THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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WOMAN.

BY T. S. READ.

An angel wandering out of heaven,
And all too bright for Eden even,
Once through the paths of paradise
Made luminous the auroral air;
And walking in His awful guise,
Met the eternal Father there;
Who, when he saw the truant sprite,
Smiled love through all those bowers of light,
Wafted deep within the tranced spell,
Our Eden sire lay slumbering near,
God saw, and said, "It is not well
For man alone to linger here."
Then took that angel by the hand,
And with a kiss its brow he prest,
And whispering all His mild command,
He laid it on the sleeper's breast;
With earth enough to make it human,
He cloistered its wings and called it woman.
And if perchance some stains of past
Upon her pinion yet remain,
'Tis but the mark of God's own dust,
The earth-mould of that Eden chain.

Garrison on Choate.

Wm. Loyd Garrison does not concur in the exalted estimate generally expressed of the late Rufus Choate as a speaker and writer. He thus speaks of the great lawyer:

"As a public speaker, we have seldom listened to one of any reputation for eloquence with less satisfaction. Whether at the bar or on the platform, he was a professional Zouave. His gesticulations were a combination of tragedy, comedy and farce, his speeches distinguished for labyrinthian verbosity, beyond all power of extrication. A more vicious style is not to be found in English history—inflated, disjointed, flashy, sophomerical, double and twisted, helter skelter, and whatever characterizes the "spread eagle" school. In this respect the difference between himself and Dr. Webster was almost infinite. How clear, forcible, terse, was every sentence uttered or recorded by the latter! How like a will o the wisp was the former, whether with pen or tongue! Granted that he was remarkable for his literary, scholastic and legal attainments—for his copiousness of speech, exuberance of imagination, and power of persuasion—there is nothing to quote, nothing to remember, in any of his oratorical efforts, because of endless circumlocution and metaphysical cloudiness."

The Milanese and the Armistice.

The *Times'* Milan correspondent writes: The Milanese are beside themselves with rage, sorrow and astonishment. An Armistice! The word is full of shame and bitterness to a Lombard. Eleven years ago the Armistice of Salasco gave Milan back to Austria. What will this do? Every one is too much excited to reason or to think.

The suddenness, just as the Mincio is crossed just as the fortresses are reached, Peschiera invested, the Austrians disorganized and broken—why? to benefit whom? Not the honor of France—not the independence of Italy. None but Austria can profit by it," these excited youths exclaim.

I pity them from my soul. You will reason calmly—see the good to be gained, the evil to be avoided. They remember the hideous past, and in the shade of the present sorrow see no hope for the future.

If the news was news to me I should feel as they feel. I did not, of course, know of the actual armistice, but I knew that no more fighting would be done for sometime, which comes to pretty much the same thing.

The only ray of hope seems to dawn. Garibaldi they say will defy the terms the French Emperor has made. He owns it in his own insolent way. Our king has no hand in this affair. Garibaldi, defied the armistice of Salasco, and he will defy this also.

Further News from Pike's Peak.

A few days ago, George Campbell of this place received a letter from his brother William Campbell, who left here last spring for the Gold Region. The letter is dated the 1st of July, and was written 15 miles from Denver City, on the road to the States. He advises his friends in Tuscarawas to stay at home—to not think of being humbugged to go to Pike's Peak by the stories that have been put afloat about the richness of the mines. "Last summer," he says, "we heard much about the gold being found in in abundance at Cherry Creek. Well, when we arrived at Cherry Creek, we found it without water and without gold to pay. We were then told to strike to Platte river, and we would find Gold. We did as directed—found water plenty, but the precious metals came up missing.

We were then advised to go to the mountains. Being anxious to get some of the dust, we again did as directed—worked four weeks in the mountains, but got no gold." "One out of fifty," he says, "may make money at Pike's Peak."

Mr. Campbell states that most of the Tuscarawas boys are on their way home—that they expect to be here in August, and finally wind up by stating that "Greeley was there about three weeks ago—that he was awfully humbugged, and that miners laughed heartily when they read his printed circular, to see how they had fooled him."

We would here state that our friend Campbell was raised in this place—that he is a young man of truthfulness and integrity, and that our readers may rely upon his statements being correct.—*Tuscarawas Advocate.*

Miners Murdered by the Indians.

The Denver City correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes in a letter:

Considerable excitement exists here, caused by intelligence that two well known miners, Dr. J. L. Shank and Mr B. Kennedy, both of Nebraska, have just been murdered by the "Ute," or Paw Utah Indians. They were prospecting in the snow range, twenty miles to the west of the Gregory Diggings, in company with Capt. W. M. Slaughter of Portsmouth, N. T., when five Indians came into camp and dined with them, behaving in a friendly manner. They started away, and Dr. Shank went up towards the summit to prospect, while Messrs. S. and K. went down into the valley. Suddenly hearing two shots on the mountain, they started to learn the cause, when two more were fired, and Mr. Kennedy fell, apparently mortally wounded. Capt. S. dragged him behind a rock, and went on to learn the fate of his other companion. When he came in view, four Indians were scalping him! Capt. S. secreted himself among the rocks for two days, traveling by night, and finally reached the Gregory Diggings. A messenger was sent here with the sad tidings. A public meeting has been held in Auraria, and a company is now being fitted out to go and wreak vengeance upon the "Utes." But they are a warlike as well as a treacherous tribe, have always lived among the peaks, know every cave, canon and mountain fastness, and can easily lie in ambush and destroy any force which may be sent against them. The obviously proper remedy is, to send a messenger to Kit Carson, the government agent with the tribe, at Taos, New Mexico.

☞ The "young gentlemen" of New Orleans are youth of fire. Volcanoes, ever ready to burst, slumber beneath the placid folds of their waistcoats. Two of them "met" the other day, a little out of town, with wounded honor crying for satisfaction. After several ineffectual passes, one of the combatants was slightly wounded in the hand; the seconds then interfered, and declared the duel honorably terminated.

☞ The telegraph of day before yesterday announced the important fact that within 90 days there will be 3000 American troops on the Rio Grande, preparatory to marching to the city of Mexico. This is a significant fact, and the beginning of a series of military movements that will result in giving dismembered and priest ridden Mexico a stable form of government. Three thousand American troops, properly officered and equiped, can give such a power to either faction, that a triumph will be achieved beyond controversy. We will look with thrilling interest to this movement, and hope to see it succeed.

The Great Fair.—The annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association will commence on Monday, 26th of September, and continue one week. The schedule embraces premiums to be disposed of, valued at $20,000, one of $1,000 being offered for the best thorough bred stallion. A new feature—and we think a most commendable one—of the exhibition this year is in the entire abolition of entry fees, the Directors having to depend entirely on the gate fees for the money to pay the necessary expenses of the Fair. Competition is invited from the whole Union, and it is confidently expected that the abolition of entry fees will induce competition from hundreds of persons who would otherwise be deterred from engaging in laudible strife.

☞ The Greene County (Ind.) *Times* says that the example of the male "regulators" of that county has been followed by the *women*, who have formed an association to expel from their neighborhood some fascinating female whose blandishments operated unfavorably on the fidelity of their liege lords. A few days since they waited on the fair cause of their disquiet, and informed her that she wasn't needed in that region any longer. "Regulating" has become quite a business in this country. In some portions of the West, already, judges and courts are regarded as incumbrances, tolerated merely on account of their antiquity, and the respect in which our benighted ancestors held them.

The Methodists and Slavery.—A number of the Methodist Episcopal clergymen have published a circular to their denominations recounting the history of the Church as connected with slavery, and stating that they "felt that it is our bounden duty to assure, if possible, at the next session of our General Conference, which takes place at Buffalo, N. Y., May 1st, 1860, a decipliinary rule, by which all slaveholders shall be declared ineligible to membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Slavery is deeply cursing our nation and its malign influence is not less deadly upon the Church of God, and we feel it our duty, as much as in us lieth, to remove this curse, and to wipe away this reproach, from the otherwise pure escutcheons of our common Methodism." They desire, therefore, that memorials on the subject be sent to the Conference.

An Austro Jasen Hero.—Among those whose talents and energy age cannot obscure or diminish, Baron Hess stands prominent and Count Nugent excites wonder. Count Nugent, although eighty two years of age, was to be seen in the centre of the action of 24th, either scanning the advance of the enemy from prominent positions, giving directions or chiding malingers. He remained in the midst of the danger till the last, and it was only by the tender solicitude of his aids de camp that he was induced at last to mount his little yellow pony and quit the field. During the night he took no sleep, and yesterday he was out for eight hours reconnoitering the hights of Rivoli. Count Nugent is the general to whose energy Radetzski owed it that he obtained timely reinforcements in 1849. He is a thin, white haired Irishman, of middling stature, whose voice does not as yet tremble, and who possesses at four score the activity of a man of thirty.

The Jews in America.—From a lecture delivered by Dr. Morris J. Franklin, in Providence, on Sunday evening, and reported in the Providence Evening Press, we gather some facts in relation to the Jews in the United States. The Jews in this country, the speaker said, now number about two hundred thousand. In New York city alone there are forty thousand. The attention of the Jews in Europe is turned towards America, on account of the persecution to which they are subjected in some countries on the continent, and a rapid increase of their numbers here may be expected by imigration. Many Jews in this country are occupying prominent and influential positions in politics and business. Messrs. Yulee and Benjamin, of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Zollicoffer, Oliver, Philips and Hart, of the National House of Representatives, are numbered among the children of Abraham.

☞ Peter Cowles, who lives at Hadley, addresses himself to all those persons—if any such there be—who want to go to heaven;—because he, Peter Cowles, has got for sale, a good place to start from. He states his case about thus:

For Sale.—A pew in the meeting house of the first parish in Amherst. The man that owns the pew owns the right of a space just as wide and just as long as the pew is, from the bottom of the meeting house to the top or roof, and he can go as much higher as he can get.—If a man will buy my pew and sit in it on Sundays and repent and be a good man, he will go to Heaveven if God lets him go. Let a man start from the right place, let him go right, keep right, do right, and he will go to Heaven at last, and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting house. The Bible says: "Have charity, love mercy, walk humbly, deal justly and thou shalt be accepted. I guess the Bible tells the truth.

PETER COWLES.

☞ We are under renewed obligations to our friend, Hon. James Harlan, U. S. Senator from Iowa, for recent favors, and more especially for a copy of his able exposition of the "Practices and Policy" of the Democratic party, delivered at Des Moines city, on the 23d of June. It is a very able speech, and should be in the hands of every honest man throughout the entire country.

For the Express.

Editor of Express—*Sir*: Shall anything be done this fall for the rational amusement and mental improvement of the young men and youths of our beautiful city?

Will no influential individual or individuals, bestir themselves for an object so praiseworthy and beneficial? Reflect on the state of things in our city? Drinking saloons in abundance—but, with one trifling exception, not a place in the town where one, young or old, can betake himself for an hour's innocent recreation, unassociated with objectionable accompaniments!

Is there no reproach, in such a state of things, justly resting upon this community?

Where is the Lyceum in which a young man may, either by reading, or the study of some branch of useful knowledge render a spare hour delightful for the present and most profitable for the future?

Where is the Gymnasium, in whose athletic exercises the jaded body may acquire fresh vigor, and renewed life?

The love of amusement is one of the fundamental, ineradicable necessities of our nature—shall we minister wholesome food to this appetite? or, leave the youth of our town to cater for themselves, and then, if they select amiss, content ourselves and try to quiet our consciences by fierce diatribes against sinful pleasures, and wicked amusements?

Will not the Fathers of our city—the Ministers of the Gospel—the Teachers—in short, all who believe it is more practicable to keep youth in the right way, by furnishing them with pure amusements and enjoying those amusements along with them, than to scold them for availing themselves of the only recreations which our wicked supineness and selfish neglect have placed within their reach?

MORE ANON.

For the Express.

Mr. Editor: In answer to a question asked by "More Anon," in the *Express* of Thursday, I would say that there is a Lyceum in this city, which was organized in May, 1858, and which has been in successful operation ever since—holding regular weekly meetings. At these meetings each member is required to take a part in the various literary exercises, which consist of debate, original orations, essays, and declamations—all of which are in order at each regular meeting.

This Society is now in possession of a fine Library, comprising the standard works of some of the best authors; the number of volumes being nearly four hundred. They have also a Hall, in Early's block, fitted up with gas and other conveniences.

They are about making arrangements to have a regular course of lectures during the coming season, and will spare no pains in their endeavor to secure the most talented and interesting lecturers the country can afford. In order to do this, however, they must have the encouragement of the citizens. They hope and are confident it will be given them. The greatest difficulty they have had to contend with has been found in that the number of members has not been great enough to enable them to carry on the exercises with the spirit which would make them as interesting, and attended with so much improvement, as if it were greater. One cause of this difficulty is this: The greater number of the young men of this city are actively engaged in business which they cannot leave at the appointed hour for meeting, without permission from their employers. Now, can not this cause be removed? Have not the merchants and other business men interest enough in the welfare of the young men in their employ, to remove it *as they have the power to do*—by giving them permission—more—using their influence to induce them to join the Club? That a connection with such an institution is desirable for any young man, is undisputed. I hope, for the credit of Terre Haute, they have such an interest; and that they will do this, which can be attended with no injury to their own interests, but would rather be a furtherance of them.

Will they think of this?

Permit me to say that I heartily concur in the sentiments advanced by "More Anon," and to respectfully hope that his own actions may be governed by them. U.

For the Express.

Mr. Editor: It was once an accepted axiom in morals, that the faithful discharge of our obvious and necessary duties implied no extraordinary merit—giving no claim to superior virtue—and consequently no just claim to extra commendation. The age of *abundant promise*, with just as *little of compliance* as possible, had not as yet arrived. We think that a liberal and faithful acquittal of our promised obligations, whether self imposed or otherwise, at present, argues *great virtue*, by reason of the exceeding rarity of such acts.

The above reflections, Mr. Editor, have arisen out of the peculiar circumstances under which I find myself placed while sojourning in the Prairie City. I arrived here Saturday morning, July 30th, with a daughter very sick, with what promised to be a severe case of fever. I found accommodations at the Pontin House; when, by reason of the assiduous attention of the kind host and am able hostess, and the medical skill and attention of Dr. S J. Young, I find my dear child well nigh restored and able to resume our journey east ward.

I am aware that the proprietors of the Buntin House have only discharged their promises to the public; yet how many in this age of *great promise* make it a conscientious duty *to do* what they promise?

Let the traveller, sick or well, go to the Buntin House, in full faith; for verily they do all that they promise. MISSOURIAN.

Buntin House, Aug 2, '59.

☞ The letters from Italy, published in *The London Times*, which have been attributed to Mr. Russell, are now said to have been written by a Hungarian Colonel. Mr. Russell was anxious to join the army on landing at Marseilles, but his health was not equal to another campaign. He is soon to be in Paris, where he has a daughter at school.

Senator Iverson on Southern Rights.

Senator Iverson, of Ga., has been making one of his pleasant disunion speeches at Griffin, Ga. The following passages from a synopsis of the Hon. Senator's speech, which we find in the Columbus (Ga.) Sun gives a sufficiently clear and comprehensive idea of the production:

"The proud and enviable condition of the poor white man in the South, compared to the degraded white slave of the North, is owing to the existence of African slavery in the South. If the question of emancipating the negroes was to day submitted to the people of Georgia, nine out of ten who own no slaves would vote in the negative. Slavery must be maintained—in the Union if possible—out of it if necessary—peaceably if we may—forcibly if we must. He was once an advocate of the heresy of Squatter Sovereignty, but had repented of and recanted the error. Subsequent investigation had convinced him that the true theory in relation to the Territorial Governments of the Union, is that it is both the power and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slavery, wherever it exists or may exist upon the common soil.

"From what had been said let no one imagine he was in favor of dissolving the Union from choice. He would surrender it only when convinced it and failed of the great objects of its creation. In a confederated Government of their own, the Southern States would enjoy sources of wealth, prosperity and power unsurpassed by any nation on earth. No neutrality laws would restrain our adventurous sons. Our expanding policy would stretch far beyond present limits. Central America would join her destiny to ours, and Cuba, now withheld from us by the voice and votes of Abolition enemies. With a Republic larger in extent than all Europe, homogeneous in everything, we should exhibit to the world an example of greatness and power which nothing but the hand of God could ever weaken or destroy."

Terrible Railroad Accident—Thirteen Persons Killed—A Number Wounded.

Albany, August 3.—A terrible accident occurred last night on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke. The down train due at Albany at 7 25, was passing a bridge spanning the Tomhannock Creek, when it was precipitated into the creekbelow, from a height of twenty to twenty five feet deep.

At least thirteen persons are reported as killed. Their names, as far as known, are as follows:

Mrs. Schuyler, of Albany; Mrs. Cooley, wife of the conductor, of Albany; Charles Berthelow, brakesman, of Albany; Charles Plinton, mail agent, of Vermont; David Russell, express messenger, of Albany, and Patrick Connolly, brakesman of Greenbush.

Among the wounded are the following: G. S Cooley, conductor, of Albany, badly injured; Thomas McCormick, newsboy, right leg broken, and otherwise injured; Michael Flaherty, of Troy, and a passenger, head cut, chest bruised, and supposed to be internally injured.

Later.—Nine bodies had been taken out of the creek up to 11 o'clock last night. Twenty persons are wounded. It is thought that there are more dead bodies under the wreck.

The following are the additional names of the wounded:

John Tesson of Quebec, badly; Arthur Forbes, of Bytown, Ontario county, not badly; Charles Perry, of Claremount, N. H.; G. R. Prentice, of New York; J. C. Payne, of Dayton Ohio; W. S. Harris, of Whitewater, Wis.; Thos Talbott, of New York; W. J. A. Fuller, of New York.

☞ The Republican National Committee will assemble in the city of New York in December to fix the time and place for holding the next National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. It is conceded that some place West of the Mountains will be selected. Pittsburg and Wheeling, among other points, have been mentioned. Why hasn't Indianapolis been mentioned?—*Madison Courier.*

☞ Why, Garber, have you been asleep? Indianapolis has "been named," and half the papers in the State have expressed their opinion in relation to it. At least three months ago, we seconded the suggestion of the Indianapolis *Journal* that the Opposition National Convention be held at the capitol of Indiana.

Agricultural Society.—We see that the Vigo Agricultural Society is making vigorous preparations for the approaching Fair. The ground is being fenced in good style, track made, halls fitted up, wells dug, and, in fact, everything necessary to put the ground in first rate order. The ground cannot be surpassed in Indiana, for beauty of location and adaptation to the purpose.

The present bids fair to be one of the best County Fairs in the State, as the premium list is large, and everything done up on a liberal scale.

We hope our farmers will come up nobly to the work, as they did last year, and not let our neighboring counties carry off all the premiums.

The Crops.—The wheat throughout Virginia has been generally gathered, and from all sections of the State we learn that the crop is unusually large, and it is believed that there has not been as much wheat in the State in any one year before. In Michigan it is said that the only work of the frost was the destruction of the fly and other enemies of the crops, and that crops generally will be very heavy. From the three great wheat States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the reports are of the same character, and we may look with confidence for an unusual supply of all the crops.

DIED.

At his residence in Sacramento City, California, on the 2d day of July, 1859, Dr. Septer Patrick, formerly of this city, in the 78th year of his age.

The most of our readers will remember Dr. Septer Patrick. For many years he was a resident of this city, enjoying a large practice in his profession, and securing, by the generous impulses of his nature, an extensive circle of warm friends. No man had more friends in Vigo county than he. There was an open-hearted manliness, an out-spoken independence, and a high sense of integrity which so characterized him, that all admired and loved him. Dr. Patrick was a true man—he deceived no one. What he thought, he spoke it as became a man. He was generous almost to a fault, and leaves behind him as a rich legacy to his family, the incense of a good name.

May he rest in peace.

☞ The Decatur, Ind., Republican reports a case of assault, nearly resulting in murder, in that place committed by a man with the most unsuitable name for a murderer we ever heard—Lovely Love. He stuck a pitch fork into his son in-law, but luckily didn't kill him. He was sent to jail in default of bail.

☞ Commodore Charles Stewart completed his eighty first year, July 28.

☞ We give below two platforms recently adopted by portions of the two great parties of the country. One is the work of northern Republicans, the other of southern Democrats. We present them together, so that our readers may have the privilege of comparing the respective doctrines they enunciate:

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Minnesota Republican State Convention, held on the 20th inst:

Relying upon the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the American people, we, the Delegates of the Republican party, in State Convention assembled, submit to the enlightened judgment of the freemen of Minnesota, the following emphatic declaration of principles and resolutions,

1. We maintain the Union of the States, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people.

2. Regarding slavery as a great moral and political evil, we oppose its extension beyond the States in which it already exists—the reopening of the African slave trade—a slave code for the territories; and while we disclaim all interference with slavery where it already exists in the States, we demand the entire and unconditional divorce of the National Government from any participation in this "relic of barbarism."

3. We proscribe no man on account of his religion or place of nativity; we oppose any abridgement whatever of the right of naturalization now secured by law to emigrants, and all discrimination between native or naturalized citizens, whether by amendment of a State Constitution, as in Massachusetts, or by Legislative or Congressional action; and we resist with indignation, as our fathers did in 1812, the monstrous doctrine of the impressment of American citizens by foreign despotisms, as recently proclaimed by the present Administration.

4. We are in favor of granting the public domain in limited quantities to be the free homes of freemen; "lands for the landless" *versus* niggers for the niggerless; and we hold the present Administration to a strict account ability for the defeat of the homestead bill in the last Congress.

5. We condemn the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision as anti-Constitutional, anti Republican, incompatible with State Rights, and as destructive of personal security.

6. We are in favor of immediate and efficient National aid to a Pacific Railroad by the most practicable route.

7. We hold that Congress ought to protect the lives and property of our citizens by judicious appropriations for rivers and harbors.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democracy of Mississippi, in State Convention assembled, adopted a few days ago without a dissenting voice, the subjoined platform of principles:

Resolved, That we re announce as the basis of party action the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic party at the National Convention of 1856; and hold that the doctrine of "non intervention" with the institution of Slavery in States, Territories, or District of Columbia, does not, nor was it intended to conflict with the assertion of the power of Congress to protect the property of the citizens of the several States, who may choose to settle in the Territories which are the common property of all the States.

Resolved, That in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, that "the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution"—and "the only power over it conferred upon Congress is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights," as thus declared.

Resolved, That Mississippi will stand by her sister slaveholding States in insisting upon the enforcement by all the departments of the Federal Government of their constitutional rights as thus expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate for the Presidency, by the suffrages of one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States, upon the avowed purpose of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness, separately or in concert, to co operate with her sister States of the South, in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co equal members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That we feel it incumbent upon the Democracy of Mississippi again to declare that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a commercial and political necessity, and that we will hail with pleasure every proper measure that looks to its accomplishment, and further, we can never consent to its appropriation by any foreign power.

Resolved, That we endorse, *in the main* the policy of the present Administration.

☞ At the request of Dr. J. G. Stephenson, we copy the following from the *Journal* of the 30th ult:

Mr Editor: As some persons misunderstood, and have misrepresented upon the streets, what was said at the Firemen's meeting, last night, concerning the power of the Fire Department, in this city, permit us to set that matter right, through your paper. It has been said that it was boasted that the Firemen had the city in their power. The facts touching that matter are these: The person who is charged with making the boast above referred to, was addressing us upon the necessity of continuing to do our duty as we have hitherto done it; and of acting, on all occasions, calmly and dispassionately, as reasoning men should do. He told us that so long as we do so we shall have the esteem and confidence of all the community—that our power is based upon this esteem and confidence of the people—and that, so long as we retain it, we have the city government in our hands; but that so soon as we permit our passions to get the upper hand of our reason, and impel us to any acts of violence unbecoming to men—impel us to meddle with matters we have no business with—or impel us to offer any insults to any persons, so soon shall we lose the esteem and confidence of the people, and so soon will our power vanish. We know that these things are so. We know the power of a body of four hundred men, closely organized, thinking and acting calmly, when backed by the sympathy and confidence of the people. We know our power, and we intend to retain it, by meddling with nothing outside of our province, and by deporting ourselves in all things as is becoming to men and citizens.

We are the humble servants of the People.

FIREMEN.

The Germans in New York Against the Democracy.—A gentleman writing from Rochester, New York, says:

All through this part of the State there is a large and steadily augmenting German population. The heart of this sturdy people is deeply incensed at General Cass's letter respecting the protection America owes to her naturalized citizens. The Democracy may feel assured that the intelligent portion of the people will at the earliest opportunity take summary vengeance upon a party that will play the demagogue to wheedling foreigners of their votes, and will practise the craven when their rights are assailed, offering to them that greatest of insults to man or woman—to first use, and then abuse them.

☞ A German hung himself at Cleveland the other day. He quarrelled with his wife about moving into the country, and she refusing to go, he hung himself to be revenged on her.

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ The grounds for the Vigo Agricultural Fair are being fitted up with all possible expedition.

☞ Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of the Indianapolis *American*, is the Grand Chaplain of the Sons of Malta of this State.

☞ The Knights Templar of Boston have resolved to present their brethren at Richmond, Va., with a solid silver pitcher.

New Shoe Store.—Mr. M. W. Sedam has opened a new Shoe Store in the room lately occupied by the Cassidy Bro's., which he has had ellegantly fitted up for the business. Our ladies should give him a call."

☞ We see it stated that the acquittal of J. S. Owens, of Crawfordsville, charged with poisoning his wife, was due in a large degree to the efforts of D. W. Vorhees, the leading counsel for the defense.

☞ The Chicago Times says that a lawyer of that place—formerly from Indiana—a few evenings since won $28,000 at a single sitting at "faro." He made over the whole sum to his wife. The Chicago Democrat says the man who won the money is an auctioneer from Kentucky. Who is right?

☞ Fabius M. Finch, of Franklin, was nominated on Thursday as the Republican Candidate for Circuit Judge, of the Counties of Marion, Johnson, and Hendricks.

☞ Ex President Tyler is at Old Point Comfort, Va. The Hon John Minor Botts arrived there about the same time. It is not stated whether they slept together or not.

☞ A North Carolinia editor, acknowledging the receipt of a bottle of brandy forty three years old, says: 'This brandy is so very old that we very much fear that it cannot last much longer.'

☞ Recent arrivals from Havana bring the news that that port is becoming quite sickly from Yellow Fever, and several other ports of the West Indies are reported to be similarly situated.

Death.—Shaw bee nay, a noted Pottawatomie chief, died at his residence, near Morris, Grundy County, Ill., on the 19th inst., aged seventy five years. He was a nephew of Tecumseh.

☞ Why is the Ohio river like a drunkard? Because it takes in "Monongahela," goes past "Wheeling," gets a 'Licking" at Cincinnati, "Falls" at Louisville, and is lost in the Mississippi at Cairo.

☞ Blondon is reccommended to try an excursion over the deep and broad gulf that will seperate the sides of the Charleston Convention when it meets. We suppose he can use Mason and Dixon's line.

Murder.—Thomas Pulling killed Mathew Norton, a blacksmith, in Vincennes, on Sunday night last, by stabbing. Vincennes will soon be noted for outrages.

☞ A special term of the Knox Circuit Court, commenced at Vincennes on Monday last, Judge Claypool, of this circuit, presiding.

☞ The cannonading at Solferino was heard at Trieste, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, as the crow flies.

☞ The people of Laporte county, finding that the violations of the game law have become so frequent as to seriously endanger the value of game, have formed an association and raised money to prosecute all persons concerned in said acts.

☞ A woman named Matilda Roshunberger has been traveling with Dan Rice's circus for seven years past in male attire. Her sex was discovered a few days ago at Chambersburgh Pa., while she and another member of the company were on a spree.

☞ Commodore Hudson, of the Navy Yard, who assisted in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, believes that the break is near Trinity Bay, and that it will be underlaid and eventually be made to work.

☞ The Superintendent of the Chicago and Burlington (Iowa) Railroad remarked to a passenger last week that it would take all the facilities of the road three months to transport the corn growing in sight of the line to market. The farmers in Northern Illinois and Iowa fear corn will be so plenty they will not get a living price for their crop.

☞ On the 4th, at Old Point Comfort, in the presence of a large party, the Presidential canvass was discussed, and it was settled that the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and was to be elected by an overwhelming majority over N. P. Banks, whom they predicted as the Republican candidate. The Wise men were nowhere. Hunter, it is said, is the beau ideal of Eastern Virginia. Mr. Buchanan was never once spoken of as in the ring.

Mr. Sickles and his Seat.—A New York paper says that a memorial requesting Mr. 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 personal sympathizers to hold a public meeting at which to make the request openly.

A Daughter of Aaron Burr Living.—A paragraph is going the rounds that "a marble shaft recently erected by some unknown 'person,' over the grave of Aaron Burr, at Princeton, N. J., has been mutilated, and that the shaft was erected by stealth, no one knowing who put it there." A writer in the New York Tribune says that this monument was erected by an illegitimate daughter of Burr, a well known and highly respectable lady, living in that State, to whom he left by will a reversionary interest in some leases of property in the city of New York, which is about to yield her an immense fortune.

☞ The July semi annual statement of the condition of the free banks of Indiana, which is just published, shows the circulation of seventeen yet continuing to issue notes and do a general banking business, to be $1,080,517. The amount of securities in the nature of stocks deposited with the Treasurer of State is $1,558,972, and the amount of specie in the vaults is $210,126. The circulation and securities are of about the same amount as in January last.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

THE TROUBLE NOT YET OVER!!

Another European Conference.

EXCITEMENT IN ITALY CONTINUES!

Non-Interference in England.

New York, August 7.

The Cunard mail steamship Persia, with dates from Liverpool to the 23d ult., three days later than those furnished by the Anglo Saxon, arrived here this morning.

The conference between France and Austria was to assemble at Zurich in about a week.

The discontent in regard to the terms of the peace is unabated, and the explanations of the Emperor Napoleon are not considered reassuring. The Sardinian representative to the Zurich Conference has not been named, and it is expected that none will be present, but that Sardinia, if pleased with the terms agreed upon, will acquiesce in the Austro French arrangement in a separate article.

It is affirmed that Sardinia has signed nothing but the Armistice, and is consequently in a normal state of war with Austria. It is supposed that a European Concerence will assemble after the adjournment of the Zurich Conference.

The exhibition of discontent in Italy at the terms of peace continued. The people of Tuscany show a strong hostility to the return of the Grand Duke. The Provisional Government has directed a vote to be taken on the subject.

The English foreign policy had been under debate in the House of Commons. Mr. D'Israeli opposed all interference in the Peace Congress. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell thought that England might with propriety take part, but no course was determined upon. Lord Elchos gave notice of the introduction of a resolution against any interference by England.

Mr Gladstone's proposed increase of the Income Tax had been agreed to.

The Emperor Napoleon had received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps, at St. Cloud.

The Pope's Nuncio was the spokesman for the Ambassadors.

The Emperor, in his reply, said that Europe was so unjust to him, at the commencement of the war, that he was happy to conclude a peace as soon as the honor and interests of France were satisfied. As a proof of his moderation, he trusted that the peace would be enduring.

The Paris Bourse closed flat and lower.—Three per cent. rentes closed at 67f 15c.

The German Diet has agreed to restore the Contingent and fortresses to a peace footing.

The following is from the Moniteur:

Palace, St Cloud, July 21.

The diplomatic body having expressed a wish through the organ of its President, for His Excellency, the Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See, to be received by the Emperor, to offer their congratulations on the conclusion of peace.—They had the honor of being received by his Majesty, the Emperor, who, surrounded by the grand officers of the household, had at his side the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Speaking in the name of the diplomatic body, the Nuncio addressed his Majesty as follows:

"Sire, the diplomatic body felt the want to offer your Majesty their heartfelt and sincere congratulations on your happy return and the conclusion of peace."

The Emperor replied as follows:

"Europe was in general so unjust towards me at the commencement of the war, that I was happy to be able to conclude peace as soon as the honor and interests of France were satisfied, and prove that it could not enter into my intentions to subvert Europe and provoke a general war. I hope now that all causes of dissent will vanish, and that the peace will be of a long duration. I thank the Diplomatic body for their congratulations."

The following telegraphic dispatches are received:

Paris, July 22, 12 M.—The Bourse opens flat. Rates, 67.40c.

Paris, July 22, 3.28 P. M.—Rates closed very flat at 67f15c. for money, and 67f10c. for account, the decline being more than ½ per cent. since yesterday.

Further official documents have been issued on the affairs of Italy.

In reference to the annexation of the Duchies and Central Italy to Sardinia, Lord John Russel, in writing to the British Minister at Turin, under date of June 20th, says that everything for the present must be considered as provisional and the will of the people, the fortunes of war, and finally an European treaty, the last resort, must settle the territorial arrangements and the right of sovereignty in Central Italy. This view, his Lordship states, is shared in by the French Government, and he infers that it is also with the views of Russia.

A dispatch from Count Cavour, in reply to one from Lord Malmesbury to relieve the neutrality of Parma, replies unfriendly to the British Minister's communication.

Lord John Russell says that it is clear that the return of the exiled rulers of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, will be resisted by force, and if England can consent to appear in Congress, now is the time when her voice may be heard to behalf of Italy.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Bright inveighed against the attack upon the French Emperor and consequently the French nation, which tended to plunge this country into a war. If he was in the position of Lord John Russel he would try to emancipate himself from the old fogy traditions of the Foreign office. He would approach France in a conciliate moral and christian spirit, and test the sincerity of this government by proposing an alteration of the tariffs of the two countries in the interest of free trade. He believed if this offer was honestly made, not with diplomatic finesse, it would bring about a different state of things.

Lord John Russell said that he had seen, with pain, attempts made to awaken a feeling in this country against the sovereign and people of France, which would only produce on their part a feeling of animosity against the people of this country. He believed that the Emperor of the French had been a faithful ally to this country. What, then, was the reason for uttering continual invectives against him? He believed, as far as he was concerned, that the Emperor had be anxious to get rid of protecting duties, as injurious to France, but it would not be prudent to give a handle to the Protectionist party in that country, to charge him with sacrificing the interests of France to those of England.

On Friday, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Pesse, Lord Palmerston said that the formation of harbors of refuge on our coasts, was an object of great importance, but the expense thereof would be incurred thereby would be from $5,000,000, so no Her Majesty's government had no intention to propose a measure upon the subject at the present session.

In reply to a question by Mr. Griffith, Lord John Russell said that he had understood from the Emperor of France that there is no intention of understanding in the treaty of Villafranca, that the exile dynasties of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, shall be restored to those possessions, if necessary, by military force.

☞ A Mr. William Kunz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has challenged any Englishman to shoot an old fashioned pigeon match for not less than $500 a-side. The challenge has been accepted, and is to take place at Newmarket, for $500 a side, on the 18th of October next.