	1	160
s w qr	15	33	2	80
n hf s e qr	15	33	2	80
n e qr	29	33	2	160

SWITZERLAND COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
Pt of fraction	30	2	10	60

STEUBEN COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
E hf n w qr	8	36	13	80
n w qr n e qr	9	36	13	40
s w qr	9	36	13	160
s w qr s e qr	9	36	13	40
n e qr n w qr	30	38	12	40

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Description.	S.	T.	R.	Acres.
W hf s e qr	1	35	2	80
fraction w hf	23	38	2	62 94
pt of s w qr	2	37	2	
w hf n w qr	14	37	2	80
n e qr	15	37	2	160
s e qr s e qr	17	37	2	40
s e qr s w qr	19	37	2	80
s w qr s w qr	19	37	2	40
s w qr s e qr	19	37	2	40
n e qr	20	37	2	160
s hf n w qr	20	37	2	80
n w qr s w qr	20	37	2	40
n hf s e qr	20	37	2	80
s e qr n e qr	20	37	2	40
n e qr n e qr	21	37	2	40
w hf n e qr	22	37	1	80
s w qr s w qr	25	37	1	40
w hf n e qr	25	37	1	80
w hf n e qr	25	37	1	80
s hf s w qr	25	37	1	80
s e qr s e qr	25	37	1	40
s w qr s e qr	25	37	1	40
s w qr s e qr	26	37	1	80
s hf s e qr	34	37	1	80
s w qr s e qr	35	37	1	40
Lots 1 and 2	35	37	1	80
" 1, 2, 3 and 4	36	37	1	
" n n w qr				
s e qr n e qr	6	35	3	40
e hf s w qr	6	35	3	80
n w qr	12	35	3	160
n w qr s w qr	12	35	3	80
s w qr	17	35	3	160
s w qr	17	35	3	160
e hf s e qr	18	35	3	80
s e qr s w qr	20	35	3	40
n hf s e qr	12	35	3	80
s e qr	1	35	3	160
e hf s w qr	1	35	3	80
s hf n e qr	1	35	3	80
s e qr n w qr	1	35	3