

To our Distant Subscribers.  
Since the reduction of our prices to the present unusually low rates, many of our distant subscribers have enquired how they can avail themselves of them, (for they can apply only to those who pay STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. For their benefit we would say that they can remit to us the amount, by mail, at a six, obtaining in all cases, a certificate of the Post Master of the amount remitted. In the transfer of the books to us, there has been transferred the accounts, or part of the accounts of old subscribers. Those who owed for less than one year, now owe us. Those who owed for more than one year owe us for the fraction of a year; those who owed for one year and five months or two years and five months, owe us five months. They will settle the even years with Mr. Clarkson, and the fraction with us. It would be well for such to settle the amount due us, as early as convenient, so as to avail themselves of the advanced terms. Let them remit two dollars, (or none we over that) and we will square the old account, and send them a receipt, showing how far the remainder pays for the future. Owing to the difficulty of procuring small change and the inconvenience of emitting it, it would be well for those who begin anew, to remit two dollars, which will pay one year and a third, to citizens of Franklin County, and a year and a half to those out of the county.

THE STATE FAIR.

We prepared an article last week, in reference to the state fair, the principal object of which was to oppose any more migration of it, but it was crowded out. This week we feel there is much less necessity of such an article than we had supposed. Nearly all of our exchanges are speaking out upon the subject, and all are opposing the future removals of the fair except those from places where the fair is expected. We hope that the county societies will take the matter in hand and instruct their delegates to the state board on the subject. If one tenth of the well authenticated reports is true, in reference to extortion and want of accommodation at Lafayette, we think that this experiment is satisfactory.

As a county, it might be more convenient for us to go to the next fair at Richmond than at Indianapolis, but unless they build new hotels there we people can not be accommodated. We visited Richmond a few weeks since, and though there were fifty persons more at the hotels than usual, we had to go from one to another till we were tired, before we could find accommodations, and then we had to put up with very inferior fare. We know that the people of Richmond are proverbial for their hospitality, and we editors, and other distinguished men would fare well, though. Bro. Holloway had good quarters at Lafayette, and so we should have, at Richmond, if Bro. Holloway lives, but what would become of other people? Madison is still worse off for accommodations. Now if the fair must itinerate as in favor of making a kind of camp meeting affair of it, let every man go prepared to take care of himself.

The School Law. Seams destined to a severe sitting. In Putnam County it was brought before the Court on an application to the Court to restrain the Treasurer from collecting a School Tax, voted under the 130th section of the act commonly known as the School Law. It was argued by Hon. J. Pettit and Judge McDonald, for, and Judge Eckels and Hon. H. Seeger against it. The Court decided the action unconstitutional and awarded a perpetual injunction, from which the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court. This we understand leaves the Treasurer to collect the tax in the same manner he was bound to if no proceedings had been had.

In this county a temporary injunction has been granted restraining the County Treasurer from paying out of the school account funds of Springfield and White Water townships as a part of the general fund.

Our grave. We visited this village last Saturday and were much pleased to witness its thrift. Few places in the county of its size do more business. We were in its stores and shops and all hands appeared to be busy and prosperous. Messrs. R. & J. T. Cooley are selling goods cheap enough for the times, and also buying all kinds of produce. By reference to our market prices, our readers will see what they are giving for articles in their line. The store of Mr. Petty also offers attractions to customers, as do also the stores of Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. C. F. Cooley. Our friend Withers is doing a fine business in making flour and meal for the people, and in buying their grain. He is one of the right kind of men unless he is in the habit of putting on a good exterior, just for our benefit, when we happen to meet him, albeit, we have somewhat against him, but we will talk that over in a buggy, some of these days. Some new buildings are going up, and a new saw mill is talked of by an enterprising young man, who has the energy, and who will soon make the capital if he has it not already. The new house of Mr. Titus, overlooking the town, is truly beautiful, and the work upon it is of superior character. It will soon be finished, and be a credit, both to the owner and the workmen.

Perhaps we ought to say that our friend Weaver talks of abandoning his saw and his last, for some rax office, but is not particular who one. In truth, he will count as near filling any office, as any man in the County, since the days of Recorder Miller. May his shadow never be less.

The legislature of Ohio is composed of 70 Democrats 17 Whigs and 9 Fusionists and Freezers.

Characteristic Sketches.

FATHER HAVENS.

From our table, as we look across the church, our eyes rest upon a man of gray hairs, with spectacles lying across his head as if to rest either the nose or the eyes, (we will not decide to which they belong), with a well worn hickory cane in his hand, and a countenance that indicates a fixed attention to all the business of Conference. As we look upon him, we remember an impression made upon our mind some twenty five years ago. We were passing through the Pearl Street Museum in Cincinnati, which then was chiefly interesting to us as an assemblage of wax figures. We found one of the size of life, labelled "Gen. Jackson." The first expression we made was, "how much he looks like Brother Havens!" We have since seen figures and portraits of "Old Hickory" and they have all reminded us of him who now sits opposite us, having just set down from a short but prompted speech which may be expressed by "I take the responsibility." "Father Havens" moves yet among his brethren, a relic of other years. He has been a traveling preacher for more than a third of a century, and he is now near sixty three years of age. The hairs that, earlier in life, were of that peculiar tint that gave him the sobriquet of "Old Sorrel" are of snowy whiteness, scarcely retaining the least of their former color. His voice that was once musical and clear, is now tremulous with age, yet there is something in its tones that attracts the listener. But it is not the voice that attracts most, it is the manner and matter. Though scarcely able to read when he first entered the ministry, and though he has labored hard for more than thirty three years, few men use better language, in preaching or in debate, though we seriously doubt whether he can parse, according to the book, the simplest sentence.

In a rough sketch, by an experienced artist, we expect to see at least prominent features of the subject. To give these of Father Havens ought not to be difficult, yet we fear we cannot do it. We have already alluded to the most prominent. He is FEELERS. Whatever he thinks is right, he will say, and will do, if possible, regardless of consequences. This often brings him in conflict with his brethren, but there is a frankness in his manner and a sincerity in the whole man that makes his opponents love him still. Being one of the relics of old times, it is not strange that many of the young and ardent—the progressing—regard him as old-fashioned. He has just used the phrase "old-fashioned" in a way that leaves an impress on the hearers that, in his opinion, in some matters, the former times were better than these. Yet he is not a cranker. Though he cannot keep up with the railroad speed of the times, he does not wish the work of the lag. He loves even to give a forward shove, and then say, "Be careful boys, keep on the track, remember the old landmarks, love case meetings, visit the people, and at every moment look to Christ, and enforce the discipline as it is."

He enjoys a green old age, and lives in the affection of his junior brethren and the people whom he has served. He loves to tell of old times when his circuit was larger than any district, and his district nearly as large as the South Eastern Conference now is, and we confess to a weakness which makes us love to hear him although in one of his recollections, before a large congregation, he said that he knew us when a little boy and not very promising at that. He meant no harm we know, and only a little left handed compliment.

We have two or three inmates in our "picturesque pile of rocks." The gentlemanly landlord, Mr. King, pays all due attention to their comfort. The "institution" will not be closed until after the passage of "a salutary law."

A Chinese church is to be put up in San Francisco, 42 by 45 feet. It is to be under the superintendence of George Athel of the "See-Tup company."

Well, let the outcasts of every nation find a home among us, and let it be to them truly a sanctuary. If in error, let them be enlightened and convinced.

A few days ago we called at the house of a friend who had recently lost a sweet little boy of five summers. We talked sometime, and of course much was said about the departed. As we were passing out, we found his spelling book, and his bunch of strings, all tied up together. Reader, did you ever lose a child and come suddenly on the playthings his hand had used? The ribbons he had knotted—the toys with which he had sported!

We wish to put it on record that the October which has just closed has been one of the most pleasant "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant!" The weather has been clear, the air mild and balmy, and only just enough to make it pleasant. While we have an October annually, will people obstinately call damp, cloudy, drizzling May, the "Queen of the year?" We honestly believe that, take one year with another, "December" is as pleasant as May, while "October" is decidedly more so.

Women, who were free-holders, and unnumbered with husbands, voted in New Jersey, as late as A. D. 1800. In a newspaper of that date, is a complimentary editorial to the female voters, for supporting John Adams for President—vs. Mr. Jefferson.

SLAVE TRADE.—Over 1000 slaves were landed on the South side of Cuba, by the traders, in the month of September. Their wretched condition proclaimed that they had realized the horrors of the "middle passage." The only cure for the slave trade is a cordon of Christian colonies, independent governments, along the African sea-board!

The Editor of the American left on Tuesday, for Cincinnati, by new type and to procure a regular Cincinnati correspondent who will furnish the price every week, and otherwise to promote the interest of the paper.

Brief Review of Foreign News.

The aspects of the Eastern question are growing more and more warlike. The Sultan has given the Czar notice to quit the principalities in four weeks. This is tantamount to a declaration of war, and will, no doubt, be followed by an aggressive movement on the part of Russia. Rumor asserts that France and England will cordially support the Sultan. There are some symptoms that Denmark will come to the aid of Russia. A Russian fleet was within one hundred miles of Copenhagen, and Danish steamships had towed some Russian men-of-war through the straits. Elsinore is a strong fortification commanding the mouth of the Baltic Sea, and it is very important to Russia. Hence, we should not be surprised if one of the first acts in the maritime movements of the great war tragedy about to be enacted, should be performed off the coasts of Denmark. Circassia too, will be the scene of fierce conflicts. Schamy, the unconquerable, is still active, and, aided by the Sultan, will give abundant employment to the 100,000 Russians now under arms in that country. A week or two probably will bring forth great events.

Amid these warlike signs, very little notice is taken of the discovery of the long sought Northwest passage. It seems, however, to be beyond doubt that a Captain MacClure of the Investigator, a British ship of war, has sailed through the Arctic Sea, from Behring's to Davis's Straits. No trace had been discovered of the lamented Franklin. France is to increase its army in Italy, by the addition of 30,000 men.—Miss Cunningham is still imprisoned. The English are greatly excited by the news of her arrest, and the Government is taking effective steps in her behalf. The difficulty lies in the fact that the gift she made, of a copy of Pilgrim's Progress to a peasant, is a violation of a law of Tuscany. That the law is tyrannical is true. But, had it, as a foreigner, who voluntarily enters its jurisdiction must respect it or suffer its penalty. We who suggest in the New York Spectator on this point—to wit: that England and America should unite in demanding of Tuscany, and all other Catholic States, the free exercise of religious rights for their subjects, when travelling within their limits. Catholics have that liberty in Protestant countries, and Protestants should demand it of Catholic nations.—Gain this point, and such an arrest as that of Miss Cunningham's could not take place without an appeal to the sword.

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From an Ex-Editor.

I intend to live on good terms with our brethren of the press if possible, but if Bro. Chew thinks that we will allow him to publish such slander as the following without holding him to account, he is mistaken. We shall, at least, demand the author's name, and, if he says again that our voice is not agreeable to him, we will challenge him to a singing match at the next agricultural fair.—Again, he says we write hard. If he means against treatise we plead guilty. We give so much of the letter as refers to Mr. Clarkson and ourself and President Locke, of course blushing a little under such praise, but we have had so much of it lately that we are getting hardened.

From the Independent Press.  
You have seen here that the "Old Editor," C. F. Clarkson, has sold out the Indiana American. Twenty one years has he filled the chair editorial.—He has made his mark on the State.—With a positive character and never afraid, he has been on one side or the other of every great question. He has been a politician subject to no "rule-a-riety or power." Conventions, caucuses, and winter workers have found him intractable. He has "been a law unto himself." One thing must be said, he has been true to the great Temperance interest of the age. He has been on the side of the oppressed, and he has been successful. He has made the American widely known and extensively felt. It is very doubtful if he can be at home outside of the Printing Office.—May he succeed in his new enterprise of Cambridge, and be a blessing to the cause of temperance.

His successor is Rev. T. A. Goodwin, A. M. Mr. G. is known as a man of superior talents. He is a very effective public speaker. Nature has not given him a very agreeable voice, but he uses it to the advantage. He goes straight into a subject. He has no time to turn back corners, but with downright earnestness he goes ahead. He is very practical in his sermons and addresses. He is content of sustaining himself in any position as pastor, and some doubt if he has acted wisely in consenting to be anything else. But there are business matters, connected with the settlement of his father's estate, which, in his judgment, he cannot do better than attend to. He has a fine mind, and he is a man of high talents. He is a man of high talents.

As a writer he is fluent, easy (some times rather hard) and can cope with any man in a regular debate. He is conscientious, and his own conscience tells him well. By the way some are waiting anxiously for him to define his position on the Temperance question. He must be careful of a "standard" in their own minds.

In his place as President of the College here, comes Rev. J. W. Locke, A. M., of Rising Sun.